

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 8, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2113

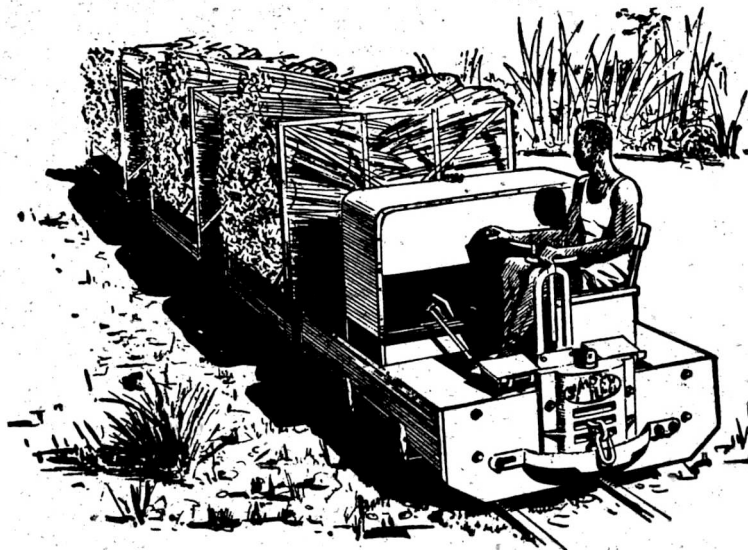
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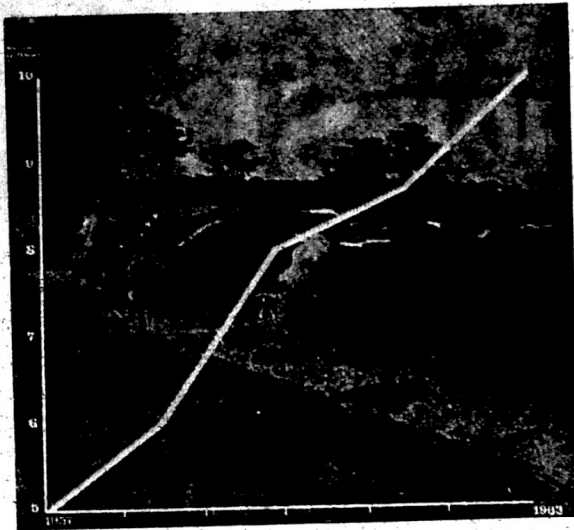
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. IAN SMITH'S decision to hold a general election in Rhodesia on May 7, announced a few hours after he had received from the British Prime Minister another letter in the series of exchanges about independence for a country which has been self-governing for more than forty years, indicates his disappointment with the communication; the first sent from London since the return from Africa almost a month earlier of the Commonwealth Relations Secretary and the Lord Chancellor. Rhodesians had expected Mr. Wilson to assess their report quickly and tell their Government without further procrastination on what terms the British Government would agree to that complete autonomy which is wanted not only by almost all responsible white Rhodesians, but, as Mr. Bottomley and Lord Gardiner can testify, by the mass of Africans as represented by the Council of Chiefs and by the hundreds of chiefs and headmen from all parts of the country whom they met in the great *indaba* at Dombashawa. Delayed dispatch of the letter from Downing Street was assumed with undue optimism to be caused by difficulty in bringing the left-wing members of the Cabinet into agreement with a plan likely to be acceptable to Rhodesia at least as a basis for final negotiations.

Unfortunately, Mr. Wilson's letter was not of that character, though ever-ready apologists on influential newspapers in Britain declared, emphatically but erroneously, that it contained specific suggestions for a solution of the problem. In Salisbury, however, the Prime Minister's office announced that Mr. Wilson's letter had merely "replied to

questions outstanding since January, and did not contain the expected proposals on the independence issue arising from the visit of Mr. Bottomley and Lord Gardiner". Even after that categorical assertion had been telegraphed to London, the rumour persisted in political circles that Mr. Wilson had outlined a reasonable basis for negotiation. There can be only two interpretations: (a) that the claim is false but that some politicians consider it worth reiterating on grounds of temporary expediency; or (b) that the Socialist leader has modified his attitude and conveyed his new ideas to Mr. Smith, not in any official letter, but verbally through the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Salisbury. In either event Mr. Wilson has blundered again. If (b) should be the explanation, it shows once more Mr. Wilson's mischievous insensitiveness in dealing with Britons overseas who deeply resent the betrayal of British Africa, particularly throughout the past four and a half years, by all three political parties in this country.

If the British Prime Minister wanted to submit a plan which he thought it unwise to commit to paper, he should have recognized that Mr. Smith and his colleagues would instinctively distrust it as another manoeuvre in the political gamesmanship from Whitehall of

which the Europeans in Central and East Africa have had such disastrous experience since the Macmillan-Macleod partnership (with the warm approval of the Labour Party) began the process which Lord Salisbury, a former Secretary of State, scathingly condemned as "unscrupulous" and "too clever by half". Indeed, it is because Rhodesians feel that they have been betrayed by the faithlessness of British politicians, who

Another Blunder By Mr. Wilson.

have twisted written agreements and verbal assurances when such cynicism seemed opportune, that Mr. Smith has declined to negotiate until every ambiguity has been removed in correspondence from Downing Street. His patient purpose having been for a full year to clear away equivocation, he would obviously be the last man to respond to some hole-and-corner substitute for an overt operation. If there was an under-cover approach, it reveals that the British Prime Minister has even now no real understanding either of the man with whom he has to deal or of the deep distrust of British politicians in general felt by all responsible Rhodesians.

That Ministers in Britain had not foreseen the likelihood of an election now is quite certain. Yet they should not have been so taken by surprise, for those in Rhodesia who are in close touch with events

British Ministers Taken by Surprise.

have known that Rhodesian Front branches have been very active of late in getting on to the roll any qualified supporters who had neglected to register. Not many Rhodesians, however, seem to have drawn the conclusion that there might be a sudden appeal to the people. An election was generally thought to be unlikely this side of the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in mid-June; and that might well have proved to be the case if Mr. Wilson had not now provoked the Rhodesian Government to the point of exasperated protest:

That the Rhodesian Front will greatly strengthen its position in Parliament is not to be doubted. We know influential persons in the Opposition who will be surprised if

Landslide Victory To Be Expected.

more than five of its candidates succeed; and some hold that a month hence there will be only three Rhodesia Party members left in the House. A landslide victory for Mr. Smith appears inevitable, for many electors who voted against his party on the last occasion have become staunch supporters of the demand for independence at the earliest possible date, are less and less disposed to trust any of the political parties in Britain, and are therefore more nearly resigned, usually reluctantly and sadly, to the concept of the seizure of independence as the only practical alternative to that black domination which would result from a one-man-one-vote franchise. The political nostrum thrust upon Kenya, Tanzania, and other territories will not be accepted by Rhodesians. If British

policy denies them a fair alternative—for which a large majority still yearns—they believe Mr. Smith to be the man most likely to conduct with resolution the melancholy operation of a unilateral declaration of independence.

Some of the most influential papers in Britain have argued emphatically that a sweeping R.F. victory will weaken, not strengthen, Mr. Smith's position, because it will make him the prisoner of the extremists in the party, who will force his resignation if he does not promptly declare Rhodesia independent. We believe that to be a complete misreading of the prospects. In the first place, it ignores the promise to publish before the election the arguments for and against U.D.I. listed by the many public bodies which were invited last year to submit memoranda on the subject to the Government. The Prime Minister knows where the balance of advantage and disadvantage lies, and, having the most intelligent electorate in all Africa, he can expect it to draw sound deductions from the evidence. So must the candidates from whom pledges will doubtless be extracted of loyalty to the leadership in a situation of extreme difficulty and delicacy. Why should R.F. members of the new House—a number of them new to Parliament—be expected to be in rebellious mood? They will have been elected to support a leader who in the past year has shown more shrewdness, patience and determination than his closest associates thought possible a year ago, and back-benchers who recklessly aggravated his dreadful responsibilities would prompt anger in the constituencies. If there were trouble in the Cabinet, Mr. Smith could if necessary dismiss two or three Ministers without risk to himself, the party, or the country. Far from being the captive of excitable and undependable followers, he will, we predict, be seen as the authoritative leader of a solid phalanx of supporters, who, under the threat of Rhodesia's exclusion from the Commonwealth and of other penalties, would demonstrate their constancy and confidence.

British Newspapers Misread the Prospects.

It cannot be recalled too often that the outrageous dilemma facing Rhodesia is the product of politics in the United Kingdom, and, in particular, of the abandonment by the Macmillan Government (with all possible encouragement from the Socialists) of its declared policy of

Rhodesia Victimized by Westminister Politicians.

advancing Africans by merit. For that right and reasonable plan poltroons at Westminster substituted abject appeasement of any group of townee Africans who were enough intimidation and violence to make it appear that they spoke for their people. As all Governors in Colonial Africa knew, that was not the case. Mr. Evan Campbell, Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, accurately described the nationalist agitators a few days ago as self-seekers in quest of their

personal ambitions. Much of Africa is now at the mercy of such men, the spectacular change in whose careers and fortunes is the direct consequence of the destruction of the multi-racial society which Britain had pronounced to be her basic objective. Even after the betrayal of the policy in the Federation by the British Government, Rhodesia clings to her trust. She deserves the goodwill of everyone in a dilemma which is not of her seeking.

Notes By The Way

Call to Boycott U.N.O.

SIXTY-FIVE African and Asian countries have been committed by their delegations at a so-called "Afro-Asian Economic Seminar" in Algiers to abstain from any connexion with any organization under the United Nations, on the ground that Afro-Asian nations have suffered seriously from the "crimes" of U.N.O., which was described as controlled by United States imperialism. Chinese Communist initiative seems to have been responsible for this piece of extravagance, which can scarcely be welcomed by the African Foreign Ministers who so eagerly and ceaselessly solicit the financial, technical and other assistance of the United Nations. The issue is, of course, fundamentally political, and therefore scarcely appropriate for a seminar which was ostensibly merely economic. That did not prevent a decision to urge workers in "colonialist" States to refuse to load or unload goods for South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa. Of course, account was not taken of the fact that those countries have scarcely any trade with "colonialist" Africa, except that Rhodesia and Mozambique, both still "colonialist" to the Afro-Asian zealots, have increasingly close connexions. There is not the slightest chance that those relations will be weakened one iota by the seminarists of Algiers.

Strange "Solidarity"

THOSE GENTRY took themselves so seriously as to commit their countries to extend the "solidarity" of the Afro-Asian nations to the revolutionary countries of Latin America, and to Cuba in particular. Where is this vaunted "solidarity"? In the Sudan a liberation movement in the south has for nine years worked to end the domination of the Arabized north. Ethiopia has increasing tensions with the Eritreans to the north and the Somalis to the east. Kenya has its serious inter-tribal problems, especially with the Somalis. Tanzania, struggling along with Communist and pro-Communist Africans in high places, gives asylum to revolutionaries from other African countries and trains black mercenaries (who are not called that but "freedom-fighters") for attacks on neighbouring Mozambique. Malawi, still unsettled by what its Prime Minister calls "Chipembere's revolution", must expect more violence. Zambia had its Lumpa rising last year, with more than six hundred admitted deaths. Uganda has been on the point of open hostilities with the Congo. Rwanda and Burundi have had thousands of their people killed in internecine war during the past couple of years and scores of thousands have fled. Such is the "solidarity" offered to Latin America!

Mr. Tyerman

MR. DONALD TYERMAN, who has retired from the editorship of the *Economist*, was born in Mombasa, and though he was brought to England as a child, he has shown much interest in African affairs as a journalist. While a lecturer in economics at Southampton University he was asked if he had a student who was likely to do well on the staff of the weekly journal of which he has had control for several years. "Try me", he suggested. Neither he nor the publication has, I imagine, regretted the retort and its acceptance. While the then editor, Mr. (now Sir) Geoffrey Crowther, was on Government work during much of the last war, Mr. Tyerman acted in his stead. Then followed a spell on *The Times*, and a return as editor to the *Economist*, which he has developed in scope and authority. Despite its name, the paper by no means confines itself to economic matters. Indeed, it is often politically provocative, frequently about Africa. His professional colleagues (and competitors), by whom he is liked and respected, were glad to learn of his appointment to the board of the paper which he has served so well.

Rhodesia

SEVERAL READERS have recently remarked that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has for some time used the form "Rhodesia", whereas the British Prime Minister, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and other politicians on both sides of the House of Commons continue to speak of "Southern Rhodesia". When this point was raised in the Rhodesian Parliament, by an African Member, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, replied: "The name 'Southern Rhodesia' is enshrined in the Southern Rhodesia (Annexation) Order in Council, 1923, and in the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, 1961. Until these and certain other laws of the United Kingdom have been amended the name of the country from the strictly legal point of view remains 'Southern Rhodesia'. The full title is required, for example, in international agreements. However, by virtue of the definition of 'Rhodesia' inserted in the Interpretation Act, it is now competent to use 'Rhodesia' in all statutes and statutory instruments in this country, because 'Rhodesia' means 'Southern Rhodesia'. This matter has been the subject of discussion with the British Government who have agreed to adopt the shortened name where appropriate". Yet Ministers in the British Parliament continue to say "Southern Rhodesia" when it would be a courtesy to use the shorter title.

High Commissioner's Analysis of Rhodesia's Main Problem

Mr. Evan Campbell's Plea for Tolerance and Understanding*

TO UNDERSTAND the problems confronting Rhodesia, it is necessary to have regard to our brief but eventful history—not because we live in the past or are preoccupied with the evening of imperialism, but because our history is so close behind us that its influence on the present cannot be ignored.

Our part of Africa was originally the hunting grounds of the Bushmen and Hottentots. They were ousted by the flow southwards of the Bantu people whose origins are lost in the equatorial mists of the Congo Basin. This Bantu group were the ancestors of the Mashona, who were ousted in turn by more warlike tribes which invaded Rhodesia from the south-east. Fleeing from the persecution of Chaka, the black Napoleon, the Zulus settled in Matabeleland, the Shangaans in the eastern region of what is now Rhodesia, and the Swazis finished their northward thrust in Malawi, where they founded the Angoni tribe.

This did not take place until the mid-19th century, by which time individual European hunters, missionaries and traders were also penetrating, but not at that stage settling, the no-man's-land north of the Transvaal. The London Missionary Society established its first mission in Matabeleland in 1859, and the first white child was born there in 1860—18 years after the Matabele and six years before the arrival of the Shangaan.

The pattern of settlement in Rhodesia is reminiscent of waves washing over the foreshore. Each successive wave blurred or erased some of the old imprints and left new impressions.

Fundamentally Different from Other Territories

In 1890 the British South Africa Company occupied Mashonaland with the agreement of the Matabele and in accordance with a charter granted by the British Government. The company administered Southern Rhodesia until 1923, when it was formally annexed to the Crown and granted responsible Government.

Right from the outset Rhodesia's white population rested on a very much broader base than that of other Commonwealth countries in Africa. It had a much greater degree of permanence—it included farmers, miners, clerks and tradesmen, who came not to exploit but to settle.

This thumbnail sketch of our history is sufficient to indicate that the stages through which other African Commonwealth countries have passed on their way to sovereign independence do not constitute reliable precedents for what should happen in Rhodesia.

Our historical background and beginnings were so different. We have never been a Protectorate. We have never been a Colonial Dependency—except possibly on paper in a Whitehall pigeon-hole. Until 1923 it was the British South Africa Company and the local community that provided and financed Government in Rhodesia. Since that date we have governed ourselves and balanced our budget without requiring annual subventions from the British taxpayer. From a strictly constitutional point of view we are a Colony, but we are in the curious position of being a Colony for which the Colonial Office never exercised physically any responsibility.

Throughout Rhodesia's history our franchise has been "colour blind". We believe in a qualitative franchise based on merit and designed to preserve standards. This is consistent with our founder's dictum: "Equal

*In an address last week to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies.

rights for every civilized man south of the Zambezi. What is a civilized man?—a man, whether white or black, who has sufficient education to write his name, has some property, or works, in short, is not a loafer."

This principle was enshrined in the Constitution granted to us in 1923 when we became self-governing. It is implicit in the present Constitution, negotiated on our initiative with the British Government in 1961 and brought fully into operation just over two years ago.

Two electoral rolls were created, open to Rhodesians of all races who possess the requisite qualifications. This extended the franchise to ensure substantial African representation in Parliament by giving a B roll vote to a large number of people, nearly all Africans, who previously had not qualified under the single roll system.

Loaded Arguments

Doubts have been expressed—many of them in somewhat loaded argument—about the length of time before Africans will be enabled to exercise significant political power in Rhodesia. Provided they seize the opportunities afforded them for political self-expression this power is within their grasp now. Fifteen of the 65 seats in the House are reserved to Africans if Rhodesians of their own race choose to elect them. In addition, well over one-third of the voting potential for the 50 A roll seats is vested in African hands. The ratio is constantly changing in their favour. The gap between African and European political influence narrows each year.

We are by Western European standards still an underdeveloped country. People of several races in widely differing stages of political and social sophistication have made Rhodesia their home. The process of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of every individual, and of the various sections of this multi-racial society, must be relatively slow if it is to be relatively sure. "One man one vote" would not help this process but hinder it, perhaps disastrously.

Britain began progressively to broaden its franchise in 1832, and the process then started was not completed until nearly 100 years later. We are not asking for 100 years in which to achieve a smooth transition to a Government that will be responsive to the will of the majority. What we do ask, at least from Britain and the Commonwealth, is recognition of our difficulties and respect for our intentions.

There is a somewhat uncharitable impression fomented in this country by journalists who make fleeting visits to Rhodesia that white Rhodesians are deliberately employing dilatory tactics—that we intend holding for as long as possible the reins of political power. Far from repeating the realities of the situation in Rhodesia, this kind of reporting ignores those realities. We are not standing Caine-like against the stream of history, but we are determined to divert it into a productive and regulated channel.

Fair Play for Black Rhodesians

If our good faith and the honesty of our intentions is doubted I can do no better than quote the words of my Prime Minister speaking in our Parliament six months ago. Mr. Smith said he would never be party to any political accommodation that would be unfair to black Rhodesians. He then went on to say: "As far as people outside Rhodesia are concerned, the greatest guarantee they can have that the system we pursue will be the best system is that we Rhodesians are the only people who will have to continue to live with the problems of this country. We are not in the position of people overseas who know that whatever happens here they will go on living comfortably under the conditions they enjoy today. If we make the wrong decision for Rhodesia we will have to bear the brunt of whatever follows."

I often wonder if you in Britain are not a little disposed when interesting yourself in the Colonial Dependencies' emergence to full nationhood to think that democracy can be uprooted and transplanted like an oak tree. It can—but it will not flourish. It will wither and die in Africa's harsh climate, unless the tender plant is first acclimatized. You are all so familiar with Parliamentary self-government that you forget, I think, that this has been something of slow and sometimes painful growth. It has come from below rather than from above.

The grant of political independence is not an end in itself. It is a beginning, just as capable of producing a new tyranny or of producing an independent community of free men. We have all seen instances in which independence has been followed either by chaos or something singularly like dictatorship.

Well-meaning people tell us that we should create complete political independence in one blow by the simple process of creating a popular assembly by "one man one vote" and arming it with full powers. We know that self-government is not so artificial or so easy.

Our political philosophy holds that fully democratic government cannot work without certain essential conditions: voters must have some minimum of formal education; the country requires a strong and stable middle class; and the nation must have some degree of homogeneity resting on a common economic interest, a common language or historical tradition. All these requirements are important, but the one to which I personally attach the greatest emphasis is the extent to which voters should cherish something in common. This concept is not readily understood in Britain, where even in the 19th century, when social barriers were far more marked than they are today, Disraeli's "Two Nations", at least spoke the same language.

We are straining our resources to create these conditions in Rhodesia, but no-one can pretend they already exist. Until they come into being and taking into account the generally low calibre of our African nationalist leaders "one man one vote" would be more likely to result in some kind of dictatorship resting either on a party machine or on military force. We believe that our present system of political power, whilst not ideal, is the best compromise achievable under present circumstances. It is more likely than any other to associate Westernized black Rhodesians with their white counterparts whilst preventing any violent reaction from the latter.

Burning Issue of Independence

You may be wondering what these beliefs have to do with the burning issue of independence for Rhodesia: It has been suggested to me that not only do we have the shadow but most of the substance of which independence is made. After all, we are self-governing, our Governor is a Rhodesian; our armed forces, civil service and police are manned by Rhodesians; we have the power to amend our own Constitution, and have been entrusted with a wide measure of responsibility in the conduct of our external affairs.

This is a persuasive argument, but in our experience virtual independence is not an adequate substitute for sovereign independence. There can be no question that black Rhodesians could be in a majority on the voters' roll within the next decade, but the transition to majority rule can be achieved peacefully only if it is permitted to run its course without outside intervention.

We do not wish to isolate ourselves from the rest of Africa. But we need independence in order to work out our own salvation. One way to discourage those who seek to exercise a malevolent influence in Rhodesia is to grant us our independence. The British Government has made it abundantly clear on a number of occasions, and this has been reaffirmed recently by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, that it has not the power to intervene in our internal affairs. This is an recognition of an established constitutional convention in terms of which Parliament at Westminster does not legislate except at our request on matters within the competence of our Parliament.

Unfortunately certain other countries seem either unable or unwilling to understand the binding nature of this convention. Some member countries at the United Nations refuse to accept that Britain is not the administering Power in Rhodesia. The United Nations itself is not competent in terms of its own charter to intervene in the affairs of self-governing countries. Yet it continues to provide a forum for acrimonious and highly inaccurate discussions on matters of domestic concern to us.

Conspiring Against Neighbours

May I quote to you an excerpt of Mr. Adlai Stevenson's speech before the Security Council in December. "Let us not be hypocritical. Either each Government recognizes the right of other Governments to exist and refrain from attempting to overthrow them, or we shall revert to a primitive state of anarchy in which each conspires against its neighbour. The golden rule is to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

"Every nation has its dissidents, its internal struggle for power, its internal arguments about who should be in charge and how the country should be run. But if every internal rivalry is to become a Spanish civil war, with each faction drawing in other Africans and great Powers from other continents, the history of independent Africa in this century will be bloody and shameful, and the aspirations of Africa's wonderful peoples will be cruelly postponed."

No, the solution to our problem does not lie in New York or in the capitals of countries many thousands of miles away. It is in the interests of all Rhodesians, black and white, that the African nationalists should cease to lead from the rear and measure up to the requirements of real leaders by playing a responsible and constructive part in Parliament in Salisbury.

Another very human reason why we consider we are overdue to be given independence springs from our national pride. It is fashionable to dismiss or write down this particular emotion today. In white Rhodesians it seems to be regarded as a form of jingoism. This is nonsense and ignores the British tradition in which we were reared.

We have been self-governing for 42 years. Our solid achievements in such fields as African education and health are far in advance of the great majority of independent African countries. The soundness of our economy cannot be disputed, and unlike many other countries we prefer trade to aid.

Forty years ago my High Commission was one of five in London. Today it is one of 20; and it is being given second-class status. There was the humiliating rebuff when my Prime Minister was excluded from the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, and he is not to receive an invitation to the next. I also sense a move afoot to exclude us from participation in joint Commonwealth endeavours. These are the sort of things about which Rhodesians feel very deeply. Their cumulative effect cannot be weighed in terms of votes or pounds, shillings and pence, but it would be a mistake to discount their importance on that account.

Also relevant to our independence is what is going on elsewhere in Africa. There is no need for me to recite a catalogue of recent events. These will be familiar to you, although I suspect your senses may have become dulled to some extent by the repetitive, almost monotonous, march of events.

We are resigned to the fact that Britain is seeking to disengage herself from her remaining commitments in Africa. We know that nobody is going to help us except ourselves. As the Western Powers pull back, the Chinese and the Russians vie with each other to move in. The British Government is at least as well informed on this score as we are, although by some curious alchemy Whitehall discounts in its relations with Salisbury the threat to Rhodesia implicit in this Communist infiltration.

Mounting Tides of Subversion

Coupled with the mounting tide of subversion, we have seen in Rhodesia the steady trickle of disillusioned, embittered, homeless white Africans leaving the Congo and East Africa—civil servants whose jobs have been Africanized, farmers deprived of their land or forced to leave through more subtle persecution such as stock theft, maiming of cattle, crop raiding, and uncontrolled squatting.

Of course the big international organizations contrive to remain in business; they even thrive—at a price—but the small man, the man who tamed the country and built up its economy, the man whose roots go deep, is the first casualty. Rhodesia is composed of such men—men who go home every evening, not once every three years. We derive no comfort from what we have seen happening in other parts of Africa.

We believe in all sincerity that in Rhodesia we have the last chance in Africa of creating a genuine multi-racial State.

I would like to mention a point which is conveniently overlooked by some Commonwealth countries, who subscribe to the gospel of Commonwealth unity. At least two Commonwealth countries in Africa condone, even if they do not actually support, training organizations dedicated to teach, arm and dispatch saboteurs into our country. These Governments appear to see no harm in permitting weapons of Communist origin to enter their countries for use by saboteurs against a fellow member of the Commonwealth.

Rhodesia has been for an unconscionable time in the final stage through which the older Dominions passed on their way to dominion status, or full membership of the Commonwealth as it is now called. Relations between the two major races which constitute our population are good, in spite of the sensationalist treatment given by certain mass circulation newspapers to comparatively isolated incidents.

As I have said, we are committed by our Constitution to a course that will in the fulness of time bring about a truly democratic Government. We are not going to permit this steady progression towards our ultimate goal to be interfered with by self-seekers who see a short cut to their personal ambitions by crying for immediate universal adult suffrage.

The Realities

Our priorities take account of the real problems of Africa, which even today are disease, ignorance, poverty, superstition and tribalism. The link between the realities of life in a multi-racial society such as ours and democracy as practised by sophisticated Western nations finds its expression in our franchise, which is related to civilized standards.

Given the same degree of sympathy, tolerance and understanding that is universally accorded to the newly emergent States in Africa, we know we can find a way through our difficulties that will command not only the

passive consent but the active support of the great majority of all Rhodesians, black, white, or of any other colour.

A woman in the audience said that while recently in Rhodesia she had found that Africans had absolute trust in Mr. Nkomo. She denied that Africans had been intimidated by the nationalists, declared that Mr. Nkomo was not of low calibre, and denounced his detention.

Mr. Nkomo's Failure

The High Commissioner repeated that in his opinion Mr. Nkomo was of the lowest calibre, as was indicated by the fact that he had had the chance of his life to lead the African party. On three occasions he had been offered his freedom if he would work within the Constitution. "I have seen the intimidation—children burned to death, bombs thrown into peaceful homes, fire set at night to the thatch of African huts. Mr. Nkomo has encouraged such intimidation".

As to his detention, Africa was not Europe. The intimidation was very subtly arranged. Mr. Nkomo would remain in detention until sufficient evidence was obtained to bring him to book or until he pledged himself to work within the Constitution. He could come out at once if he would work within the law.

An African, who alleged that the Rhodesian Parliament had recently raised the franchise qualifications in order to prevent more Africans qualifying for the vote, said that the Prime Minister, still a fairly young man, had said that there would be no African majority in his lifetime.

Mr. Campbell replied that if Africans exercised their rights under the Constitution there would be more Africans than non-Africans on the roll within about 10 years.

The Prime Minister had not said that there would be "no African Government" during his lifetime, but "no African nationalist Government" meaning one concerned only with the interests of Africans. Mr. Smith had explained that his aim was civilized government on a non-racial basis, so that

there would be a Rhodesian Government, not a European Government or an African Government.

As to the statement that Parliament had tampered with the franchise regulations, the House had no rights in the matter at all. The Constitution did however provide for the Judiciary, to review periodically the financial qualifications of Parliament, to adjust the figures if necessary in accordance with changes in the purchasing power of money.

Another African having asserted that Rhodesia was moving rapidly to the condition of a one-party State, the High Commissioner dismissed any such fear as unwarrantable, since the Constitution ensured 15 seats in Parliament to B roll electors, nearly all of them Africans. Moreover, the Rhodesian Front was opposed by the Rhodesia Party, comprising Africans as well as Europeans.

When asked why so few Africans were on the A roll, Mr. Campbell said that the main reason was that they had been prevented from registering by intimidation. After the leaders of the two nationalist sections, Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. N. Sithole, had both agreed to the 1961 Constitution, the then Secretary of State, Mr. Sandys, told them to consult their followers. They had then reneged. Many thousands of Africans would be on the roll today but for intimidation. All responsible Rhodesians wanted to see the formation of an African party which would act responsibly within the law.

Communist Infiltration

Communist infiltration of Africa was unquestionable, the speaker told another questioner. Britain's disengagement from Africa had left a vacuum, and the Communist Powers had stepped in. The Chinese were cleverer in their propaganda than the Russians, using the argument that "we are not white". Communist infiltration was certainly greater today than six months ago.

In reply to the final question Mr. Campbell declared his belief that no country has greater prospects than Rhodesia.

Chinese Plot for Revolutions in East Africa

Plan to Remove Leaders of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

COMMUNIST PLANS to get rid of President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kenyatta of Kenya, and Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, were mentioned in Kenya's House of Representatives last Friday by Mr. Ronald Ngala, Leader of the Opposition until the country recently became a one-party State.

Holding a document which had, he said, been "written in the East", Mr. Ngala said that it proposed that when revolution came to East Africa the two Presidents and the Prime Minister should be dealt with "in the same way as the Sultan of Zanzibar"—who was dethroned and exiled after a *coup d'état* in January of last year.

The House was to have debated a motion tabled by Mr. T. N. Malinda, a specially elected member, which read:—

Arms Smuggled into Kenya

"In view of the fact that arms and ammunition are continuously being smuggled from Communist and foreign countries into or through Kenya for the purpose of staging an armed revolution to overthrow our beloved Government or involve us in external conflict, this House urges the Government to use all means to ensure that this secret plan is revealed and made public, and therefore completely stop the smuggling of arms to ensure that stability of the Government is maintained".

Shortly before the motion was to be called, however, Mr. Malinda left the precincts of Parliament. When his name was called in his absence there were cries of "Shame" and "Where is the coward?"

Mr. Achieng Oneko, Minister of Information, asked that the police should bring him into Parliament. Mr. Humphrey Slade, the Speaker, ruled the proposal as out of order.

Mr. Z. N. Anyeni moved the adjournment in order

that the motion might be debated, saying: "It is already abroad that certain elements are trying to ship arms into the country in order to stage a bloody revolution".

Mr. Joseph Otiende, Minister of Health and Housing, said: "We did not fight the British Government and send away the Europeans in order to make way for yellow fellows to come and take over our country. They may not come in the straightforward gun-bust policy of the British. They come in a more subtle way to influence men's minds".

"Ministers Would Be Hanged"

He thanked Mr. Malinda for tabling the motion because he had pointed to a danger which "is here in the country today". He had heard people say that the Government would be overthrown within six months, and that all Ministers would then be hanged.

Mr. Mwendwa, Minister of Labour, having pointed at another member and accused him of saying that Ministers would be hanged, the Speaker asked that "Members should be more careful about their jokes".

Dr. Njeroge Mungai, Minister for Internal Security, stated that neither the C.I.D. nor the special branch of the police knew of any large-scale arms smuggling into the country, though one or two weapons for personal protection had slipped through the customs. The police would be ordered to increase their vigilance. When the Government bought arms depended on the weapons and the prices. For security reasons there would be no announcement of the legal arrival of arms.

Mr. Luke Obok pointed out that the wording of the motion was almost identical with statements made six months previously in an article in the *Sunday Telegraph* which had resulted in two British journalists, Mr. Douglas Brown and Mr. Richard Beeson, being "kicked out of the country". Since the allegations had then been denied by a Minister, he thought the motion unnecessary.

Vice-President Oginga Odinga said in the course of his speech: "If I find somebody, say the Russians, and they

appeal to me that what they stand for is right, and that therefore their association with me is right to help us build our country, I will avail myself. I will persuade my Government also to avail itself.

"I have known Communism. I have been charged with it and I have accepted the charge — and for a long time."

When Mr. Malinda returned to Parliament Buildings later in the day he told journalists that he had absented himself because he did not wish to be "bulldozed into moving my motion right now". He already possessed evidence of the smuggling of Communist arms, but because he was collecting more data he did not want to speak to the motion until Parliament reassembled on April 20.

Mr. Ngala had said that he would have supported the motion.

Are There 18 Communist M.P.s?

A document circulated by a group of M.P.s in Kenya is said to name 18 of their colleagues as Communists.

Because the recently opened Lumumba Institute, near Nairobi, is considered a forcing-house for Communism, some of the Africans in both Houses are anxious that it should be brought under strict Government control.

Dr. Mungai, Defence Minister and acting Foreign Minister, had told Parliament a few days earlier that Kenya Africans had been trained in foreign armed services without the knowledge of the Government. He said: "Many people have been trained in the armed forces in other countries, and the first we know about it is when they get back."

Replying to a question about three Kenya Africans who had been trained as fighter pilots in Russia but whose entry into the Kenya Air Force had been delayed, the Minister said: "Any trained men are welcome, but they have to go through the proper channels to join our air force". He added that thousands of young Kenya Africans had applied for training as pilots.

Communist Influence in Tanzania

Recently Arrived Chinese Number 161

PRESIDENT NYERERE has no rival to challenge either his position or his authority, Lady Listowel has written in the *Statist* after a visit to Tanzania.

She describes Mr. Kambona, whom many people have believed to be ambitious for the Presidency, as considerably more radical than Dr. Nyerere and suspicious of everything Western, "the Americans in particular having suffered from his injudicious acceptance of forged evidence or evidence that is plain silly; yet in the last analysis it is Nyerere's, not Kambona's, policy that has prevailed".

Communists in Tanzania, or Easterners, as President Nyerere preferred to call them, now number 341. No fewer than 246 are Chinese. Poles are stated to number 24; Yugoslavians, 20; Russians, 19; Czechs and Bulgarians, 12 each; and Cubans eight.

Of the 246 Chinese, 85 are described as old residents, leaving 161 as "new", or Communist, arrivals. The embassy is limited to 10 diplomatic representatives; in addition, there is a military mission of seven officials and four interpreters.

"Flying about Tanganyika, one constantly meets Chinese 'delegations', mostly tall and good-looking individuals. Communist Chinese are sure to play an important part in the subversive activities planned for the liberation of South Africa, Mozambique, Rhodesia, and Tshombe's Congo".

23,342 Westerners

Lady Listowel was given a list of Westerners in Tanzania, numbering 23,342.

The figure of 16,000 for "Britons" must include Indians, Pakistanis, and other Asians holding British passports.

There are 1,594 citizens of the U.S.A., 1,300 Greeks, 1,254 Dutch, 1,206 Italians, 653 Swiss, 381 Germans, 320 Danes, 208 Swedes, and 171 French nationals. Then follow 80 Austrians, 73 Canadians, 42 Israelis, 25 Norwegians, 19 Belgians, and 16 Australians. Many of the Europeans and Australians are missionaries.

Vice-president Kawawa told the visitor that 15 Chinese and 50 Russians are giving the Revolutionary Army in Zanzibar extra training after the troops had received basic training in Tanzania.

Of the revocation of leases of land held by Europeans Lady Listowel's report states:

"The trouble began last summer with instructions from the Ministry of Lands in Dar es Salaam to check up on all European leases. It was carried out by inexperienced African officials. For instance, one who found that a farmer was away (on a much needed holiday) reported that the farm had been deserted.

Local initiative was responsible for the engagement of a lawyer to find fault with as many leases as possible. Some Europeans had been careless of certain clauses; for instance, one man had failed to register the name of his new manager, which he should have done. But his British-drafted lease also provided for 14 days' warning, during which he could either conform with regulations or show cause why this was impossible. He was given no warning; his lease was just revoked.

Leases Revoked Without Reason

"In eight of the first 22 cases leases were revoked without any cause at all. The Tanganyika Farmers' Association has fought these injustices. On January 1, 1965, four of the leases (two belonging to Britons) were restored to their rightful owners. Two European farmers had left in the meantime. One appeal has been rejected, but the T.F.A. is re-submitting it. The fate of the eighth lease is still undecided.

"Early in March the Tanzanian Government agreed to pay compensation for all improvements if a lease is revoked. This is the result of T.F.A.'s firm stand. Its members, 68% of whom are Africans, have voted up to £10,000 for legal action against the Government if no satisfaction was received.

"But a soothing hand has also been at work. The Minister who ordered the ruthless treatment of European farmers has been transferred to another post; and the regional commissioner who carried out this order unfairly has been demoted. Mr. Jack Hunwick, the director of T.F.A., is meeting with increasing understanding in Dar es Salaam. At one point President Nyerere declared: 'If you have a grievance, sue my Government. You must get justice'.

"Life in Tanzania is lived on several levels. In the cloak-and-dagger world of Panafrikan agitation the Chinese and the Russians are very influential".

Students Strike in Baku

IN MOSCOW on Friday an official of the Kenya Embassy said that a large number of the 89 Kenya Africans studying in Baku had taken part in a two-day sit-down strike in connexion with their demand to be given places in another Soviet university or to be sent home. The ambassador went to Baku to investigate their grievances. On Monday 29 of the students were flown out of Russia, where they had arrived only six months previously. One of their grievances was that Soviet allowances had not enabled them to send money back to their wives and families. Unrest among African students in Kiev and Stalingrad has also been reported.

Zanzibar Confiscates Factories

NINETEEN PRIVATELY-OWNED FACTORIES in Zanzibar and Pemba were confiscated last week, when the owners, named in a Government decree, were ordered to transfer immediately to the Director of Land Reform all title deeds, accounts, documents, keys, and other property. Mr. Twala, the Finance Minister, said that this act in pursuance of the policy of State ownership would give the workers a full part in running the industries; they would receive a share of the profits, though the larger part would go to the State for social services.

German Arms for Ethiopia

ABD ar-RAZAK HAJI HUSAYN, Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, told a large public rally a few days ago that Western Germany, which had invited the President of Somalia to pay a State-visit next month, was supplying arms to Ethiopia. In the differences between Western Germany and the Arab nations the Somali Republic supported the rights of the Arabs and their Governments.

PERSONALIA

MR. H. D. WIGHTWICK is in London from Salisbury. SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING has just reached his 70th birthday.

LORD and LADY WROTTESELEY have arrived in Britain from Rhodesia.

SIR FOSTER ROBINSON has returned from his visit to Southern Africa.

DR. MERRYWEATHER has been elected Speaker of the new Bechuanaland National Assembly.

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, the Colonial Secretary, left London at the week-end to visit Mauritius.

MR. B. JONES has been appointed joint managing director of King Line, in the British & Commonwealth shipping group.

SIR DAVID HUNT, lately British High Commissioner in Uganda, has taken up his new post as High Commissioner in Cyprus.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of ZAMBIA and PRESIDENT TITO of YUGOSLAVIA are joint sponsors of an appeal for cessation of the conflict in Vietnam.

MR. SHABA, Minister for Local Government and Housing in Tanzania, left Dar es Salaam at the week-end for Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

MR. GEORGE JAMES COLE, who was made a life peer in the New Year Honours, has chosen the title of BARON COLE of BLACKFRIARS in the County of London.

MR. EDWARD AUGUST, of Livingstone, has been declared by the Zambia Government to be "an undesirable inhabitant and therefore a prohibited immigrant".

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, was the guest last week at luncheon of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain. MR. MICHAEL LEAPMAN was in the chair.

SIR THOMAS CREED, O.C., Principal of Queen Mary College, London University, has been elected Vice-Chancellor for 1965-66. He was for some years in the Sudan Civil Service.

SIR JOHN RICHMOND was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and kissed hands upon his appointment as Ambassador in Khartoum. LADY RICHMOND was received by HER MAJESTY.

Because of the death of the PRINCESS ROYAL the reception for PRINCESS MARGARET and the EARL of SNOWDON arranged by the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA has been postponed until April 13.

PROFESSOR A. S. DOUGLAS, DR. J. M. NEILSON, DR. C. D. FORBES, and DR. A. G. G. TURPIE, four teachers of medicine in Scotland, have been seconded from Glasgow University to the University of East Africa.

DR. E. N. GAKUO, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, has returned from Washington, where he negotiated with the World Bank for a loan of \$38m. towards the E.A.R. & H. capital programme during the next two years.

MRS. E. HADDON, editor of the *Central African Examiner*, said in Salisbury last week that she had been prohibited from visiting Gonakudzingwa, where a number of African nationalist politicians are restricted. Her husband was later told that he also might not visit the camp. He is treasurer of the Rhodesian Legal Aid and Welfare Association.

SIR HUGH MACKAY TALLACK and MR. J. M. SIM, managing directors of Inchcape & Co., Ltd., have been appointed deputy chairmen in succession to MR. H. SHEDDEN, who has retired from that office but remains on the board. CAPTAIN O. N. BAILEY, a director, has been made an executive director. MR. H. BANNERMAN, who has resigned from the board, will remain an adviser on tea matters.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS MALVERN will be in England for some weeks during the summer.

SIR ROY WELENSKY left London Airport on Friday with MR. SIDNEY WYNNE for Canada and the U.S.A.

MR. E. WATUNGWA, general secretary of the Commercial & Allied Workers Union in Rhodesia, has been released from detention.

MR. D. CARLOS LEGUIZANON, Minister of State for External Affairs in Argentina, has led a 15-member good-will mission to East Africa.

MR. ALI A. MAZRUI has been elected to the chair of political science at Makerere University College. He succeeds PROFESSOR C. T. LEYS.

THE REV. H. W. M. PALMER, vicar of Owslebury with Morestead, Winchester, has been appointed rector of St. Luke's, Que Que, Rhodesia.

THE VEN. HUBERT LAURENCE HIGGS, who has been appointed Bishop of Hull, was from 1945 to 1952 editorial secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

MR. DAVID BUTLER, Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, was present when SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS, the Governor, signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament.

MR. A. A. LAWRIE, who has been chairman of the East African board of the Standard Bank for some years, has been appointed a member of the main board in London.

MR. JOHAN F. SLABBERT, who joined the Anglo American Corporation group on the Copperbelt in 1953, has been appointed one of its assistant consulting metallurgists.

TUN ABDUL RAZAK, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in Malaysia, has led a good-will delegation to East African States to try to enlist African sympathy for Malaysia in the dispute with Indonesia.

MR. RICHARD GRENVILLE SAMPSON has arrived in Lusaka to take up his duties as deputy governor of the Bank of Zambia. Apart from military service, the whole of his career has been spent with the Reserve Bank of Australia, including service in the London office.

The national secretary of the National Union of Zambia Students, MR. J. R. MUTALE, has represented Zambia at the annual conference of the National Union of German Students and attended a meeting in Amsterdam of the supervision committee of the International Student Conference.

The Exports Awards Committee, of which the DUKE OF EDINBURGH is chairman, contains five members with substantial East and Central African interests, namely SIR HAROLD ROXBEE-COX, MR. J. M. LAING, SIR WILLIAM McFADZEAN, SIR RICHARD POWELL, and SIR PETER RUNGE. There are six other members.

MAJOR P. J. KENWORTHY, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Rhodesia, will retire at the end of the month. He has also been Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Rhodesia. His successor is to be MR. S. D. O'DONNELL, Director of Social Welfare and Deputy Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts.

MR. PHILIP TELFORD GEORGES, who has been appointed Chief Justice in Tanzania, was born in 1923 in Dominica, West Indies. He studied at McGill University and the University of Toronto, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1949, and then went to Trinidad, where he practised until 1962. Then he was appointed a judge.

Minister's Resignation

MR. MENDIRI, Communications Minister in the Sudan, resigned on Friday. Ten days earlier he had been given leave of absence after slapping the face of a telephone exchange operator when he had been cut off during a long-distance call. Telephone workers whereupon protested. His successor is Mr. Logali.

British Press on Rhodesia's Election

Massive Vote of Confidence Expected

LEADING BRITISH NEWSPAPERS expect the Rhodesian Front under Mr. Ian Smith to be overwhelmingly successful in the general election on May 7.

Its purpose, said *The Times*, is to obtain a mandate "to declare independence unilaterally and unconstitutionally if and when Mr. Smith's Cabinet sees fit, whether or not the 'certain circumstances' which he has vaguely said would always justify such a declaration had arisen. The Rhodesian white—and black—electorate will tend to see the campaign in these terms, and nothing will stop many Rhodesian Front candidates from assuring the voters that if elected they will push their Prime Minister into a showdown with Mr. Wilson.

"Mr. Smith's own words are more cautious. He says that the object of the election is to strengthen his hand in further negotiations with Britain, that he expects negotiations to go on, and that while they do no question of a declaration of independence arises.

"Perhaps the election will considerably reduce Mr. Smith's own freedom of action. The mood of white Rhodesia is militant and will call for action from a solid R.F. Parliament. Mr. Smith may then find himself in a skid in which the breaks he has hitherto applied with such skill will fail."

Under the heading "Mr. Smith Stages Another Show", the *Guardian* wrote *inter alia*—

"The Rhodesian Prime Minister will almost certainly win a massive vote of confidence, but almost exclusively from the white voters. The African voters, few anyway, will be likely either to abstain or to vote against him.

"That is the weakness of his position—a weakness which he cannot remedy without a great increase in the African franchise. As an expression of African opinion, staged *in abas* of chiefs are no substitute for individual voting.

Commonwealth Not Likely To Be Impressed

"Having won his vote, what will Mr. Smith do? The British Government is not likely to be impressed. Nor is any other Commonwealth Government. They all know well enough the unrepresentative nature of the Rhodesian franchise. If any were inclined to overlook it, Rhodesia's African neighbours—especially the Governments of Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya—will remind them. And the election, however massive its vote for Mr. Smith, will not show any strengthening of Rhodesian readiness to work the present Constitution in such a way as to give Africans their fullest opportunities within it.

"The underlying issue is whether the Rhodesian Government should seize independence unilaterally if the British will not concede it. Mr. Smith's own intentions are obscure. He may reckon that, backed by an overwhelming vote of confidence, he can make the British Government concede the terms he wants. But the landslide may carry him away too.

"His party is likely to return with its extremist element strengthened. And he fails to get what he wants from the British—and he will fail, since his own supporters will not allow him to make any real concession to the African majority in his country—then his party will demand that he lives up to his promises. Nothing will be left for him except U.D.I. (the unilateral declaration); and that, tragically, is a

course that can end only in disaster for Rhodesia. Whether the disaster is brought about by a British-led boycott of trade or by United Nations action is immaterial. It will be a disaster just the same—one from which nobody can benefit.

"Rhodesia is the most highly developed country in East or Central Africa and at present the wealthiest. It is a country where multi-racialism could have had real meaning. Even today it could still be a country where the transition to African rule is orderly and is made without loss of prosperity. But most white Rhodesians today seem to live in a world of their own. They believe that, although Africans outnumber them by 20 to one, they can continue to keep all power and authority in their own hands.

"They believe that, whatever Mr. Wilson may have said in October, when it comes to the point the British will never do anything nasty to them. Even if they were to take their independence, they tend to think, Britain would not go so far as banning tobacco sales—and any military action against them is in their eyes almost inconceivable. So, blindly, they may stumble into disaster.

Situation Tragic

"If the election campaign were to bring them to face realities, it would do good. But will it? So far even discussion of the elementary economic consequences of U.D.I. has been stifled in the Rhodesian Press. The election is not likely to bring calm thought. It is tragic to see so potentially rich and happy a country shutting its eyes to its own interests."

"All or Nothing" was the heading given by the *Scotsman* to a comment which said, in part:—

"What the election will show, unless Mr. Butler's Opposition can make a miraculous recovery, is that the white minority—220,000 out of a total population of four million—is solidly behind Mr. Smith.

"This conclusion was drawn when Sir Roy Welensky was soundly defeated at a by-election last October. Mr. Smith made Sir Roy's election policy—opposition to a unilateral declaration of independence—seem irrelevant, simply by declaring that U.D.I. had been 'chucked out of the window' as a result of his talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home. For the general election he is being careful to avoid giving the impression that he is seeking a mandate for U.D.I. But U.D.I. is both relevant and probable if Mr. Smith remains Premier.

"He wants to increase, not weaken, white supremacy, and a two-thirds majority would enable him to change the Constitution to make it even less likely to produce the result—a gradual transition to majority rule—that was envisaged by its creators in 1961. He seeks all, at the risk of getting nothing except disaster. He may seize, but cannot negotiate, independence.

"If the electors realize this there is still hope of a compromise, for the British Government appreciate the deficiencies of the present African nationalist leaders. Mr. Wilson should make it clear that he is prepared to accept a reasonable compromise, as well as repeating his warning against U.D.I."

There was no clear need for a general election, the *Daily Telegraph* suggested. While it would bring Mr. Smith even stronger white support than the 56% given him in the November 1964 referendum, it might divide him more sharply from the African M.P.s. Moreover, if he hesitated on the independence issue his own right wing "could kick him out." The leader continued:—

"Mr. Smith made his election announcement immediately after receiving a letter from Mr. Wilson. That letter contained the considered views of the British Cabinet after hearing the reports of Mr. Bottomley and Lord Gardner on their Rhodesian visit. In contrast to earlier correspondence, it was obviously written with care not to raise the heat. The duty of Britain is firstly to prevent outside influences, including Commonwealth extremists, from provoking a still worse situation in Rhodesia. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in June could be an advantageous platform for such extremists."

Rhodesian African Farmers

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said in Umtali last week that some 7,000 African farmers in the purchase areas now had crop yields close to those of Europeans and incomes high by comparable standards anywhere in Africa. They and about 14,000 master farmers were now within the money economy, and behind them were 120,000 African cultivators who were following the advice of extension officers and had become aware in varying degrees of the advantages of a cash income. There remained, however, about 280,000 Africans on the land who had not yet made visible use of the extension services.

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General Election in Rhodesia P.M. Asks for Two-Thirds Majority

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held in Rhodesia on May 7. Nomination day is April 14.

Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and his Cabinet, decided on the dissolution of Parliament shortly after receiving from the British Prime Minister a letter which merely replied to points raised some weeks earlier by Mr. Smith, but did not contain the proposals expected as a result of the recent visit of Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor.

The Prime Minister had said publicly that he was expecting an important letter from Mr. Wilson, and that whether he would visit London depended on the contents. It was officially announced that the letter received last week "did not contain the expected proposals on the independence issue arising from the visit of Mr. Bottomley and Lord Gardiner".

Mr. Smith said that he would ask the electorate to give him the two-thirds Parliamentary majority which would strengthen his hands "not only for the passing of important legislation but also in our negotiations for independence with the British Government".

Analysis of U.D.I. Reports

He promised to publish at the earliest possible moment, certainly before the election, an analysis of all the reports received by the Government from the bodies consulted on the question of a unilateral declaration of independence. That was not contemplated while there were still negotiations with Britain.

One change in the 1961 Constitution which was essential concerned cross-voting between the A and B rolls. Because the B roll was for representation of Africans by Africans, he

thought that there should be no influence by the A roll, which was predominantly European. His party would therefore not put up candidates in the B areas.

Mr. David Butler, Leader of the Opposition Rhodesia Party, said that if the Rhodesian Front won the election the party machine would push the Government inexorably towards a unilateral declaration of independence, whatever the Prime Minister might now say. His party would fight, for the "only alternative is to succumb to all the excesses of a one-party State." He thought the election had been called by the Prime Minister to try to re-assert his party leadership.

New African Group

Mr. Paul Chanetsa, an African Independent M.P., said that he and two colleagues would form a group to fight all 15 B roll seats on a policy of majority rule.

In Blantyre Mr. Ntini, Malawi representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (which has been proscribed in Rhodesia), said: "We cannot be hoodwinked. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bottomley are behind their kith and kin in Rhodesia".

In London a Commonwealth Relations Office representative admitted that the announcement of a general election in Rhodesia had come as a surprise.

If the Parliament now dissolved the Rhodesian Front had 37 seats, the Rhodesia Party 25 (15 being by B roll electors), and there were three independents.

Neither of Rhodesia's last two Prime Ministers, Mr. Winston Field and Sir Edgar Whitehead, will contest the election. Both are retiring from politics.

Sir Roy Welensky, the former Federal Prime Minister, will also not stand. He is visiting Canada and the United States.

Questions About Independence

THREE MEMBERS of the House of Commons asked Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, a few days ago what modifications in the 1961 Constitution of Rhodesia would be required by H.M. Government before it agreed to grant independence to that country.

After he had replied that the Prime Minister was still in confidential communication with the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. Patrick Wall asked: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman agree that the 1961 Constitution could be a basis for negotiated independence, that there is very little time or room left for manoeuvre, and that the whole issue should be settled before the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference?"

Mr. Bottomley: "We have said that we must be satisfied that the basis upon which independence is granted is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole. As regards the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, we shall have to wait and see what develops between now and then".

Mr. Digby: "Unless the rt. hon. gentleman has some other plan, is there not a lot to be said for encouraging all interests to try to work the 1961 Constitution?"

Mr. Bottomley: "There is something to be said for saying that we must accept the 1961 Constitution, whether as it is now or whether it is to be added to in the future".

Sir F. Bennett: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman say whether, when he was out there, he gave an absolutely specific assurance that there would be no question of attempting unilaterally to alter it against the wishes of the present Rhodesian Government?"

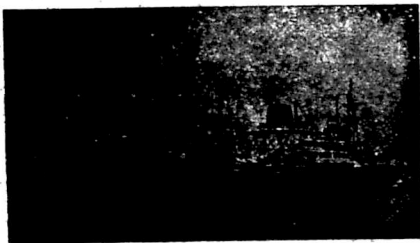
Mr. Bottomley: "There is no attempt to do anything unilaterally either on the part of this Government or, I would hope, on the part of the Rhodesian Government".

After the Prime Minister had said that he was not contemplating a visit to any part of Africa, Mr. Biggs-Davison asked if he would try to include Rhodesia in any visit which he might pay to Africa, bearing in mind that some of the prejudices and misunderstandings between the two Governments had been removed by the recent visit of the Commonwealth Relations Secretary and the Lord Chancellor.

The Prime Minister: "I thought that that particular mission would be very helpful, and while the situation is still extremely difficult, as the House knows, I think that that visit has had some useful effect. The hon. gentleman will know that I am in touch with Mr. Smith at the present time, and, of course, if it becomes necessary for us to meet we shall press this; but, as the hon. gentleman may know, I had quite a long talk with Mr. Smith when he was in London at the end of January".

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Mr. Iain Macleod Openly Challenged

"Courage and Loyalty Not His Attributes"

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, has called on those in the party who think they have a chance of succeeding Sir Alec Douglas-Home as its leader to pledge their support for him in order to defeat a Socialist psychological warfare campaign to force his resignation.

Emphasizing that Mr. Maudling had publicly pledged his loyalty, Mr. Wall said that the same course would be "particularly appropriate" for Mr. Iain Macleod, whose friends never fail to seize the opportunity of putting forward his claims to the succession. He added:—

"I do not believe that a man who made a brilliant speech at the last party conference asking for party unity and loyalty and a few days later refused to serve under the selected leader, followed this up with the famous article in the *Spectator*, and only last week allowed himself to become involved with such boring lightweights as David Frost and Bernard Levin can ever hope to command the support of the majority of the Conservative Parliamentary Party."

Mr. Wall is vice-chairman of the Conservative Committee on Commonwealth Affairs.

Next day Mr. Humphry Berkeley, regarded as a strong supporter of Mr. Macleod, expressed the hope that none of his colleagues would "copy the conduct of Mr. Wall, who, under a guise of slobbering loyalty to Sir Alec, promotes the claims of his own candidate and seeks to denigrate another".

Mr. George Whig, the Paymaster-General, told a Stourbridge audience that it was astonishing that Mr. Macleod, who was present in the television studio when Mr. Levin described Sir Alec as an imbecile and a cretin had not been provoked to instant indignation. His defence of his leader had been very lukewarm.

"We all know what Mr. Macleod thinks about Sir Alec, but political decency surely required that he should in the circumstances have gone to the vigorous defence of his leader. But courage and loyalty are not among Mr. Macleod's political attributes."

Congo Rebel Groups Split

SUCCESSFUL DRIVES by European volunteers and Katanga gendarmes in the Congolese National Army to close rebel supply lines with the Sudan and Uganda have split the rebel forces into groups which are now isolated from one another. Even Brazzaville Radio, which has been wholly sympathetic to the rebels, has admitted that the loss of Watsa has created a very difficult situation for the "nationalists", i.e., the rebels.

Colonel Hoare, of No. 5 Commando, reported on Friday that his men had been in action against black mercenaries from Uganda, about 100 of whom had crossed the frontier in four lorries.

On Sunday the Uganda Government forbade all flying over the Western areas of the country, and announced that civil and military aircraft were liable to be shot down. In some places the prohibited area stretches eastwards for about 100 miles from the frontier. East African Airways' flights to two national parks have had to be cancelled.

What was to have been a "unification conference" of rebel leaders is reported to have collapsed in Cairo on Monday even before its formal opening. The disputing factions could not even agree on a joint statement explaining why the gathering was to be indefinitely postponed. Personal rivalry between leaders is regarded as the main cause.

A rebel delegation had arrived in East Germany that day, on which Brazzaville Radio quoted the Sudanese Finance Minister as having said that 40 tons of assorted weapons had passed through his country during the year for the rebels.

Dr. George Stanton, a Briton, who went on hunger strike because the Congolese staff of his hospital in the interior had not been paid for six months, was recalled to Leopoldville last week by the World Health Organization.

Mr. Tshombe has granted political asylum to the Abbé Fulbert Youlou, President of the neighbouring Congo Brazzaville Republic until his deposition in August, 1963. He had been in a prison camp near Brazzaville, from which he escaped last Friday.

Letter to the Editor

Has the Emperor Forgotten?

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Has he forgotten also that while the white imperialists and colonialists have now given independence to most of the territories that they acquired during the last century, he himself has not freed any of the countries that his predecessor Menelik II took to form his empire during the 'scramble for Africa'?

The Somalis, whose land was occupied by the Ethiopians about 70 years ago, though they are also coloured and are inhabitants of Africa, have a way of life and an outlook and religion that are quite different from that of the Amhara, whom they regard as foreigners, just as they do the British, French, and Italians.

Are black imperialists any better than white imperialists?

Yours faithfully,

GERALD REECE.

East Lothian.

[Sir Gerald Reece is a former Governor of British Somaliland.—Ed.]

Many Deaths in Lumpa Camp

"Prophetess" Wants to Join Church

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been told by a subscriber who recently left the Abercorn district of Zambia that more than 60 detainees have died of starvation in a camp in which followers of the Lumpa sect have been confined.

Many of the men, women and children had been wandering with little food for long periods since the outbreak of the Lenishina revolt last August, but the deaths are attributed by our informant to the failure of the authorities to send adequate food supplies to the camps, of which there are two. There are nearly 4,000 detainees in the one and about 600 in the other.

The Rev. Colin Morris, president of the United Church of Zambia, in which all the non-Anglican and non-Roman Churches of Zambia were recently merged, has said that Mrs. Lenishina wants to join that church. Two leading African clergymen and a Scottish missionary have had talks with the "prophetess", and Mr. Morris is to visit her this week.

He told the *Observer* correspondent in Lusaka at the weekend: "The church has no means of adjudicating on Alice's claim to have been raised by God from the dead. It is for God, who knows every human heart, to judge. In human terms the important thing is that she sincerely believes that she underwent this experience, and her belief is attested by an outpouring of spiritual power."

Seven Lumpa "warriors" were hanged last week. They had been captured during the rising.

President Kaunda has promised a commission of inquiry into the causes of the Lumpa revolt.

Rail Link Opposed

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE of the African National Congress of Zambia has resolved that the proposed railway between Zambia and Tanzania would not be in the best interests of the first-named country. The president of the A.N.C., Mr. Nkumbula, said last week that while his party had nothing against Zambia's brothers in East Africa, it considered that priority should be given to improving internal railway communications in order to promote Zambia's development. Moreover, by the time that the proposed link with Tanzania could be built, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), would have a majority (African) Government. Was the Zambia Government's proposition to boycott a railway system running through independent Zimbabwe?

Dr. Banda's Opponents Will "Rot" Ready to Detain Thousands Without Trial

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said on Sunday that his supporters should deal severely with the rebel Ministers. "I don't care what you do with them", he added. There must be "no messing about with real subversion", but leniency might be shown to ignorant and misguided villagers.

While detainees who genuinely repented would be released, "those who are arrogant and say that Chipembere will take over, they are going to rot, rot!"

He told a Malawi Congress Party regional conference in Blantyre that circulars suggested that some M.P.s. were bluffing and only pretending to be behind the Prime Minister. That was a trick to split the party.

"This Is War"

Referring to allegations of violence by the Malawi Youth League, he described its members as his eyes and ears in the villages, and denied that they were "ruffians", adding: "But this is war, and in war anything is fair. If I did not act there would be chaos. My first job is to maintain political stability, and if I have to detain 10,000 or 20,000 I shall do it."

The Prime Minister told a parade marking the fifth anniversary of his release from jail that his two main duties were to maintain stability and provide an efficient, honest, and incorruptible administration. "If to achieve these things I have to detain thousands of people, I shall have no qualms at all."

Army and police would be recruited in future from the ranks of the Young Pioneers, who were to be made an integral part of the security forces and have a training base at Fort Johnston—in which area Mr. Chipembere has most support. The young Pioneers were to have "more guns, and still more guns; they must learn to use machine-guns as well as rifles, bayonets, and hand-grenades."

A large crowd at the Nkula Falls was told at the weekend: "I shall be in Zomba for a long, long time. Anyone

deceives himself who thinks Chipembere, Chiume, Charwa, Bwanausi, Chokam, Chisiza, or Rose Chibamba will never come to Zomba to form a Government. Chipembere poses as a courageous leader. Where is he hiding now? Let him come and face me in the daytime, not hide in the rocks and caves like a hyena."

Then Comes the Landslide

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN has written in the course of an article in the *Spectator*:

"About 400 troops and a few police, on foot and in small boats along the shore of Lake Malawi, are trying to ferret out small bands of rebels—including Henry Chipembere, with the price of £1,000 on his head—in an area bigger than and nearly as difficult as the Aberdare Mountains of Mau Mau notoriety. Some of the young men have gone from the villages to join the rebels.

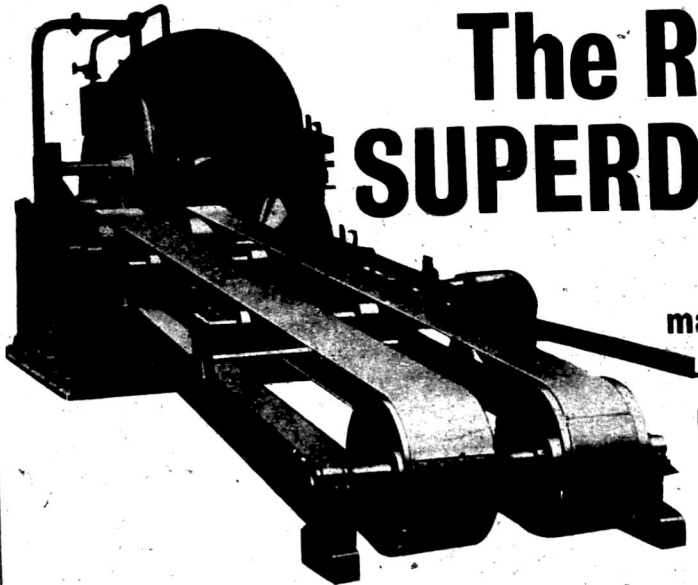
"Dr. Banda is ruthlessly determined to destroy the rebels now, before they can gather strength. If his security forces can accomplish this, well enough perhaps; but if their attempts drag on and the Prime Minister orders increasingly ruthless measures to be taken—the army has not yet exercised its power to burn villages and destroy property—sympathy for Chipembere's cause will grow.

"The initial attitude of the ordinary African in these circumstances is to keep out of trouble with the Government and its forces, until those forces appear to be losing or pushing him around too much. Then comes the landslide."

Budget Changes

THE DUTY ON LEAF TOBACCO entering the United Kingdom from Commonwealth countries has been raised from 75s. 8d. to 85s. 8d., equivalent to an extra 6d. on a packet of 20 cigarettes hitherto costing 4s. 11d., and 5d. a packet on most other cigarettes. From April next year the special tax treatment of overseas trade corporations is to be abolished.

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Economic Development Council for Sudan Further Discussions Between North and South

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Sudan, Sayed Sirr el Khalim el Khalifa, has expressed satisfaction with the results achieved at the round-table conference, which has adjourned for three months in order that a 12-member commission representing the Northern Sudan and the Southern Provinces may report further on constitutional and administrative arrangements for the south.

The following unanimous *communiqué* was issued in Khartoum last Thursday:—

"We, delegates of the following political parties and organizations, (1) Islamic Charter Front, (2) National Unionist Party, (3) Peoples' Democratic Party, (4) Professional Front, (5) Sudanese African National Union (S.A.N.U.), (6) Sudan Communist Party, (7) Southern Front, and (8) Umma Party, attending the Round-Table Conference on the South, meeting in Khartoum at the House of Parliament from March 16 to 29, having considered all aspects of the Southern question, are convinced: (1) that national conciliation is imperative; (2) that the differences in views are not beyond solution; and (3) that only through peaceful means can these differences be settled.

"We hereby resolve:—

"A.—That the following steps be taken by the Government in order to normalize the situation in the South: (1) Impletion of the agreement between the Governments of Uganda and the Sudan concerning refugees, and thereby re-settling them; (2) approaching the Governments of other neighbouring countries with a view to reaching similar agreements over refugees; (3) resettlement of those inside the country whose homes and property have been destroyed; (4) to request the Government to alleviate famine in those parts of the South affected thereby and to investigate the inherent causes of famine in the South and take the necessary steps; and (5) re-transfer of all Southern schools from the North to the South.

"B.—That the following lines of policy be adopted: (1) Selection of more Southerners for training as police and prison officers, administrators, military officers, public health officers and medical assistants, forest officers, and game and fisheries officers.

Southernization

"(2) The Southernization of administration—police, prisons and information services, whenever qualified Southerners are available. Where they are not available, steps should be taken to accelerate their training and promotion.

"(3) Equality of opportunities for employment and equality of wages. There shall be no discrimination by reason only of religious beliefs or language or race. (4) Freedom of religion and freedom of missionary activity within the laws of the land. (5) Permission to private persons or bodies to open schools as long as they conform to the laws of land. (6) Freedom of Movement.

"(7) Establishment of a university in the South. (8) Opening girls' secondary schools and an agricultural school in Malakal. (9) Re-establishment of Yambio Agricultural School, Juba All Training Centre, and Malakal Veterinary Centre. (10) All Southern schools to be headed by qualified Southerners. Ignorance of the Arabic language shall not bar promotion to the post of headmaster. (11) Finding jobs for the unemployed.

"(12) Establishment of a National Economic Council for economic development, with a subsidiary agency for economic development in the South. This will consider the detailed schemes presented by the team of investigation of 1954 and all other schemes in all aspects of development. The Government should also consider the revival of the Azande Scheme. (13) Giving priority and facilities to the local population in the exploitation of land.

"C.—That the delegates who participated in the conference are determined on the rectification of these grievances and the execution of these policies, and that they are prepared to go into a peace campaign to tour the South to pacify and normalize, and see to it that they will employ all their resources to end all hostilities in two months' time.

"D.—(1) The conference considered some patterns of Government for the Sudan, and could not reach a unanimous resolution as required by the rules of the conference. (2) We have therefore appointed a 12-man committee to dwell on the issue of the constitutional and administrative set-up which will protect the special interest of the South, as well as the general interest of the Sudan.

"The committee shall in addition have the following terms of reference: (a) to act as a watch committee on the impletion

of the steps and policies agreed upon; (b) to plan the normalization of conditions in the South and consider steps for the lifting of the state of emergency and the establishment of law and order; (3) the findings of the committee shall be presented to the conference which shall be called by the Government within three months.

Achievements of Conference

"E.—We consider that in addition to these achievements the conference was successful in (1) affording an opportunity to political leaders from the North and South for the first time in six years to meet in an amicable atmosphere and exchange views on the Southern problem; (2) affording the opportunity to the sister African countries invited to the conference to acquaint themselves with the problem, and enlisting their sympathy and support for its solution; (3) allaying doubts and suspicions between political leaders of North and South and establishing a firm basis for understanding and co-operation; (4) providing an opportunity for our people in the South and the North to know the facts and thus appreciate the problem and see it in its true perspective. We believe that only through such an appreciation can our people forge ahead and utilize their energies and resources in building the future. Only through this can our great ideals of peace, love and confidence be a reality.

"F.—We express deep gratitude (1) to the chairman of the conference for the skill and impartiality with which he conducted the meetings, thus contributing to its success; (2) to the observers, their Governments and peoples for taking great interest in the affairs of the Sudan, and for their ceaseless efforts to see that national conciliation be realized; and for their invaluable contribution to the ultimate success of the conference; (3) to the secretary-general and secretariat for the devoted and tireless efforts exerted by them before and during the conference, thus making it a success; (4) to the Sudan Government for taking the initiative and adopting a forward policy that resulted in the holding of the conference and for the support, moral and material, which it generously extended."

Lions

DR. KAUNDA, President of Zambia, has received the "Man of the Year" award of Kitwe Lions Club. His speech of thanks began: "Lion international counselor, Lion president, your worship, Rotary district governor, lionesses, lions, ladies and gentlemen".

Tourist Office Shut Down

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT, having decided to strengthen its immigration and tourist sections at Rhodesia House, London, has closed the tourist office which was opened some months ago in Berkeley Street, W.1.

Kampala's New Hotel

THE APOLO HOTEL, Kampala, of which Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, laid the foundation-stone a few days ago, will have 300 bedrooms and accommodation for large international conferences. It will have 14 storeys. Kampala's highest building at present, the Standard Bank, is of only four storeys.

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ISLE OF MAN

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Aid for Under-Developed Africa

Massive Activities of China and Russia

AFRICA was mentioned only, briefly in last week's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Michael Stewart, the Secretary of State, said in the course of a long speech:—

"In so far as the aid under-developed countries get from Communist countries helps their economic development we welcome it. Our own aid is considerable. Forty-two per cent. of all our overseas aid goes to Africa; and it is for African countries themselves to judge from what quarters they should receive aid and under what conditions.

"When we look at any African group or leader or party, the first question we ought to ask is not: 'Is he pro-East or pro-West?' but rather: 'Has he the confidence of his people? Does he desire to bring them forward to liberty and social progress?' If the answer to that question is 'Yes', we should seek to be his friend.

"The demand for economic progress and social justice rises in Africa. We want to see it combined with democratic institutions. If we want to see that, it is important for us to show in our own country that we do not regard the democratic machine merely as a machine to be worshipped for its own sake, but to show that it can be used to solve economic problems and produce social justice.

Communists Switch to Softer Front

"If we wish to have any status at all in Africa we must make it quite clear, at home and abroad that we reject in any form any doctrine that is based on race or racial superiority".

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Leader of the Opposition, said in his reply:—

"It is one of the techniques of the Communist countries when they are up against a hard front—as they have been in Europe—to switch to another one which is softer. The Prime Minister is now well aware of the massive activities of both the Russians and the Chinese in East Africa—indeed, over most of the African continent—certainly not aimed at promoting stability in the newly-independent countries".

On the joint initiative of the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Kenya National Union of Teachers, six Canadians have arrived in Kenya to teach for a short period.

Dockworkers in Mombasa contemplate a boycott of all ships bound for South Africa, Mr. Dennis Akumu, general secretary of the Dockworkers' Union, said recently.

The Christian Council of Kenya estimates that at least 90,000 boys and girls in Kenya who leave primary schools in December will fail to obtain further education, training, or employment.

A regional office in Nairobi has been opened by U.N.E.S.C.O., with Mr. Alain Gille as director. It is known as the U.N.E.S.C.O. Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa.

Kenya's Prime Minister, Mzee Kenyatta, said in Nairobi recently that Kenya would recognize and support the Angolan revolutionary government-in-exile which is led by Holden Roberto and based in Leopoldville.

News Items in Brief

A trade delegation from Pakistan will visit Malawi next month. It is expected to have 21 members.

The National Union of Tanganyika Workers is to give £2,000 to the Liberation Committee of O.A.U.

A good-will mission from Austria arrived in Malawi at the week-end to select African students for technical training in Austria.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has seconded to Uganda for two years an adviser on the dairy industry.

A computer costing £150,000 has been bought by the Zambia Government, mainly to assess the requirements and use of skilled man-power.

On the Salisbury auction floors the average price of tobacco during the fourth week (ended April 1) was 33.05d. per lb. Over the first month the average was 33.80d.

Nearly 5,000 bank workers in Kenya went on strike last week. One of their demands is for greater Africanization. Most banks have been open for only one hour daily.

The faculties of medicine of the universities of Glasgow and East Africa are to be linked through a scheme sponsored and partly financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Drought-Stricken Matabeleland

Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, Lord Graham, has described the situation in the drought-stricken areas of Matabeleland as serious after completing a 600-mile tour.

The Ethiopian Government has accepted the Somali proposal that a joint military commission should arrange for the demilitarization of 30 kilometres on each side of the frontier.

Llewellyn Secondary School, Ndola, named after a former Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is henceforth to be known as Kansenji Secondary School.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has decided to apply 10% of its gross income in the 1964-65 season to the purchase of Tanzania National Savings Bonds. The investment will amount to £8,115.

The schools in Lusaka named after Sir Gilbert Rennie, sometime Governor of Northern Rhodesia, have been renamed the Kabulonga Boys' Secondary School and the Kabulonga Girls' Secondary School.

The Ordinance Depot at Kahawa, near Nairobi, was transferred to the Kenya Army a few days ago, thus severing the British Army's last official link with Kenya. Colonel G. D. M. Landy will, however, continue to command the depot.

The United Nations Special Fund has allocated £167,183 over five years for the College of African Wildlife Management in Tanzania. It has already received help from the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Federal Germany.

Diplomats May Travel

The Government of Zambia has denied the report that diplomats need permission to travel further than 25 miles from Lusaka. Though they have been asked to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs if they intend to make longer journeys, they are free to go anywhere in the country.

Before the Uganda National Assembly was adjourned *sine die* it carried, with only three votes against, a motion "that this House do note with deep regret the rapidly deteriorating security situation in Buganda; and urge Government to take all necessary measures to ensure security of life and property".

Globe Telegraph and Trust, Ltd., reports group pre-tax earnings for the nine months to March 31 at £1,722,000. In the comparable period of last year the total was £1,461,876. After U.K. tax of £715,000, net earnings were just over £1m. (£859,983), plus abnormal net income received in the last quarter of £223,000 (£90,578).

The state of emergency in Harare township, Salisbury, ended on Monday, when many more detainees were released, bringing the total from that locality since the end of the last year to 761. Because of their activities and attitudes 25 are to be restricted in the Sengwe and Wha Wha areas, and 92 are to be prohibited from living within a 15-mile radius of Kingsway post office, Salisbury.

Because the export tax on sisal will yield only about £800,000 in the current financial year, whereas £2.8m. had been estimated, Tanzania has introduced a stop-gap budget. It raises the protective rate of customs duty from 33 1/2% to 37 1/2%, the general duty rate from 25% to 30%, and the preferential rate from 12 1/2% to 15%. Excise duties on manufactured tobacco and cigarettes are increased by 10%.

ZAMBIA



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Company Meeting

LONRHO LIMITED

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The annual general meeting of Lonrho Limited will be held on April 14 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement dated April 5, 1965, by the Chairman, Mr. A. H. Ball:

An event of most recent importance to your Company was the purchase of additional shares of Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd., thus bringing the Henderson Group into even closer association with Lonrho. Full details of this transaction were explained to members in a circular letter dated November 12, 1964. The undistributed profits earned by the Henderson Group are not reflected in this company's consolidated profit and loss account for the past year. This arises from the fact that Henderson's Transvaal Estates Ltd. did not become a subsidiary until immediately prior to the close of Lonrho's financial year, but the profits in question will, of course, be consolidated in our accounts to September 30, 1965.

Motor Trading

One of our major activities in Rhodesia is motor trading which we have, of course extended in the last two years into Zambia, Malawi and more recently into Tanzania. In 1964, motor trading accounted for 12 per cent. of the Group profit. Sales of new vehicles, both private and commercial, continue to be encouraging in these four territories. With our considerable business in the sales of spare parts for many makes and types of vehicles, through the Consolidated Holdings Group, we do have to some extent a cushion whenever there is a falling-off in new car sales. As you will note from the list of companies in the annual report, we have deemed it prudent to form additional subsidiaries in order to ensure that we are in a competitive position in the newly independent countries.

You will, I am sure, have been pleased to read in the annual report that the construction and laying of our oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali was completed on schedule in December last. I am sure that members will agree that this achievement reflects great credit on all concerned with this project, namely the members of our staff, our consulting engineers, our Portuguese associates and The Hume Pipe Company (S.A.) Ltd., who were the main contractors.

Unfortunately the refinery at Feruka, which was due to be completed on January 15, 1965, has been delayed in its final phases and has only recently commenced commercial production. At the date of writing this report, a total of 41,800 tons of crude oil had passed through the pipeline into the refinery and in the coming months it is expected that there will be an average flow of 2,400 tons per day. As you are aware, the construction of this pipeline was largely contractor-financed and repayments are due to commence half-yearly from September next. While therefore the revenue from the pipeline will be substantial from now onwards, the full benefit will not be reflected in Lonrho's distributable profits in the immediate future.

Expansion Of Interests

We now have offices, through locally registered subsidiaries, in Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia as well as the offices in Rhodesia and London and the Henderson Group offices in South Africa. In my statement to members in 1963, I emphasised that Lonrho operates essentially in Africa and that members holding our shares are fully aware of this basic fact; it goes without saying that we are there for the purpose of making profits from our various enterprises to the benefit either direct or indirect of the economies of the countries concerned. I am pleased to say that we have found that the newly independent territories recognise and appreciate this approach and I do not think that it is presumptuous to say that our relations with the Governments of the six countries in which we do business are most cordial. Your Board has confidence in the progressive development of these countries in the southern half of Africa and as an indication of that confidence we intend to continue to investigate new projects and develop those which show promise of a fair return to our shareholders.

A Noteworthy Achievement

It is, I think worthy of note that during the last five years the net profits of the Company, after tax, have increased steadily from £32,372 in 1959 to the current figure of £239,118. It is true that during the same period the issued capital of the Company has increased by some £430,000 but, despite this, earnings now amount to 27 per cent. on the capital as compared with 10.7 per cent. in 1959. During that period the rate of dividend distribution has increased from 7½ per cent. for the 15-month period in 1959 to the current figure of 18½ per cent. You will naturally wish to know about the dividend outlook for 1965 and I regret to say that, at the time of writing this statement, it is impossible for me to make a forecast since much depends upon the impending financial legislation to be announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech on April 6. I refer, of course, in particular to the proposed corporations tax, the terms of which are not yet known. It is undoubtedly true to say, however, that if such a tax were imposed in the form originally indicated, then the Company's net earnings and the amount available for distribution could be significantly affected. We also do not yet know the manner in which Government proposes to deal with taxation on overseas earnings. I hope to be in a position to say more on this subject at our annual meeting on April 14.

Subject to the various reservations which I have already made in this statement, more particularly in connection with the terms of the forthcoming budget, I am more than confident that our earnings during the current year will be substantially in excess of those for the year ended September 30, 1964.

Faith in Coffee in Rhodesia "IPCORN'S" £70,000 Pioneer Venture

IPCORN — the Industrial Promotion Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., — had by the end of last year investments and commitments totalling £796,101. Net profit after tax for the year was £39,323, a record. A maiden dividend of 4%, less tax, takes £25,000.

The largest investment is in clothing, £180,000, followed by metals £100,000, paper and board manufacture, £84,673, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, £55,000, steel furniture, £46,667, and sugar, £42,500.

The corporation considers its most interesting activity in 1964 to have been an entry into the coffee industry, a 66½% share having been taken in Rhodesia Coffee Estates (Pvt.) Ltd. The report states on this point:—

"Work carried out by Government specialists and private individuals demonstrated that Rhodesia could produce arabica coffee of grades equivalent to those of Kenya. The Rhodesian Government felt that the next stage was for private enterprise to promote one or more commercially sized estates. Your corporation made a close investigation into the prospects of coffee, the best areas in which to grow it, the costs of development, and the likely return.

"As a result it took the initiative in the establishment of an estate to grow initially 250 acres of coffee but with the capacity considerably to increase this area. In conjunction with Mr. J. E. Marzorati, who had already established a pilot venture, it formed Rhodesia Coffee Estates (Pvt.) Ltd., in which it holds a two-thirds interest and in which it is committed to an investment of £90,000. Nurseries have been established to provide young trees for planting out 250 acres over the next two and a half years. IPCORN believes that there is a sound future for Rhodesian coffee, and this is supported by results achieved to date.

"IPCORN intends to maintain a leading position in the development of this young but potentially highly important industry and to watch for opportunities of development in plantation agriculture generally."

There is a small interest, of £18,150, in tea growing. Investments and commitments in Zambia and Malawi together total £115,000.

Mr. D. F. Fairbairn is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Sir Keith Acutt (lately London director, who has returned to Africa), and Messrs. G. B. Beckett, F. E. Buch, G. Ellman-Brown, M.P., G. G. S. J. Hadlow, B. C. J. Richards (lately governor of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and now London director of IPCORN), C. H. L. Savage, and C. H. Targett. The general manager and secretary are respectively Mr. A. C. Bartrum and Mr. J. G. Powell.

£6.2m. for Chartered's Interests Terms of Acquisition by "Amrho"

AMRHO, Anglo American Corporation Rhodesia, Ltd., formerly styled Rhosouth, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zambian Anglo American, Ltd., is to acquire for £6.2m. the issued capital of the subsidiaries of the British South Africa Company group holding Rhodesian interests.

Quoted investments amount for £549,000, and the balance is made up of unquoted investments, loans, and other assets, including properties. Companies in the Charter Consolidated group are to apply the purchase price in subscribing for Amrho shares. That company is also to acquire the Rhodesian interests of other companies in the Anglo American Corporation group. About 47.7% of the issued capital of the enlarged Amrho company will now be held by Zambian Anglo American and 36.9% by the Charter Consolidated group.

After these transactions the Amrho group's net assets will amount to nearly £19.7m. The market value of quoted investments is given at £5.1m. and of unquoted at £3.5m. Loans total £4.4m. Railway trucks, properties, estates, and forests and mining assets aggregate £9.8m. and net current assets £1.2m., bringing the total to just over £24m., from which have to be deducted loans of nearly £4.4m. made to Amrho.

Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., report net profits after tax for 1964 at £448,473 (£442,269). Ordinary shareholders receive 12½ cents per 10s. share.

For a highway project in Somalia the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, is to provide a development credit of £6.2m., the European Development Fund of the European Economic Community has promised a grant of \$4,850,000 and technical assistance valued at \$300,000; and the United Nations Special Fund is to make a technical assistance grant of just over \$2m. The Somali Government's contribution for local costs will be \$800,000.

Commercial Brevities

A dividend of 10s. per share is to be paid by the Ottoman Bank.

Rhodesia may send to Europe two more trade commissioners during the next financial year.

Harland & Wolff, Ltd., report a loss of £693,076 for 1964, but the dividend is unchanged at 2½%.

Minerals Separation, Ltd., reports pre-tax group profit for 1964 at £2,019,000, against £1,720,555 in the previous year.

Kenya has made changes in customs and excise duties. There is a 10% increase in duty on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Malawi has been visited by a five-member delegation from India's silk and rayon textiles export promotion council.

Three Super VC.10 airliners have been ordered by East African Airways. With spares, the cost will be nearly £11m. British South Africa Company Management Services, Ltd., has changed its name to Chartered Consolidated Services, Ltd.

Communist Mill in Tanzania

Communist China is to build a textile mill in Tanzania. Experts have already arrived to undertake the preliminary work.

Deals in Charter Consolidated, Ltd., started on the London Stock Exchange last Thursday. Issued shares number £97,724,674 (of 5s.).

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., will pay 17½% for 1964, against a forecast of 15%, the rate paid last year. Pre-tax profits will not be less than £1.8m. (£1.35m.).

B.O.A.C. has announced an operating surplus of at least £15m. for the year to March 31 and a net profit of more than £7m. This is the first profit for eight years.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., which has a factory in Rhodesia, reports net profits after tax for 1964 at £8,244,000 (£6,506,000). The distribution is raised from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d. per 10s. share.

The David Whitehead textile group in Rhodesia plans a £1.9m. expansion programme in the next two years. It has spinning mills at Gatooma and a cloth manufacturing plant at Hartley.

Two local loans totalling £4.5m. are to be floated on April 15 by the Government of Zambia. One of £2½m., redeemable four years hence, will carry 5% interest. The other, redeemable between 1984 and 1989, will pay 6½%.

A group of tobacco growers in Rhodesia have applied to the Tobacco Marketing Board for authority to build a fourth tobacco auction floor in Salisbury at a cost of £450,000. It would operate on co-operative principles.

Cable and Wireless (Holdings), Ltd., report group net earnings for the three months to March 31 at £413,000 (£345,452) after tax of £310,000 (£242,551). There was also abnormal net income of £157,000 during the quarter.

Malawi Sugar Corporation

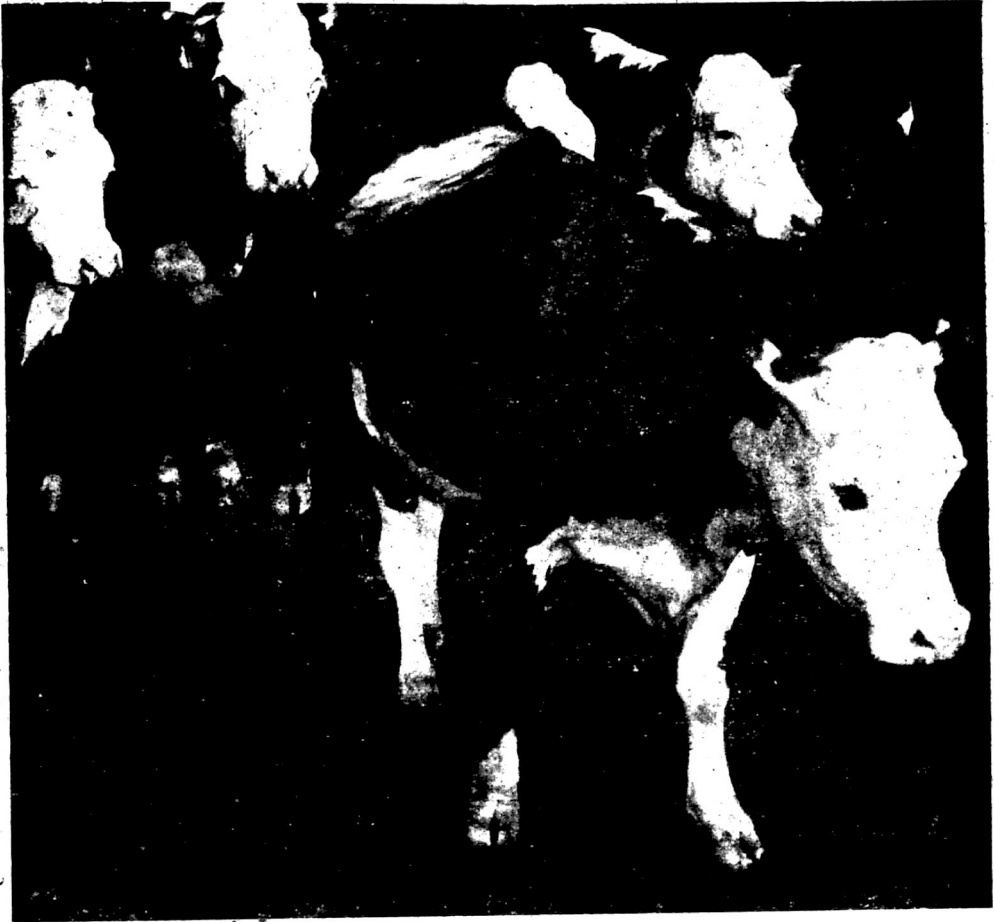
The Sugar Corporation of Malawi, Ltd., with an authorized capital of £1m., has just been registered. The total cost of the project is estimated at £3m. by Lonrho, Ltd., who have appointed to the board Messrs. A. H. Ball, R. W. Rowland, Angus Ogilvie, and G. Percy.

British Ropes, Ltd., the largest consumers of East African sisal, and owners of the rope factory in Tanzania, report group profit for 1964 at just over £3m. (£2.7m.). Tax takes almost £1.5m. (£1.4m.) and depreciation £1.2m. The dividend is raised by 2½% to 14%.

John Laing & Son, Ltd., civil engineering contractors with Central African interests, are to pay 12½% for 1964, compared with 8½% in the previous year, and make a one-for-four scrip issue. The net profit will be not less than £1.81m. after paying £1.29m. in taxation. The 1963 figures were £1,139,738 and £687,858 respectively.

Gallaher, Ltd., a group with large interests in Rhodesia and Malawi, reports net profit for 1964 at £8,742,000, against £8,448,000 in the previous year, after paying more than £9.9m. in taxation (£9.2m.). A final dividend of 14% is to be paid on capital increased by a one-for-ten scrip issue, making 18.54% (16%) and taking just over £4m. The carry-forward is nearly £2.6m.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, Ltd., a group with substantial Rhodesian interests, reports operating profits for 1964 at nearly £11.2m. (against £8.5m.) and investment income at almost £6.9m. (£6.2m.). After deducting loan interest of £1.3m., the pre-tax profit at £17,798,000 shows an increase of over £3m. Tax, however, takes £4.8m., against £3.2m. There was recently a one-for-five scrip issue. Dividends amount to 2s. 3.4d. against 1s. 9d.



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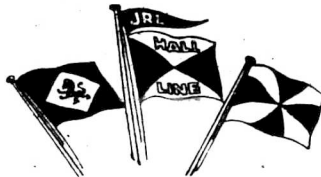
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 15, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2114

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

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2114

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, has issued regulations under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance which make his country indistinguishable from a Police State; and since he has publicly declared that he will have no qualms about detaining without trial tens of thousands of his fellow Africans if he thinks that course necessary, it must be assumed that he and his sycophantic satellites will use the new powers whenever the whim so suggests. It is now an offence, for instance, to "publish anything likely to undermine the authority of or the public confidence in the Government". Any criticism, however mild, desirable, or accurate, can be construed as undermining authority in some degree, and by this clause, therefore, the dictator of Malawi has in effect clamped the strictest possible censorship upon his people. If a gentle critic of unquestionable loyalty should pass adverse judgment on some matter, perhaps on grounds of conscience, he runs the risk of detention, if no worse punishment; and detention will be harsh enough, for it may involve "performing such work as may be required of the detainee from time to time by any person lawfully in authority over him". It needs little imagination to estimate how that provision in the law may be utilized to the prejudice of an entirely innocent man who is deemed awkward by some Malawi Congress Party official anxious to ingratiate himself anew with the vain, volatile, and domineering Ngwazi.

Imprisonment for seven years may be imposed for failure to produce "any information, article, book or document which the authorized officer making the request considers it necessary to examine or obtain". What could be more convenient than that clause to an official who for some reason of his own wants

another African to be put behind bars? He can tell anyone whom he dislikes that he believes him to have information which it is his duty to disclose, reminding the victim that if he does not talk he will be assured of a long stretch in jail. If the official be tough and the citizen timid, there is an obvious likelihood that the latter will seek escape from his plight by concocting a story, possibly wholly imaginary, to the detriment of a third party; and when placed under the duress of suddenly inventing a set of circumstances which might avert danger to himself by incriminating a neighbour, is it not probable that the false evidence will be instinctively given against someone whom he would be glad to see removed from local society, perhaps because he covets his wife, his daughter, or some other property? Here, then, is the prescription for Malawi's "Gestapo".

* * *

As Hitler had his stormtroopers for acts of brutality, so Malawi's Fuehrer is enrolling and glamorizing his Young Pioneers, who are being instructed in the practices of intimidation and violence. In true Nazi style, boys and girls in this para-military formation

Critics Who Are Colour Blind.

are encouraged to spy on their families and neighbours lest they should dare to question the omniscience of Dr. Banda, who has boasted that the youths in uniform will be taught to handle rifles, grenades, and machine-guns. So much for the freedom promised to Nyasaland! Of course, there has not been a word of denunciation from the Movement for Colonial Freedom or any of the other left-wing organizations which would shriek their condemnations if neighbouring Rhodesia similarly embodied and disciplined its young whites of both sexes. African dictators know that their conduct, however offensive, will bring from the reds and pinks in

Europe and America nothing more than pro forma protests, and probably not even that. These professed guardians of the public conscience are colour blind. Instant in action

against any white interest in Africa at a time of crisis, the commissars of the Brockway school are singularly unalert when a black bully reveals his tyranny.

Canadian Minister Looks At Africa, Especially Rhodesia

Stand by Canada Decisive at Last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

MR. ARNOLD SMITH, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Canada, is being strongly backed by a number of African States within the Commonwealth for the post of secretary-general of the new Commonwealth Secretariat.

Because his views on racial problems in Africa may therefore prove important, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA records hereunder extracts from a long speech which he recently delivered to the Canadian Universities Society of Great Britain.

"The Commonwealth philosophy now embraces not only elements of constitutional and legal principles inherited from the British, but also the teachings of Ghandi, Nehru, and Nyerere.

"A few years ago, because of unanimous abhorrence of racial discrimination by all the other Commonwealth members, South Africa was allowed or forced to withdraw from the Commonwealth because of her policy of *apartheid* and her denial of racial equality.

"Last July the Commonwealth Prime Ministers applied these principles to the constitutionally different and politically very explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, a territory that is not independent but is internally self-governing. Agreement was by no means easy to reach, nor the decision at all obvious or inevitable.

If Independence Were Declared Unilaterally

"Some people thought that the situation in Southern Rhodesia should not be discussed at a Commonwealth meeting on the ground that it was in some sense the internal affair of a member country—that is, Britain itself. This argument, applied to a dependent territory, never seemed to me very convincing, particularly so in this case since at the United Nations and elsewhere Britain understandably disclaims responsibility for the racial policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia on the ground that that territory is self-governing in internal matters. All the Prime Ministers agreed that it should be discussed, and it certainly was.

"A more plausible consideration was the danger that discussion of the racial policies and political situation in Southern Rhodesia might precipitate a unilateral declaration of independence, which all Commonwealth member Governments naturally wish to avoid. A unilateral declaration of independence would undoubtedly create a great deal of trouble throughout Africa, particularly for the people of Southern Rhodesia, white and black. It could lead to the establishment of an African Government-in-exile which many countries might recognize, and to commercial, financial and other difficulties of very serious order. It would probably lead to a United Nations demand for the imposition of sanctions.

"As against this consideration that talk in London might precipitate rash action in Rhodesia, however, was the opposite one that frank discussion of the subject by the heads of Commonwealth Governments, and a firm expression of their views in the public *communiqué*, might serve to deter such an illegal and unconstitutional unilateral act by making the dire con-

sequences known in advance to the public of the territory.

"Moreover, if the Commonwealth meeting failed to discuss a matter of such far-reaching importance and of such understandable and justifiable concern to Commonwealth members, including particularly of course the African members, then serious doubt would inevitably be cast on the value of political consultation at Commonwealth meetings, and the association itself would inevitably be weakened rather than strengthened. The whole issue gained added point from the fact that in Britain and several other countries general elections were in the offing at the time, and that several of the heads of Government present planned to attend an African summit meeting in Cairo shortly after the Commonwealth meeting."

Canada's Important Influence

"In the Rhodesian issue in 1964 the Prime Minister of Canada played an extremely important part, as his predecessor had done on the South African issue a few years earlier. Mr. Pearson took the line that it was desirable to face frankly the implications of the subject. He put forward a declaration of principle on racial equality which was approved by all the Prime Ministers and became the first substantive paragraph in the *communiqué*.

"He suggested that all Commonwealth Governments make it clear in advance that they would not be able to recognize the validity of any unilateral declaration of independence by a Government of Southern Rhodesia elected by only a small minority of its population, largely those of European descent. He suggested that it might strengthen the hand of the British Government and might support moderate elements among Southern Rhodesian voters if a public stand on this matter were taken and if an appeal were issued that an independent conference should be convened which the leaders of all parties in Southern Rhodesia should be free to attend—including the leaders of the African parties, who at the time were imprisoned.

"He also offered, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to provide technical facilities or resources to help speed the training of Africans from Southern Rhodesia to take on new responsibilities of administration if that should be desired and if those concerned wished to make arrangements to this effect with the Canadian Government.

Settlers and Former Colonials

"The Canadian stand surprised some of our friends. Yet it seems to me consistent with our history and traditional outlook. Canadians understand and sympathize with the fears of the European settlers in South Africa and with their desire to protect the productive heritage which they have developed in their adopted homelands. We too are settlers or the descendants of settlers.

"But we also have profound sympathy and understanding for the aspirations of Africans who seek full recognition—political, social, and economic—of their dignity as human beings, of their inherent claim to equality with any other peoples, of their rights to self-determination. We too are former colonials. We are trying to help new African States by technical assistance, economic aid, and in some cases by military training for internal security. But these things are not enough. There is a political problem also.

"There is danger that a vicious circle of reciprocally increasing fear, frustration, and extremism on both sides could lead to tragedy in this inter-racial problem in Southern Africa, of significance far beyond that region, affecting the attitudes of whole races and continents. There are third parties anxious to exacerbate and exploit the tension and hostilities between

Africans and whites for ulterior purposes of their own. To avoid deepening the divisions of humanity, moderation, generosity of vision, and moral courage will be needed on all sides.

"The posture and policies of the régimes south of the Zambezi and the attitudes of the independent leaders of Africa inevitably react on each other for good or evil. The postures and policies adopted by Western democracies toward these racial problems inevitably influence both, one way or the other. In this sort of problem, where so much is at stake, frank consultation and the search for mutual understanding can be invaluable. This is one of the situations, it seems to me, in which Commonwealth associations can be used in a way to help significantly. We need all the help we can get in dealing with the problems of inter-race relations. They will not be quickly or easily resolved.

Decisive Stand

"It is not too much to say that the Canadian stand at the conference last July proved decisive in the difficult decision to grasp the nettle of race relations, and that this marked an important stage in strengthening the Commonwealth association itself as well as in assisting those concerned in dealing with the difficult and complicated problem of Southern Rhodesia.

"You will recall that last October the British Government itself issued a strong public warning about the dangers of a unilateral declaration of independence, basing itself on the *communiqué* of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting a few months previously and re-affirming the line there decided upon.

"I wish I could suggest that the Commonwealth meeting succeeded in solving the difficult problem in Southern Rhodesia. It did not. It did, I think, help significantly to avoid the drastic deterioration there which at the time seemed imminent. It improved the prospects, at least for the time being, of an eventual moderate and agreed solution. It also undoubtedly played a major part in giving the African leaders, many of whom were attending their first Commonwealth meeting since their countries had only recently become independent,

a favourable and positive assessment of the potential value of Commonwealth membership and consultations.

Commonwealth Secretariat

"This appreciation of the value of political consultation on the part of the newer members was important in leading to the proposal put forward by President Nkrumah of Ghana and strongly supported by the Prime Minister of Ceylon and the heads of other African and South-East Asian Governments present for the establishment of a small central Commonwealth Secretariat to facilitate and service more consultation. This can mark the beginning of a new stage in the evolution of our multi-racial association. In the development of this new stage it will be important to proceed cautiously, pragmatically, gradually, but with vision, as in the past . . .

"If most of the African members had to choose between their Commonwealth association and their membership in the Organization of African Unity, they might doubtless choose the latter. If India had to choose between its Commonwealth membership and its non-aligned policies, it might choose the latter. If Canada had to choose between its links with this or that African country and its regional association with the United States, few Canadians would give priority to our African ties.

"But we do not have to make these choices. The great feature about the Commonwealth association is precisely that it is not exclusive, that it complements and transcends rather than attempts to supersede these other more limited groupings. In this way it helps us all to blur the edges of division, reconcile some differences, and increase understanding between these various regional and racial and ideological blocs. It thus promises to help humanity forward towards that global community which we must before too long develop if we are to survive this age of proliferating atoms.

"It is not unreasonable to hope that in the exciting new continent of Africa, Canadians, being both French and English-speaking, can contribute something to the training in co-operation of the French and English-speaking elites of new African countries."

Game Department Criticizes Kenya Land Settlement Schemes

Wholesale Destruction of Wild Life by Newly Settled African Agriculturists

SHARP CRITICISMS of the Kenya Government's land settlement operations are contained in the latest annual report of the Game Department.

Major I. R. Greenwood, the chief game warden, writes, *inter alia*:—

"If the game position was reasonably satisfactory in the established farming areas, it was very much the reverse where man has been rapidly pushing into what has so far been the domain of wild animals, and in such areas the Game Department was quite unable to compete with the situation or to accept the new responsibilities.

"The problem of the major settlement schemes, where smallholders have been settled along some 220 miles of forest edge without any provision having been made for game defences or for additional control staff to allow the Game Department to protect them, remained unsolved. In fact, since it was unable to post any staff to the area the department remained largely in ignorance of what went on, other than for the pictures drawn by settlement officers of widespread damage to crops and a consequent inability of the settlers to repay their loans.

Serious Clash Inevitable

"The smaller isolated settlement schemes, such as the one bordering on the thick Marmaret forest, present even greater problems. The senior game warden, Maralal, in whose area of responsibility it lies, writes: 'Planning has not taken into account the fact that these crash settlement schemes next to dense game areas are building up impossible situations for the Game Department, the game, and the people being settled, since no provision is being made to protect them with fencing or extra control staff. A serious clash is inevitable, and the coals of fire which should fall on the heads of the

planners will fall on mine'."

"A further disturbing development has been the introduction of agricultural schemes on the fringes of what have so far been wholly pastoral regions, where wild life produces the main revenue of local authorities and contributes largely to Kenya's tourist industry, examples of such being the Ngong and Loiokitok schemes in the Kajiado district.

"If adequate provision is made to fence off the new agricultural areas, the two interests can exist side-by-side and increase the overall yield of the land. If that is not done, however, the two interests become mutually destructive, as is happening in the case of the Ngong scheme, and the end result is that control shooting to protect the experimental project denudes the area of its most valuable natural resource and the one on which existing finances are largely based.

Game More Valuable than Cattle

"In this context, as an example of the intrinsic value of wild life, it is noteworthy that in comparing revenue from different sources in his annual report for 1963 the Regional Government Agent for Samburu states that based on the latest censuses for the whole district, cattle returned Sh. 0.51 per stock unit to the county council, compared with Sh. 5.90 from each game unit, i.e. that each game animal was worth 11 cattle as a revenue-earner.

"Apart from planned settlement schemes, the increase in human populations resulting in the rapid but unplanned expansion of agriculture into hitherto almost uninhabited areas has caused increasing problems in other regions, particularly Ukambani, where widely scattered gardens, often several miles apart, now make it almost impossible for elephants to move through their traditional wet season haunts without causing damage. In circumstances like these effective control becomes impossible, because to drive the beasts away from one collection of gardens results almost inevitably in forcing them into another. A similar situation now exists in parts of Lamu district.

"Political upheavals seem inevitably to be followed by a change in attitude to law in general by the people most intimately concerned. That has been reflected in the position regarding illegal hunting in the two regions most immediately affected by changes in Kenya, i.e. the area of the new settlement schemes and that part of the country subjected to raids from across the Somalia border.

"In the former, where settlers have been removed from the restraints and established customs of tribal life and resettled as a collection of individuals, the general attitude appears to be that game laws no longer apply. As a result the forests of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares have been overrun by poachers snaring, trapping and hunting with dogs and poisoned arrows to such a degree that unless something is done quickly the total destruction of these valuable faunal sanctuaries, and possibly of the national parks they contain, will have to be offset against any benefits accruing from the settlement schemes. The same picture has been reflected in the Western Region, where illegal hunting is now rife throughout, and where wild life has completely disappeared from many areas.

Poaching Bongo and Leopards

"Although no more hunted than any other species, bongo serve best to illustrate the present position. Though always something of a rarity in Kenya and restricted to certain areas of the high forests of Cherangani, the Mau, Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares, these animals have in the past regularly attracted many overseas hunters because of the particularly sporting nature of their pursuit. Unfortunately, they are particularly vulnerable to being hunted by dogs since they bay easily. They have therefore suffered heavily from the attentions of poachers. Almost without exception visiting sportsmen have this year reported finding poachers' camps or carcasses wherever bongo are to be found and dog and human tracks overlying any spoor seen.

"Leopard skins seem almost to have ousted rhinoceros horn as the principal article of the illegal trade in game trophies, and police and Game Department officials intercepted many consignments in Nairobi on their way to the main market in Addis Ababa.

"In most cases the consignment consisted of no more than 10 or 20 skins, but on one occasion the Ethiopian authorities are reported to have seized a lorry on their side of the frontier which contained no less than 300, all of which had probably been carried across the border on foot to evade search on the Kenya side.

"The major problem of protecting settlement schemes from damage by big game remained unsolved, no increase in staff being granted to the department for that purpose and no game-proof barriers being constructed by the settlement authorities. Judging by the stream of complaints and calls for assistance which were received, severe losses of crops must have been suffered in most areas. This problem cannot be ignored much longer.

Enormous Increase in Illegal Hunting

"Another difficulty arising from forest edge settlement schemes has been the enormous increase of illegal hunting in the forests themselves, not only by means of snares and pits constructed near the forest edge, but by gangs hunting with dogs penetrating right up to the moorland zone of both Mt. Kenya and the Aberdares. One result of this has been a number of innocent people attacked and killed by wounded and infuriated animals. The practice also threatens to exterminate that scarce and valuable animal the bongo.

"A similar problem is foreshadowed by the selection of 600,000 acres of land in the Tana River district for study with a view to intensive agricultural settlement under irrigation. The chosen site lies in one of the finest areas in Kenya, one which contains very large numbers of elephants, over 15,000 of these animals having been counted in 1962 in an aerial survey of the Tsavo/Galana region to the south-west.

"Not only will the irrigation scheme, if put into practice, have a drastic effect on the game by impeding access to the Tana River, on which all animals must concentrate in dry seasons, and by the impoundment dam drowning out many miles of valuable riverside forest. It seems possible that game may have such an effect on the scheme as even to render it impracticable unless this aspect is given due consideration from the start.

"Elephants in particular can be relied on to destroy almost any crop which is grown under irrigation, and little imagination is needed to foresee the effect of their trampling and bathing in open feeder channels. Even if desirable it would be impossible to destroy all the elephants in the region. What is required is a study of the movement and habits of the animals using that portion of the river, and experiments in various types of game-proof barriers, so that a careful plan of access routes between properly protected blocks of cultivation can be pre-

pared so that the irrigation scheme and elephants can co-exist. Such a study is beyond the present means of the department, and by the end of the year no success had been gained in obtaining outside assistance.

"The unrest arising from Somali demands for secession, which degenerated towards the end of the year into regular raiding by armed *shifita* bands from across the Somalia border, greatly interrupted the work of the department throughout the north-eastern part of the country. At first all that was necessary was to ensure that outposts and patrols were kept up to a minimum strength, but as the situation deteriorated and because the acquisition of arms was one of the main objects of the raiders, outposts had one by one to be withdrawn until by December the department was virtually inoperative throughout the whole of the North-Eastern Region.

"The time was one of great strain for scouts of Somali extraction, subject as they were to conflicting calls of loyalty and open to political intrigue and incitement. In some places it was considered necessary to disarm them, and it is greatly to their credit, and to the credit of the wardens who commanded their individual loyalty, that no cases of defection occurred.

"Both in the North-Eastern Region and in Marsabit district, where Merille raiding from across the Ethiopian border and inter-tribal fighting amongst the Gabbra, Rendille, Samburu and Turkana tribes of Kenya also increased, small parties of scouts were several times in action against armed bands. On each occasion they acquitted themselves well.

"Kenya's attainment of independence brought the question of the Africanization of the senior posts in the department into sharper focus, but because of the absence of any intermediate grade between the poorly paid and often illiterate game-scout and the at present wholly European cadre of warden from which to make promotions, it seems that this programme must be spread over a good many years. The position at the end of the year was that there were two potential wardens studying at universities in the United States (one under a scholarship from the U.S. Agency for International Development and one sponsored by the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation) and four students at the College of African Wildlife Management in Tanganyika for whom assistant warden posts will be created on their return. These four are the survivors of eight who started the course last year. The remainder were found to be not up to the standard of their fellow students, most of whom had had the advantage of experience in lower middle-grade posts in their parent Game Departments in other countries."

Lion's Diet of Green Turtles

An interesting table of "Animals killed in defence of life and property" shows that 449 elephants had to be shot by Game Department staff and 66 by landowners. In the case of buffalo the numbers were 418 and 256; of lion, 39 and 20; of hippopotamus, 60 and one; of rhino, 20 and five; and of leopard, 12 and nine.

On one occasion the spoor of five elephants was seen within 23 miles of Nairobi.

A lion of peculiar habits lived for a time at the coast on a diet of green turtles.

A hornless white buffalo was seen in the Kerio Valley.

Chinese Infiltration

SIR ROY WELENSKY told a meeting in Victoria, British Columbia, last week that the Chinese Communists had turned Tanzania into the Cuba of Africa. Whereas the flow of infiltrators from Peking could have been stopped by two battalions before Britain granted independence to Tanzania, it would now take two divisions, and five years hence it might mean a major military operation.

Britain and Rhodesia

MR. FRANCIS BROWN, the new British representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, told that body last week that Britain could not by the use of armed force or otherwise act unconstitutionally to change the Constitution of Rhodesia, and that it would serve no purpose to call a constitutional conference unless all the parties were willing to attend. H.M. Government did not believe that the prospects for negotiation of a peaceful settlement had been affected by the decision of the Rhodesian Government to hold a general election. African delegates talked of bringing the Rhodesian question before the Security Council before the Rhodesian election.

Pan-African Freedom-Fighters

President Nyerere's "Purposeful Fanaticism"

LADY LISTOWEL, who recently visited Tanzania, has contributed to *The Times* an article on President Nyerere's attitude to the problems of pan-Africanism, saying that in his opinion the time has come for all African countries to fulfil their pledge in Addis Ababa two years ago to give 1% of their budgets for the training of "freedom fighters". The article states, *inter alia*:—

"To date these efforts have yielded singularly meagre results, if any at all. This frustrating situation is not one Nyerere will or can tolerate. To improve prospects modern arms are needed. The Western Powers are hardly likely to provide them free of charge for clandestine operations which might lead to an international conflagration.

"Of late, Soviet Ilyushin aircraft have landed frequently in Dar es Salaam, and it is an open secret that they are bringing arms for the liberation struggle. Communist Chinese ships have also unloaded secret cargoes, all of which went into places such as the old Dar es Salaam prison. Now Africans believe that the freedom-fighters will soon be in a position to carry out their proposed tasks.

Tough Test for Africans

"One cannot help wondering whether Nyerere, or any of the other pan-African protagonists, have read a full account of the Boer War, and realize to what extent the British underrated the military capabilities of the Boers. They were tough, courageous, stubborn, and extremely well led.

"African-officered African troops have never been tested against such opponents. It is an open question how they would stand up against them, regardless of whether or not they were supported by United Nations military aid and a naval blockade of South Africa. None of the Great Powers has shown any inclination to involve itself in a major war for the sake of pan-African ideology.

"With quiet but purposeful fanaticism, Julius Nyerere has put himself at the head of the greatest African nationalist movement ever to take shape. He is prepared to pay any price to achieve the supreme end: the liberation of all Africa. The small but important group of African intellectuals in Tanganyika are backing him to the hilt. The Tanganyikan masses, desperately poor and still largely illiterate, have no idea of the issues involved. Nyerere need not consider their feelings; nor those of the West, for the more he flouts the latter the better pleased his radical followers all over Africa will be.

"Yet Nyerere also knows that Chinese advisers and Soviet technicians are trained Marxists. According to Marxist doctrine, the second revolution must replace the nationalist leader in any underdeveloped country by a Socialist leader, who will substitute Russian or Chinese Socialism for African Socialism. Neither Nyerere nor his African opposite numbers are addicted to political suicide. This is the limit of their friendship with the East.

"Even in his most fanatical moments Julius Nyerere is clear-sighted about his duty to survive in order to carry on the fight for neither Soviet nor Chinese Communism but for pan-African unity".

Lesson of the Congo

Sir Alfred Beit commented:—

"I cannot agree that African-officered African troops have never been tested against opponents with the military capabilities of the Boers. Recent experience in the former Belgian Congo has shown that 200 to 300 white mercenaries very largely consisting of South Africans can walk straight through such African troops. If an African army ever commits the folly of waging a war, ideological or otherwise, against South Africa it will certainly fare even worse".

National Registration

PRESIDENT KAUNDA is the first citizen of Zambia to be issued with a national registration card. Card No. 2 went to Mrs. Kaunda, the third to Mr. Reuben Kamanga, the Vice-President, the fourth to Mrs. Kamanga, and the fifth to Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister of Home Affairs.

Congolese Rebel Leaders Defect

Niangara Taken by "Mercenaries"

FIVE REBEL LEADERS from north-east Congo have surrendered, and last week promised Mr. Tshombe that they would try to persuade others who had been misled by the Gbenye group to lay down their arms and work with the authorities in Leopoldville. One of the men had been trained in Moscow.

Commenting on the split in the insurgent movement in a broadcast after his talk with the rebel defectors, Mr. Tshombe said that most of the outlaws now realized the dangers of following Gbenye, Soumialot, Kanza, and Olenga, who had been responsible for massacring the Congo's intellectual elite.

They had stolen from banks more than 800,000 dollars and 1,800m. Congolese francs, and had taken out of the country at least four tons of gold. The money had been hidden in Khartoum and gold sent to banks in Cairo, half by Gizenga while he was in control in Stanleyville and the balance quite recently. Nasser was being paid in gold for his support of the rebels.

At the week-end the last important town held by the rebels, Niangara, was taken by a motorized column led by 270 white volunteers under Colonel Hoare, accompanied by some 600 Congolese troops.

Mr. P. J. Rombaut, honorary vice-consul for Britain in Stanleyville during the rebel occupation, who was branch manager in that town for the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., has been awarded the O.B.E. for displaying a high degree of courage and tirelessly and resourcefully ministering to the needs of the British community and sustaining their morale in a period of tension and physical danger. He and four other Europeans bought their lives last November for £40 each when rebels burst into a factory and threatened to kill them. The *Gazette* states that it was by his personal initiative that 10 British missionaries were rescued.

Alleged Aim to Exterminate Africans

A Tanzanian Government broadcast from Dar es Salaam last week stated: "Tanzania has condemned the pursuit by the Leopoldville Government of a military solution, and also the American and Belgian Governments' intervention in this pursuit of a military solution, and the employment by the Leopoldville authorities of white South African and Portuguese mercenaries. Tanzania has warned that the civil war in the Congo stood as a danger of spilling over into the territories of the Congo's neighbours. This would conform with the imperialists' and Verwoerd's avowed aim of exterminating Africans to bring about white supremacy in Africa".

Tanzania noted with concern that American military intervention was being maintained and that the Leopoldville authorities continued vigorously to deploy mercenaries with the army. That situation exposed the Congo's neighbours to a standing danger of attack. Such attacks and violations constituted acts of aggression which Tanzania would repel. Tanzania would also go to the aid of any of the Congo's neighbours who became victims to such imperialist-inspired machinations.

Mr. Paul Daniels, a 49-year-old merchant of Romford, Essex, who was formerly a sergeant in the Royal Tank Regiment, told journalists last week that he had been commissioned by General Mobutu, C.-in-C. of the Congolese Army, to recruit Britons. He would not be going to the Congo himself and would not receive a farthing for his services, which were being given because he feared a Communist take-over in the Congo. Former British officers would be paid £100 a week, and other ranks £50.

Canadian Help for Tanzania

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has promised to help Tanzania equip and train its Air Force, and a team of Canadians will leave in a few days to report on requirements. There have been eight Canadian military advisers in Tanzania for some time, and their number is shortly to be raised to 20. A Canadian training centre is to be established in Tanzania, and some Africans are to be given military training in Canada.

PERSONALIA

LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL was 70 on Saturday. PRESIDENT KAUNDA is to receive the freedom of Livingstone on May 15.

MR. G. B. SIBLEY has retired from the board of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

MR. and MRS. ALAN AYLING have returned to London from their visits to Uganda and Kenya.

MR. R. E. SWAINSON, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Justice of Uganda, is in England on leave.

SIR CHARLES and the HON. LADY PONSONBY have returned from their visits to South Africa, Rhodesia, and Zambia.

DR. BANDA has announced that he will attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE has been elected second warden and SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER first warden of the Shipwrights' Company.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, is to visit Tanzania from April 22 to 29 and then fly to Zambia.

MISS MARJORIE NICHOLSON is one of the 14 members of the Commonwealth Immigrants Advisory Council to the Home Secretary.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include DR. & MRS. G. R. HOBDDAY, MR. & MRS. A. G. CALDER, MR. D. J. HALL, and MR. R. C. SCOTT.

MR. F. D. WEBBER, lately head of the East African section of the Colonial Office, arrived in Brunei last week as temporary High Commissioner.

MR. BERNARD MATE has won the Meru Central by-election caused by the death of MR. KAMUNDE, Assistant Minister for Information in Kenya.

MISS ROSE MARY BAGENDA is the third Uganda African woman to qualify as a doctor. The others are DR. SEMPA and DR. JOSEPHINE NAMBOZE.

ABDI HAJI AHMAD, a Senator in Kenya, has said in a broadcast from Nairobi that the situation in the Northern Frontier District is "bad and tense".

MR. B. R. KUWANI, deputy governor of the Bank of Zambia, will be absent from Lusaka for three months on visits to Belgrade, London, and Khartoum.

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SIR JOHN SLESSOR, who lives at Rimpton Manor, Yeovil, has been appointed Sheriff of Somersetshire for 1965.

MR. ADEN ABDULLAH OSMAN, President of the Somali Republic, arrived in Western Germany on Tuesday of last week for a State visit of 10 days.

MR. WILFRED MAREALLE has returned to Tanzania after graduating in veterinary science at Queensland University, Australia, where he has spent the last four years.

MR. J. A. CLARK, former Minister of Commerce and Industries in the Federal Government, has succeeded SIR ROBERT TAYLOR as chairman of Fisons Fertilizers (Rhodesia), Ltd.

MR. A. S. DHAWAN and MR. POSHIO URABE have presented their credentials as High Commissioner for India and Ambassador for Japan respectively to SIR EDWARD MUTESA, President of Uganda.

MR. PETER TAPSELL, Tory M.P. for Nottingham West from 1959 until his defeat in the general election in October, has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Horncastle. He has shown interest in African affairs.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who recently sold his Vumba farm, and will leave for London on April 24, has said that he will look for a full-time university appointment in Britain.

PRESIDENT NYERERE OF TANZANIA, who has been visiting Mabi this week, will be in London from Saturday until Tuesday, when he will leave for a three-day visit to Holland. He is accompanied by MR. KAMBONA, the Foreign Minister.

Among former M.P.s. of the Rhodesia Party who have announced that they will not seek re-election are MRS. MAUREEN WATSON, SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, MR. A. E. ABRAHAMSON, MR. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, and MR. W. A. WINTERTON.

MR. J. F. KNIGHT, who as financial director of Uni-Jever, Ltd., has large African interests, and MR. ROBERT WILLIS, a member of the T.U.C. general council who recently visited Tanzania, are members of the new National Board for Prices and Incomes.

MR. STIRLING MOSS, the British racing driver, who was seriously injured in a crash at Goodwood three years ago, will be navigator and second driver to his brother-in-law, MR. ERIC CARLSSON, in the East African Safari rally of 3,148 miles at Easter.

MR. LESTER KEITH WEINER, an American teacher at Mount Selinda Mission, Chipinga, has been charged with the publication in the *Central African Examiner* of a poem likely to engender feelings of hostility to the police. He pleaded not guilty.

MR. H. S. NORMAN-WALKER, lately Secretary to the Treasury in Malawi, has been appointed H.M. Commissioner for Bechuanaland. He joined the Indian Civil Service after leaving Cambridge University and the Colonial Service in Nyasaland in 1949. In 1953-54 he worked in the office of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and returned to Nyasaland in 1954 as Development Secretary.

MR. A. M. MILNER, Minister of State for the Cabinet and Civil Service in Zambia, saw MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, last week and asked for the retention after expiry of their contracts early next year of British non-designated officers now serving in his country. MR. MILNER, who had already visited Scandinavia, then left for Yugoslavia, Italy, and West Germany. He is due back in London today.

MR. HASSAN HAJI, director of publicity of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers; MR. T. I. A. KINENEKEJO, a principal labour officer; MR. DAUDI KUTENGHAJI, a member of the central committee of the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions of Tanzania; and MR. J. O. MBAGA, assistant general secretary of the Civil Servants Section of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, are in Britain for a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

ZAMBIA



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

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

Telephone: LANgham 0691

PRESIDENT KAUNDA is to address the Royal Commonwealth Society as a lunch-time meeting on June 24 on "Zambia and the Commonwealth".

MR. GRACE ONYANGO, who has been elected Mayor of Kisumu, is the first Kenya African woman to attain such an office. Kisumu was the first town in Kenya to have an African mayor.

MR. J. KAVAI LIHANDA, president of the Common Services African Civil Servants Union (Kenya), said at the annual conference in the presence of MR. PAUL NGEI, Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing, that the East African Common Services Organization had failed in its policy of Africanization. "It has entrusted administrative responsibility to non-African personnel, and this cannot be permitted by our union".

MISS J. WHITTINGTON, in charge of the Overseas Development Department of the British Red Cross Society, DR. T. R. BATTEN, director of Community Development Studies in the University of London, and MR. H. MASON, a former Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika, are among the members of a consultative panel for social development appointed by the Minister of Overseas Development.

MR. K. H. AMEIR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power in Tanzania, has been appointed Commissioner for Industries and Power. After graduating from Makerere in 1957, he joined the Administrative Service of Zanzibar, and at the end of 1963 went to the United Nations as First Secretary in the Zanzibar Mission. He returned to Zanzibar a year ago as Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. He was at Cambridge University in 1961.

Obituary

Mr. James Mackay

MR. JAMES MACKAY, O.B.E., who died recently at Pushayes Farm, Huntsham, Tiverton, Devon, aged 81, had only recently retired from Kenya, in which he had lived since 1911. He then went out from Scotland to manage a farm near Njoro for the late Lord Delamere.

Eight years later he was elected a director of the British East African Farmers' Association, which in 1927 merged with the Wheat Growers' Association to become the Kenya Farmers' Association, of which he was an original director. He had the remarkable record of giving 44 years of unbroken service in office to those co-operative societies.

He was chairman of the K.F.A. from 1928 to 1933 and again from 1949 until 1953. Later the office of president was created especially to do him honour. At that time he was vice-chairman of Unga, Ltd., on the board of which he had sat for a quarter of a century.

Mackay's devotion to any duty which he undertook was as exemplary as it was modest. He took a deep interest in all aspects of any association or company with which he was connected, and nobody thought it an exaggeration when on the presentation of a silver salver before he left Kenya little more than a year ago he was described as "a great man and a very wise guide".

He had begun farming on his own account in the Rongai district in 1914, and later farmed in the Sabatia and Londiani areas.

In 1956 he was made O.B.E. The comment of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was that "it would be very easy to jot down a lengthy list of men who have done nothing like as much for Kenya but have been given knighthoods, C.M.Gs., C.B.Es., and fulsome public praise".

Mr. F. M. C. Stokes

MR. FRANCIS MAURICE COLLINS STOKES, O.B.E., who has died in England at the age of 86, had had a very varied career in and connected with Rhodesia.

He served a full apprenticeship at sea in sailing-ship days, rounding Cape Horn on a number of occasions. On the outbreak of war in South Africa in 1899 he left the sea in order to join up, serving with Carrington's Horse, and being commissioned in the South Africa Police before the end of hostilities. In 1906 he was appointed, controller of Chinese labour on the largest gold mine on the Rhine, holding the post until that orderly but politically disturbing legion of immigrants was repatriated. Through the influence of Lord Milner, Stokes was then appointed Chief Police Officer in British North Borneo, where he served for two years.

In 1911 he returned to Rhodesia, working in the Native Labour Bureau until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he was commissioned in the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment. Later he was sent to Kenya on detached duty. On demobilization he joined the civil service of Southern Rhodesia, serving in the Mines Department and in the office of the Prime Minister, being private secretary to Mr. Moffat.

When the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley was held in 1924 he was on the staff of the Rhodesian stand, and he was later transferred from Salisbury to Rhodesia House, London, as information officer. He continued in that post until he retired in 1933, but rejoined 10 years later for special services during the war.

He quickly improved the supply of news about Rhodesia and Rhodesians to the Press in this country and, what was not less important at that time, expedited and greatly increased the flow of information to the Colony about its fighting men operating from the United Kingdom. Rhodesians had a magnificent war record, and the Colony owed a real debt to Mr. Stokes for the ability and zeal with which he kept it under the notice of the Press. Because he never lost his sense of proportion or made immodest claims, he gained the confidence of all with whom he had to deal.

During various visits to London of Lord Malvern, then Mr. Godfrey Huggins, he acted as his private secretary, as he had done at one period in Rhodesia.

Stokes was a very witty writer, and for many years contributed to the Christmas numbers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Some of his skits were especially successful. In Rhodesia he had written for the *Public Service Record* under the pseudonym "The Blimp".

LIEUT.-COLONEL NIALL RANKIN, a well-known bird photographer, who has died suddenly in Bechuanaland, aged 60, had travelled extensively in Africa, Antarctica, the Himalayas, and Australia. The son of Sir Reginald Rankin, second baronet, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1924 went to the Arctic as official photographer to a university expedition. He afterwards made travel films in various parts of the world, and on the outbreak of war in 1939 joined the Scots Guards.

CAPTAIN GEORGE FREDERICK BENNETT, M.B.E., who has died at the age of 87, served in the 1896 campaign in Matabeleland, received the D.C.M. for services in France in the 1914-18 war, when he was wounded five times and thrice mentioned in despatches, and made M.B.E. for services in the Home Guard in the last war. He wrote "Just a Tramp".

LIEUT.-COLONEL RANDLE MONTAGUE FEILDEN, C.B.E., who has died in Jersey, aged 93, was Governor of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province of the Sudan from 1910-1917, and then Civil Secretary until he retired four years later.

President Kaunda Warns Agitators

Railway Strike "Nonsense" Denounced

PRESIDENT KAUNDA, when addressing a mass rally in Lusaka on Sunday, strongly criticized African labour leaders in Zambia. A four-day railway strike had just held up the country.

"From midnight", he said, "I do not want to hear any bark from political jackals. From midnight I change my colours. If anyone misbehaves I am either restricting him to a certain area or arresting him and getting him convicted. I am myself a fully qualified agitator. I am very experienced at it from the days of the struggle. I know how I was handled. I shall know how to handle you too".

There was no need for workers to take the law into their own hands. Instead of managing the workers, the trade unions in Zambia were destroying their chances.

"I see complete disregard of the law by the labour leaders. You are very much mistaken if you think I shall tolerate this nonsense. I must impose discipline on the nation. I know I shall be criticized from outside the country for clamping down on freedom of speech and movement, but it must be remembered that these freedoms do not always have the same measurement or standard".

The President said that he had refrained from using his full powers because he had wanted to see how freedom would be used. The response to his appeals for self-discipline had been "almost nil".

Will Take Dictatorial Powers

Having quoted remarks of Mr. Nkumbula, president of the African National Congress, as those of a man who wrongly attacked the Government, he continued: "I am going to take very stern measures against anyone—even Members of Parliament—who deceive the people of Zambia".

The country's leaders would take dictatorial powers to eliminate interference from foreign sources, interference which was being assisted by strikes aimed at undermining Zambia's economy. "We are studying the situation very closely, and if we detect signs of outside interference, politically, economically, or otherwise, we shall not hesitate to use our powers. It does not help to create dictators among ourselves, but if need be we are going to become dictators".

Later that day the railway strike ended. About 2,500 men were affected. It had started with a dispute as to whether Africans should carry to the foot-plates of engines bags containing tools and also meal boxes for white engine-drivers. Two railwaymen in Livingstone were dismissed.

The general secretary of the Railway African Workers' Union, Mr. A. H. Mwanza, criticized the Minister of Labour, Mr. Munda, for intervening, saying that if he had stayed out of the issue the strike would have been ended on Wednesday instead of continuing until Sunday.

An African railway employee was told to leave the country within 48 hours.

Zambianization

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has appointed an African, Mr. V. S. Musakanya, to be Secretary to the Cabinet, and has promoted 10 other Zambians to be Permanent Secretary in various Ministries. British officials who held the posts are now "advisers" in the Ministries. Four of them, concerned with Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, and Information and Postal Services, have been given six months' notice of compulsory retirement.

Surrounded by Enemies

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told a rally during his recent visit to Mungu: "I am generally smiling, but when something goes wrong I become tough, tougher than the toughest. Surrounded by enemies, we must all work together for one Zambia, one nation. We must say frankly what we feel and leave the Cabinet to consider the problems. The Government will always explain why it does a particular thing. Failing this, we shall have a Congo here in Zambia. Where men are subjugated to whims, chaos follows". The speech lasted 90 minutes.

Case Dropped for Political Reasons

Intervention by Attorney-General in Zambia

OFFICIALS of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, a nationalist organization banned in Rhodesia, were arrested by Zambian police who raided premises in Lusaka occupied by Z.A.P.U. and discovered substantial quantities of arms, ammunition, and explosives, 20 Rhodesian African "freedom fighters" who had recently arrived from Tanzania, and two Z.A.P.U. "prisoners", who were said to have been kept in the office for three months.

Mr. George Nyandoro, secretary-general of Z.A.P.U., was later summoned to see Mr. Kamenga, Deputy President of Zambia. He and Mr. J. Moyo, the treasurer, were among nine men detained by the police.

Before they were due to appear before a magistrate on charges of being concerned in kidnapping offences and with the illegal harbouring of arms, Mr. J. J. Skinner, the Attorney-General, announced that he had decided against prosecution of the Z.A.P.U. members. The statement said:—

Considerations of Public Policy

"A number of men were arrested on charges of assault and unlawful confinement, and, as considerations of public policy were involved, the Director of Public Prosecutions referred the cases to me under Section 53 (6) of the Constitution.

"In the exercise of my powers under that section I have had to bear in mind matters of public policy affecting Zambia's international relations and its overall responsibility in Africa. I have directed that criminal proceedings should not be instituted. I have taken into consideration action which has been taken by a Ministry of Government today.

"I emphasize that the decision in this matter has been mine alone, and is not a decision of either the Government or the Director of Public Prosecutions".

The reference to "action by a Ministry today" was understood to mean that some of the men had been told that they would be deported if they did not move voluntarily from Zambia.

According to news reports, the two "Z.A.P.U. prisoners" were spirited away from Lusaka.

M.P.s. Warned Against Divorce

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has told a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* that he has warned Ministers, other M.P.s., and even junior officials that he will take disciplinary action against any of them who divorce their "bush" wives to marry more sophisticated women once they have started to climb the ladder to success. He said: "I will not tolerate the behaviour of any colleague who divorces his wife for the stupid and flimsy reason that she is not educated. A good husband never needs to divorce his wife. I first spoke about this to the national council of U.N.I.P. in 1963. Although there was much feeling at the time that I was interfering in personal matters, there has been a tremendous response. One has to think in terms of healthy people to have a healthy nation. That is why I try to encourage good lives for all of us". There are now five African women in Zambia's Parliament, three elected and two nominated.

400 Chipembere "Gangsters" Captured

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, has told Parliament that more than 400 of the "gangsters" supporting ex-Minister Chipembere have been captured, and that the remnants of the gang are split into small groups, one under Chipembere in the mountainous Fort Johnston district, another in the Zomba-Kasupa area under a man named Sikombera, and a third near Chipipa, perhaps with Yatuta Chisira.

News Items in Brief

Zambia has been visited by a party of East German officials.

Tanzania is to receive from Bulgaria six qualified medical practitioners, who will stay for two years.

An Ethiopian Government spokesman has denied that arms have been received from Western Germany.

Llewellyn Hospital, Kitwe, has been renamed Kitwe Central Hospital by order of the Minister of Health in Zambia.

A centre near Bulawayo is to be opened by British Quakers to train African men and women in agriculture and home crafts.

The Tanzania Students' Association in the United Kingdom and Eire will hold its annual conference in London from April 19 to 21.

Austria is now training as nurses 13 African girls from Malawi. Five men are receiving instruction as diesel and vehicle technicians.

Doctors of the United States Army have been flown to Somalia for a few weeks to deal with outbreaks of illness resulting from the serious famine.

An economic development plan is to be announced by the Minister of Finance in Rhodesia when he introduces his budget at the end of June or early in July.

The three constituent colleges of the University of East Africa, Makerere, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam, will have a combined intake of 923 undergraduates in the next year.

The Somali Prime Minister is to ask his Parliament to appoint a commission to report on whether some officials have quickly become rich by misappropriation of public money.

Eight volunteers from Denmark have arrived in Kenya for a stay of two years. Two are nursing sisters. The other six will give technical instruction in Nairobi to members of the youth service.

France Adamant About Somaliland

The French Minister of the Armed Forces is reported to have told the Emperor of Ethiopia that France was determined to retain her Somali territory and had reinforced her troops in the colony.

A Norwegian Parliamentary team of three members has just spent 30 days in Uganda, the first African country to receive Norwegian volunteers. About 70 of them are serving in various Ministries.

The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), and similar independence movements formed by Africans from Angola and Portuguese Guinea are to meet in conference in Dar es Salaam later this month.

If companies in Zambia which still incorporate the words "Northern Rhodesia" in their name have not changed to "Zambia" by the end of May, the Minister of Commerce and Industry will, he has said, take legal action against them.

That the pace of Africanization in the oil industry in Kenya was deplorably slow has been stated by the general secretary of the Kenya Petroleum and Oilworkers' Union, who told the Press that hundreds of jobs in the industry could be Africanized overnight.

The Sudanese Sovereignty Council has decided that the obligation in the National Charter and the Provisional Constitution to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly must be obeyed. Elections will therefore take place in the north, but be postponed in the southern provinces on the undertaking that they are to be held there as soon as possible.

A broadcast from Nairobi last week reported that "former freedom-fighter generals" — meaning ex-Mau Mau gangsters — had decided at a meeting attended by Dr. Mungai, Minister for Defence and Internal Security, to disassociate themselves from any movement designed to harm the country or the leadership of President Kenyatta. They condemned secret societies and promised to help in stamping them out.

Found guilty of six crimes involving plastic explosives, guns, and Russian hand-grenades, an African has been sentenced to death by the High Court of Rhodesia. He confessed that he had been trained in the use of explosives in Zambia. It was stated in evidence that he received the explosives from another African who was a leading member of the People's Caretaker Council; he fled from Rhodesia some months ago.

Afro-Asian representatives at a United Nations Tin Conference, meeting in New York, protested at the participation of Rhodesia. They criticized the dispatch of an invitation on political grounds, and regretted that a Rhodesian delegate had arrived. Faced with this *fait accompli* and the choice of withdrawing or continuing to participate, they regretfully opted to attend, but asked that their reservations should be placed on public record.

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Mzee Kenyatta Attacks Kaggia

"Idle: So I Sacked Him"

PRESIDENT KENYATTA on Sunday sharply criticized Mr. Bildad Kaggia, leader of the Kikuyu and other Africans in Kenya who have become increasingly critical of the Kenyatta Government. He was sentenced on Mau Mau charges in 1953 at the same time as his leader, and they were imprisoned and detained together for years. Now Mr. Kaggia is head of the Lumumba Institute near Nairobi; secretly built last year, mainly with Communist money, it is partly staffed by Russians.

At a rally at Muranga, 50 miles from Nairobi, with Mr. Kaggia beside him on the platform, the President accused him of unsettling the people by saying that they should be given land free.

"Kaggia, you are advocating free things. What have you done for yourself? We were together in jail with Paul Ngei. If you go to Ngei's home you will see that he has planted a lot of coffee and other crops. Kungu Karumba, who was with us in jail, has built a bus company. What have you done for yourself?"

"Let Anyone Try to Fight Me"

Turning to the audience, President Kenyatta said: "I gave Kaggia a good job in the Government. But he did not want to work. All he did was to stay idle, saying that the Government was bad. So I sacked him."

The Government would deal with the subversion of "potential revolutionaries". He (Kenyatta) had fought the colonialists; "if any African wants to fight me, let him try".

He accused Kaggia of responsibility for the death of Mau Mau fighters who had stayed in the forests in the belief that they would get free land and had been recently killed by troops and police.

Another charge against Kaggia was that he had suggested that people should not join in the slogan "Haramble" (Pull together).

Mr. Mboya Denounces Another Minister

Two days earlier, Mr. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development, had criticized Mr. Okeitho Odongo, Assistant Minister for Finance, who in an address to students at the Lumumba Institute had said that Kenya "must lean a little more towards the Eastern bloc in order to achieve non-alignment in economic policy".

If there were a Communist invasion of Kenya, as some M.P.s. feared, the Communists would take over, British, American, Asian and German property, not African.

Mr. Mboya told journalists that Kenya had sent many trade delegations to the East, and that of 12 agreements negotiated since independence seven had been with Eastern countries.

Referring to aid promised for various projects by China and Russia, he said: "It is not our fault that none of these projects has been started. We are waiting for the Soviet Union and China to complete detailed feasibility studies and nego-

tiations so that the appropriate contracts may be entered into".

If any Eastern country had offered terms similar to those under which Britain and Western Germany had participated in setting up the Kenya Development Corporation, they would have been gladly accepted; but there had been no such offer.

Kenya was not only being pressed to sell goods from Eastern countries but to buy from them such commodities as cement and timber which she was already producing and exporting. "We are being asked to buy goods we do not need, goods which would compete with local production and impede the development of local industry".

Good relations had been maintained with Britain, Western Germany and the United States, which continued to help Kenya's trade and to give technical assistance. Britain bought more than half Kenya's tea crop, and Western Germany more than a third of the coffee. Britain had given Kenya more grants than any other country.

It was necessary to reply to "the amateurish political statements" made in recent months by people who sought to play cold-war politics with Kenya's economy.

Mr. Mboya's remarks are to be circulated to every member of the Kenya Parliament, and every student at the Lumumba Institute.

Kenya Needs Social Discipline

Disgraceful County Council Record

WE DO NOT HAVE DICTATORS in this country. On the contrary, our Government, under the guidance of our President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, has evolved democratic institutions modified to meet the particular needs of our republic.

So said Mr. Paul Ngei, Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing, in an address to Masaku County Council in Machakos. He continued:—

"From our newly found emancipation have arisen problems of a new vitality and a new life. They are not problems of a decadent people. We are firmly resolved to secure for all our people social, economic, and political justice based on the ideals of democratic African Socialism; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith of worship; equality of status, opportunity and fraternity; dignity of the individual; and freedom from hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy.

"Our task is to build a new social order; to rid the country of poverty, disease, and illiteracy, and strive for an equal distribution of wealth, rooting out exploitation and domination, so that those who follow us can with pride and self-respect move as free citizens, live a civilized and cultured life, and thus contribute to the development on which depends our prestige, well-being, and prosperity.

"We shall need a tremendous amount of social discipline, unity of purpose, productive effort, and economic growth. We must learn to march with the ever-changing world. Our fight for freedom from foreign rule is over, but the greater task of nation-building lies ahead.

Reorganizing the Co-operative Movement

"The solution of our economic and social problems lies in a strong co-operative movement based on the ideals of democratic African Socialism, a movement of the people and by the people.

"The whole co-operative machinery needs to be overhauled, so that we may, all do our jobs better, without waste of money or resources. The first thing to conserve is our scarce manpower.

"Small societies must join with larger and better societies. Wherever possible a society should handle more than one crop. This reorganization will enable primary societies to have better financial standing and management. This process of consolidation will be carried a step further by the formation of district unions, one in each district, providing to the primary societies accounting services, administrative advice, organization of crop marketing, and supervision of expenditure, and assisting with policy direction, management problems, co-operative education, and the recruitment of competent and honest staff.

"My Ministry will encourage the formation of co-operative societies to run bus services, so that every person may enjoy the best transport facilities without being exploited. I would like to see a transport co-operative society in every location. The new Kenya National Transport Co-operative Society has

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already begun to show encouraging results. I would favourably consider the formation of a National Transport Co-operative Union.

"I am grieved to learn that the affairs of the county council of this district are in a deplorable state. This cannot be tolerated. All whose duty it is to look after the welfare of the people must remember that they must discharge their public duty with sincerity, honesty, and with a sense of dedication to the people who live here. I hope that the county council will never again repeat this disgraceful performance of public neglect."

Subversive Political Activity

Mr. Sagini, Minister for Local Government, told the council that it was one of the worst in Kenya. Whereas its own estimate of tax collections in 1964 had been £205,000, the receipts had been only £113,000.

"There has been subversive political activity among the people", the Minister continued, "and the drive and initiative required to collect tax has been lacking in the council's officers. I am very dissatisfied with the way in which the council is administered by its officers.

"The 1963 accounts have not yet been completed. The cash book has not been entered for several months. About £3,500 was taken by councillors in 1964 by way of sitting allowances, or £2,000 above the estimate. If by the end of September there has not been improvement I shall remove you from office and appoint a commission to run the local government services here."

A few days later Mr. Sagini said when addressing the United Kenya Club in Mombasa: "Far too many councillors use their position to obtain for themselves special privileges and for their relatives and friends employment in the local authority which they were elected to serve. There have been examples of councils attempting to obtain loans from their council funds illegally and bringing pressure to bear on council officers to do things contrary to the regulations, in particular the payment of greater allowances."

Sad Split

A SAD SPLIT in the Organization of African Unity has been caused by some African countries serving one power bloc and some serving another. President Kaunda of Zambia has told the national council of U.N.I.P. The split was a disservice to Africa, but African leaders would find a solution.

Disillusioned with Russia

TWENTY-NINE KENYA AFRICAN STUDENTS, who had staged a sit-down strike in the Caspian city of Baku, were flown home last week in a Russian aircraft. Sixty remained in Baku, where there had been only seven until six months ago. The strike ended with eight days at the railway station with little food and no blankets. One student said in Nairobi that it was the result of racial discrimination, a feeling of insecurity, and bad teaching standards. Another complained that most of their time had been given to brain-washing lectures against religion, class distinction, and imperialism. One of the returning students is a son of Mr. Paul Ngei, Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing.

Race Relations Bill

A RACE RELATIONS BILL to be laid before Parliament will make liable to fines up to £100 hotels, public houses, restaurants, theatres, and dance halls which enforce any form of racial discrimination, and will impose penalties up to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000 for threatening or insulting speeches and pamphlets intended to stir up racial hatred. Clubs, houses, shops, and other places of employment are not involved. The aim is to prevent discrimination in public places, it being considered impracticable to attempt to legislate against private prejudices. Discrimination is to be forbidden "on grounds of colour, race, or ethnic or national origins"—thus embracing visiting foreign nationals and Jews resident in Britain.

Commonwealth High Commissioners

Should They Be Called Ambassadors?

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, lately U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, asked the Prime Minister if he was aware that in many newly independent Commonwealth countries the designation of the United Kingdom Government's representative as High Commissioner often confused British residents and citizens of the country to which he was accredited, and led to the belief that he had powers beyond those of the head of a diplomatic mission; at least in the case of countries which had become republics would he discuss with their Heads of Government the possibility of describing the British High Commissioners as Ambassadors.

The Prime Minister: "No, sir, I think that any confusion that may occur in the minds of British residents and others is due more to temporary problems in the first days of independence than to mistaken inferences from the title 'High Commissioner'."

Sir G. de Freitas: "Will the Prime Minister look at this again? Is he aware that more than one former High Commissioner believes that the dignity attached to the title is bought at too high a cost in misunderstanding in the country? As since January 1 we have had a combined diplomatic service, would he not consider that to be relevant?"

The Prime Minister: "Quite apart from the difficulty of the juridical problem of ambassadors being accredited to a country with a different Head of State from ourselves, I should have thought that there was some advantage—as I think the whole House would feel—in maintaining the special title to mark the special relationship within the Commonwealth."

Mr. Braine: "Would the rt. hon. gentleman not agree that there has always been, and should always remain a special intimate relationship between Commonwealth countries and ourselves, and that in some ways a High Commissioner enjoys a status superior to an Ambassador? For this reason is he aware that we on this side of the House would entirely agree that he should get his hand against deadly uniformity?"

The Prime Minister: "While agreeing with that, I do accept that there have been difficulties, particularly in the early days. My hon. friend, one of the few in this House who has had experience as a High Commissioner, is aware of that. I still think that there is a case for keeping things as they are."

Of 915 research workers overseas supplied by the Department of Technical Co-operation, 643 are in Africa.

The cost of killing a swarm of locusts has been reduced by 98%, compared with the cost 20 years ago. That statement has been made in Parliament by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

Two City of Nairobi fellowships are to be awarded annually for study at the University College. The city council will pay air fares, a travel allowance up to £100, and living accommodation for the fellows, who will normally stay from three to 12 months to engage in research work and to lecture within the college and publicly.

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Unilever's Experience in the Congo Group's Profit for 1964 of £62.7m.

UNILEVER, LTD., of which the United Africa group of companies are subsidiaries, reports consolidated profit after tax for 1964 at £62,669,000, compared with £55,885,000 in the previous year. Dividends take £19.9m., and the carry-forward is £38.7m.

The group, which has large plantation and industrial investments in the Congo, suffered losses through looting and the destruction of stocks, vehicles, houses, and other assets which more than offset the trading profits. Eight oil mills, a ranch, a rubber factory, and a cocoa processing plant had to be abandoned. Turnover of the United Africa group rose about 6%, and profits were substantially higher, mainly in French-speaking States.

A warm tribute is paid in the report to the loyalty and hard work of the staff, "particularly those who have shown great devotion to duty while working in difficult and sometimes dangerous conditions in the more disturbed parts of the world".

The directors add: "We have been greatly distressed by the suffering of our staff in the Congo and deeply regret to report that over 100 of our Congolese employees lost their lives, including two of our managers, Mr. Foreman Kapita and Mr. Albert Losonia, both of whom had graduated from the company's agricultural college at Yaseke and had risen to positions of responsibility".

Lord Cole is the chairman of Unilever, and Messrs. F. J. Temple and E. G. Woodroffe are vice-chairmen. Among the other 21 members of the main board are Mr. F. J. Pedler and Mr. A. H. Smith.

Manufacturing Industry in Rhodesia

RHODESIA'S ECONOMY is one of the soundest in all Africa. Mr. D. J. Divett, president of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, told the eighth annual congress.

Manufacturing industry, with a gross output of £165m. last year, had provided 25% of the country's total export earnings. Africans employed in manufacturing now had an average annual wage of £195, the increase at current prices during the past decade having been 250%.

An increasing number of them recognized that there was a vastly higher percentage of employed persons in Rhodesia in relation to the total population than in practically any comparable African country to the north. Moreover, average African wage levels in industry were substantially higher than in any country in Africa except the Republic of South Africa.

Yet Rhodesia had for the first time been refused observer status at the annual conference of the International Labour Organization, which, "by admitting pseudo-tripartite Communist delegations and other delegations representative of Government-sponsored or Government-controlled unions, has already prostituted the high ideals for which this oldest of international institutions originally stood".

The European Development Fund has sent a three-member delegation to Burundi.

Rusape Oil Industries (Pvt.), Ltd., is to spend about £350,000 on a canning factory at Rusape.

Portugal, Spain, Hong Kong, and Japan have all arranged to send trade missions to Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., may have off its London-based investments into a U.K. company.

Commonwealth Development Corporation experts have arrived to investigate the tea and coffee growing potentialities of Zambia.

The new £300,000 bicycle tyre and tube factory in Jinja of the Dunlop group has capacity to meet all the tyre and tube requirements of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

£1.1m. of convertible loan stock is being offered to shareholders of David Whitehead & Son (Holdings), Ltd., the U.K. parent of Rhodesia's leading textile company.

Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., reports profit after tax for 1964 at £78,361 (£68,672). Shareholders receive 11% and a bonus of 7%, taking £100,260, less tax. The issued capital is £557,000. Holdings appearing at just over £1m. have a market value of £1.5m. Current liabilities total £109,731.

Commercial Brevities

An instant tea factory has begun operations in Kampala, Uganda.

Rhodesia's agricultural exports last year were valued at £56,475,390.

Trade agreements with seven countries have been signed by Uganda during the last two years.

Three fishing boats with Japanese captains are to be supplied by Japan under an agreement to improve the Tanzania sea-fishing industry.

Uganda's gross national product has risen in the past two years from £156m. to £194m., bringing the per capita cash income to £26 4s.

The Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania produced 14,130 tons of coffee last year, sold for £4,196,388, and 12,820 of sisal, realizing £1,282,000.

Baird and Tatlock (London) Ltd., one of Britain's largest suppliers of laboratory equipment, are about to open a new branch in Bulawayo.

The annual general meeting of Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd., was told by a shareholder that he and his friends might make a bid for the company.

A 5% three-year loan of £1½m. will be issued today at par by the Government of Rhodesia. Loans of £2m. and £3m. were fully subscribed in November.

A £150,000 antibiotics factory planned for Dar es Salaam by Tanganyika Tegry Plastics, Ltd., will be the first in Africa north of the Republic of South Africa.

Wankle Colliery, Rhodesia, sold 323,306 tons of coal in March and 16,483 tons of coke. The February sales were 295,303 tons of coal and 13,380 of coke.

Kilembe mines, Uganda, produced 3,065 long tons of blister copper in the first two months of this year, valued at £709,488. In January and February last year the output was 2,880 long tons, worth £706,800.

Lusaka's new auction floor for burley tobacco is to be opened on April 21. The Tobacco Industry Board hopes for an annual production of about 5.5m. lb. of leaf, nearly all from the Eastern Province.

In the first quarter of this year the Central Selling Organization had record diamond sales of £36,890,295, more than £9.4m. above the previous highest figure for a quarter. Sales in 1964 were just over £133m.

Uganda's Increased Exports

Exports from Uganda in 1964 at £64.4m. represented an increase of almost 25% on the 1963 figure of £51.4m. Shipments of coffee rose to £35m. from £27m. owing to a short-lived increase in the world price towards the end of the year.

A Japanese steel expert visiting Salisbury said a few days ago that Japan now imports about 600,000 tons of iron ore and 200,000 tons of pig iron annually from Rhodesia, and that those figures would increase largely in the next few years.

In the fifth week of the auctions the average price of leaf tobacco sold in Salisbury was 32.72d. per lb. Over the five weeks the average was 33.49d. The latest estimate of the crop is between 240m. and 255m. lb., including about 15m. from Zambia.

Robey & Co., Ltd., report losses for 1964 of £74,059 (£50,235), but reorganization has made such progress that the chairman looks with confidence to the future. The issued capital is £216,560. Fixed assets total £210,167 and net current assets £141,602.

Rhodesia's sugar production this year is estimated at 298,500 short tons, 170,000 from Triangle, 100,000 from Hippo Valley, and 27,500 from Chirundu. Three years hence it is hoped that the total will reach 507,000 tons. Sales are this year to be made to Japan for the first time.

The Exploration Co., Ltd., which has an issued capital of £600,000, reports profit after tax for 1964 at £85,684 (£85,647). After paying a 5% dividend the carry-forward is £299,348. Group net assets represent 2s. 4d. per 1s. stock unit, not 3s. 9d., as stated in a recent announcement.

Bandanga Holdings, Ltd., tea growers in Malawi, reports group net profit to September 30 at £9,608 (£7,283), before deduction of tax liabilities of £2,100. A 12½% dividend takes £4,700. The amount of tea manufactured was 601,289lb. (509,471lb. in the previous year). Mr. W. R. T. Picton-Warlow is the chairman.

Chandaria Associates, Ltd., London, a group with large industrial interests in East and Central Africa, are to build a steel galvanizing plant at Lusaka, costing about £500,000. The group already has enamelware and aluminiumware plants in operation in the capital, where Steel Company of Zambia, Ltd., has been registered.

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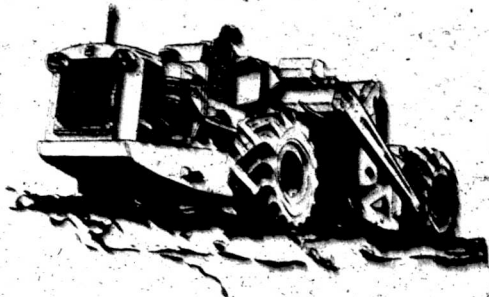
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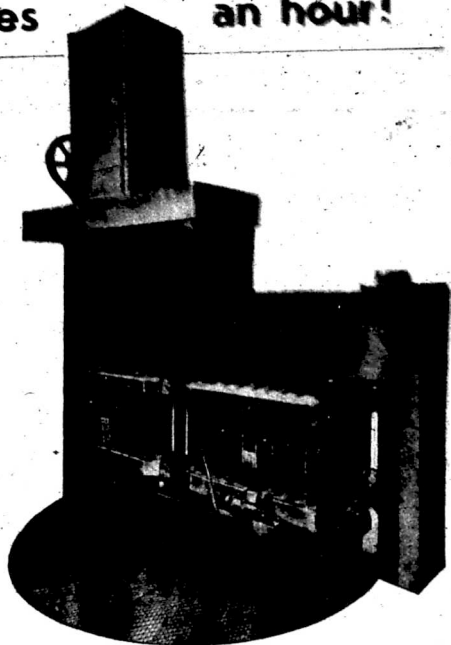
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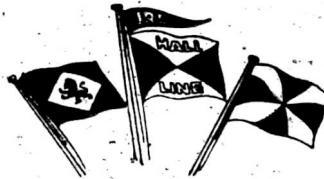
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Thursday, April 22, 1965

Vol. 41

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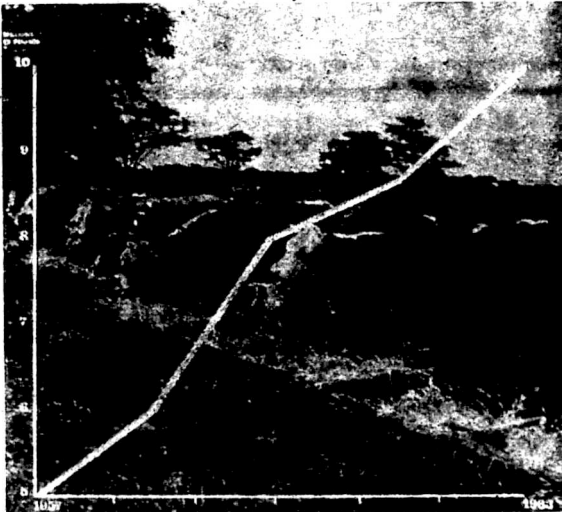
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2115

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, decided on a general election we suggested that his Rhodesian Front would score so overwhelming a victory that the

Mr. Smith Set For Victory.

white Opposition in Parliament would be almost eliminated. It is now evident that that view is shared by the electorate, including the opposing Rhodesia Party, which has found it so difficult to persuade supporters to contest constituencies that on nomination day last week twenty-two Rhodesian Fronters were returned unopposed, one being the Prime Minister. Nobody doubts that the party will win more than the additional twenty-two seats necessary to provide a two-thirds majority in the House of sixty-five members, of whom fifteen are virtually, though not technically, representatives of Africans. Whereas two or three weeks ago it was commonly assumed that the Rhodesia Party would have at least three Parliamentary spokesmen—and optimists put the number at five—one local commentator has now prophesied that there will not be even one R.P. deputy in the Assembly.

* * *

When opening the campaign in Fort Victoria last week Mr. Smith declared this to be "an election for independence", adding: "It is our intention to try to negotiate independence. If the negotiations end in deadlock, we

Mandate for Independence.

must face the question of assuming our independence. If after exhaustive study the Government is convinced that independence is in the interests of Rhodesia, we should be failing in our duty if we did not take the appropriate steps to achieve it. We believe independence to be imperative because without it we cannot achieve the economic expansion or political stability essential for the survival of a civilized Government. I appeal for an overall mandate to govern and act in

what we consider to be the best interests of Rhodesia". That will almost certainly involve reconstruction of the Cabinet, for everyone knows that several Ministers are light-weights who have been kept in office by Mr. Smith, and previously by Mr. Winston Field, from loyalty to colleagues who worked for the party when its prospects of success seemed remote. Their removal to the back benches would strengthen rather than weaken the Government. With firm control of the House and the party secured, the Prime Minister need not fear trouble from anyone whom he demotes.

* * *

Mr. Iain Macleod, M.P., whose proposals for change in Africa have been uniformly disastrous, has repeated to an American audience his silly suggestion that the Rhodesian

More Folly from Mr. Iain Macleod.

problem could be solved by a good-will mission of politicians from the old and the new Commonwealth. As EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA pointed out when he recently wrote in that sense (or, rather, non-sense), the idea is silly for the simple reason that Rhodesians know that they could not expect objective justice from such a body, which would be swayed by extraneous political considerations. That was proved by the way in which the country was treated at last year's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and by Mr. Smith's exclusion from the meeting to be held in June, both events emphasizing that judgment had been passed without even allowing the Rhodesian leader to argue his case. Why, then, should Rhodesia accept a Commonwealth mission? No individual anywhere has done more damage to that country in recent years than Mr. Macleod by his calamitous follies concerning the Federation, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. That a man with such a record should presume to proffer advice merely reveals once more his fantastic lack of judgment.

Notes By The Way

Ask A Witch-Doctor

A SOPHISTICATED AFRICAN in Kenya, Mr. John Owashika, assistant national executive officer of the Kenyatta party, the Kenya African National Union, has suggested publicly that the Government should invite a witch-doctor to reveal "why members of the National Assembly are being killed in car accidents". He made his statement after Mr. Thomas Masaki had died when his car overturned on the Nairobi-Nakuru road, he being the fourth M.P. in Kenya to lose his life in a car crash since the general election. The party official also asked President Kenyatta to make an order that all M.P.s. should employ drivers. That proposal is not novel. It was raised in Uganda a few months ago. Nor is Kenya by any means the only African territory to lose legislators in car crashes. Prominent African politicians have been killed in the recent past in this way in Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi. The simple reason is that many Africans who talk very fluently drive very recklessly.

Witch-Doctors Barred

WITCH-DOCTORS are still often consulted by Africans, including some whose education might have been expected to make them more prudent. That practitioners of the art of divination can be a handicap to fair play is, moreover, implicit in Rule 23 of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines Soccer League. It reads: "Witch-doctors and similar practitioners shall not be allowed access to the field of play at any time within an hour of commencement of play or during a match being played. These persons should, further, be restrained from approaching within 60 yards of any goalmouth at the aforementioned times". Is the suggestion that any spell cast has little potency after an hour and outside a 60-yard radius?

Philatelic Testimony

ZANZIBAR'S RELUCTANCE to sink her identity in her merger with Tanganyika as the United Republic of Tanzania is still being advertised by the use of Zanzibar's own issue of postage stamps. They are not even overprinted with the word "Tanzania"—the addition of which would have produced a little additional revenue from collectors all over the world. I make a present of the idea to Mr. Karume and his colleagues—and also to President Nyerere, for his country still sells the old Tanganyika issue without overprinting.

How United?

WHEN THE UNION took place last year, several Zanzibaris were given Cabinet offices in Tanzania, of which the Zanzibar leader, Sheikh Abeid Karume; was made First Vice-President. He has, however, not decreed the disappearance of Zanzibar's Revolutionary Council, or even its inaction. Indeed, Zanzibar Radio recently announced "a reshuffling of part of the Cabinet of the Government of Zanzibar". Mr. Ali Sultan, formerly a Minister without Portfolio, has become Minister of Education and National Culture; Mr. Shaaban Soud Mponda, previously Junior Minister in that Department, has gone to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries; and Mr. Rashid Abdulla, lately Regional Commissioner for Pemba, has been promoted Junior Minister for Agriculture and Land Reform. Such appointments would be normal in a federation of two or more self-governing States. They are certainly strange in two small islands which purport to be part of a great United Republic.

Break with Brockway

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, Socialist M.P. for Kettering, who was until recently United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, has asked for his name to be removed from the letterhead of the Movement for Colonial Freedom on the ground that its leaflets attacking Malaysia "could have been written by the Indonesian Minister of Propaganda". Remarking that the movement had once played a great part in denouncing injustice in the Colonies, Sir Geoffrey said that his name, like that of many other Labour M.P.s., had still appeared as a supporter. He surely did not mean to imply that he had approved the M.C.F. outpourings until this month, for many of them have been injudicious. It is to be hoped that Sir Geoffrey's example, belated though it be, will persuade other public men, some Cabinet and other Ministers among them, of the impropriety of permitting the continued use of their names by a body with such a record of impetuous support for African and Asian agitators.

Left-Wingers

THE NOTEPAPER which the M.C.F. uses, at present names as its "sponsors" no fewer than 97 M.P.s., a number of members of the House of Lords, and some journalists, parsons (including the Bishop of Woolwich), and public entertainers. The list naturally includes such active publicists as Canon Collins, Mr. Tom Driberg, Mr. Michael Foot, Mr. James Johnson, Mr. Kingsley Martin, Mr. Ian Mikardo, the Noel-Bakers *père et fils*, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, Mr. Sydney Silverman, the Rev. Dr. Donald Soper, and Mr. Konni Zilliacus. The surprise is not that Sir Geoffrey de Freitas has at last dissociated himself from such company, but that he was content to remain a sponsor for so long, even including his years as British High Commissioner in Ghana and then in Kenya. It seems to me most inappropriate for any employee of the British Government to lend his name to any pressure group which (to employ the mildest terminology) is so conspicuously partisan.

Thanks to Imperialism

MR. JOSEPH KABEMBA, Congolese Chargé d'Affaires in London who accompanied Mr. Tshombe to Nairobi for the recent conference of the Organization of African Unity, is telling a good story against Mr. Kambona, Tanzania's Foreign Minister, who in a rapid and lengthy attack on the Congolese Prime Minister, repeatedly accused him of "imperialism". Having patiently suffered much provocation for a long time, Mr. Tshombe at last interrupted with the remark: "You should know about imperialism, for you owe your seat at this conference to the imperialist British troops upon whom your Government called to save its skin". From Mr. Kambona's standpoint the retort was made the more disconcerting by the fact that it was greeted with loud laughter by other delegates. Up to that stage of the conference Mr. Tshombe had scarcely been allowed to speak. Thereafter his treatment was very different—and Mr. Kambona's absences were the subject of considerable comment.

Changes Needed in the One-Party State

Recommendations of Presidential Commission in Tanzania

CHANGES IN TANZANIA are recommended in the report of the Presidential Commission which was appointed in January of last year by Mwalimu Nyerere, then President of the Republic of Tanganyika, and, since its merger with Zanzibar three months later, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr. R. M. Kawawa, the Vice-President, was made chairman of the commission.

Its other members were Mr. O. S. Kamboga, Minister for External Affairs and Defence; Sheikh Amri Abedi, Minister for Justice (who died in October); Mrs. Lameck, M.P., and Mr. I. M. Bhoke Munanka, M.P., Parliamentary Secretaries; Dr. L. Sterling, M.P., a Briton who has become a citizen of Tanzania; Chief P. I. Marealle; Mr. Roland Brown, the Attorney-General; Mr. A. Mustafa, a non-African legal practitioner; Mr. H. R. Msefya, deputy chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Products Board; Mr. A. J. Nsekola, an acting Permanent Secretary; Mr. M. Bomani, Deputy Solicitor-General; and Mr. J. A. Namata, administrative secretary in the Ministry of Development and Planning.

After the merger with Zanzibar four persons from that State were added: Messrs. Mtoro Rehani, Hamid Amir, Hamisi Masoud, and Ahmed Hassani Diria.

From the 34-page report we quote the following salient passages:—

Paradox

"So long as the law permits the establishment of alternative parties T.A.N.U. must continue to fight elections, national and local, on a party basis. This means putting forward a single candidate in each constituency or ward. In Tanganyika in most cases such candidates have been unopposed, and the people have in consequence the right to vote but no opportunity to do so. In the rare cases where a candidate has stood in opposition to T.A.N.U. his chance of succeeding at the polls has been so meagre that the election has been a matter of small significance.

"The real choice has been made at an earlier stage when T.A.N.U. adopted its candidate. By a paradox the more support the people have given to T.A.N.U. as a party, the more they have reduced their participation in the process of government.

"Within the party itself and in Parliament democratic discussions on important issues of policy is inhibited by the continuance of traditional disciplines wholly inappropriate in the context of a single national political movement. Those disciplines cannot be revised and fuller and wider participation result until there is a formal recognition in the law of the unique status of T.A.N.U. in the politics of Tanganyika.

"If Tanganyika is to have a single party (T.A.N.U.) formally recognized as such in the Constitution, what kind of party is T.A.N.U. to be?

"Where any number of political parties are permitted the basic character and rôle of a party can be left to be settled by the party managers. They have no constitutional significance. If the party managers are obtuse or injudicious or intolerant they will suffer the consequences in unpopularity and exclusion from power.

"In a one-party State, however, decisions affecting the basic character of the party have a deep constitutional significance, since they may well determine the extent to which a citizen is able to participate in the process of government. The threat, actual or potential, from an opposition group disappears. The party's survival no longer depends on mass membership.

"From this it is sometimes argued that the party should see itself in the new context as an *elite* group, a minority ideologically dedicated who provide from above the leadership necessary to activate the inert mass of the community. We decisively reject this view. We find it at variance with democratic principles and, in particular, with the principle of democracy as understood in traditional African society.

"What should T.A.N.U. require from a citizen applying for membership? To insist on a narrow ideological conformity would clearly be inconsistent with the mass participation in the affairs of the party which we regard as essential. On the other hand, if membership involves no political commitment of any kind T.A.N.U. would become co-extensive with the nation and cease to function as a political party in any serious sense. Adherence to the principles of T.A.N.U. as set out in its constitution must be a condition of membership.

Destroying Distinction between Party and Government

"Those principles are a broad statement of political faith. We believe they carry the support of the vast majority of the people of Tanganyika and must strike a responsive chord in men of good will in every civilized country. A party based on these principles and requiring adherence to them as a condition of membership would be open to all but an insignificant minority of our citizens and be a truly national movement.

"A one-party State must destroy the distinction between the institutions of the party and those of the Government. We welcome this. The distinction between Government and party has never been understood by the people. For the ordinary man T.A.N.U. is the Government and the Government is T.A.N.U.

"We considered the possibility of amalgamating the national executive committee of the party and Parliament by substituting a single authority to carry out the functions now undertaken separately. This idea is attractive. It has the merit of simplicity. Simplicity is important in the process of government. It also has the merit of emphasizing the identity between party and Government. However, we have on balance rejected the possibility of amalgamation, because

"(a) The rôle of the National Assembly and that of the N.E.C. are essentially different. The N.E.C. is concerned with formulation of the broad lines of policy. It is the soul and conscience of the party. At meetings of the N.E.C. the basic assumptions of Government policy are frankly questioned and exhaustively debated. The National Assembly, on the other hand, is primarily concerned with the more detailed task of giving effect to Government policy through appropriate legislative measures and exercising vigilant control over all aspects of Government expenditure.

"(b) The N.E.C. (apart from its *ex-officio* members) is indirectly elected and those participating in the process of election are all T.A.N.U. members. The National Assembly, on the other hand, is directly elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. We regard it as a basic principle that the supreme law-making body should be directly elected by universal suffrage. However, we are no less certain that the members of T.A.N.U. should have the right to choose their own representatives on the N.E.C.

New Powers for Party Executive

"We therefore make recommendations relating to the composition of the National Assembly and the method of electing its members which, we believe, will have the effect of bringing about a closer relationship between these two bodies. Both have a vital but distinct place in the constitutional structure, and we are unanimous in thinking that the closest co-operation between them is essential.

"In view of the high constitutional status of the N.E.C. in the scheme we envisage we recommend that the power to summon witnesses and call for papers should be extended to the N.E.C. We consider that, in view of the heavy responsibility that falls on members of the N.E.C. they cannot reasonably be expected to carry out their duties without remuneration. Accordingly we recommend that those members of the N.E.C. who are not also members of the National Assembly should be paid the same salary and allowances as are paid to Members of Parliament.

"The Constitution of the United Republic provides for 107 elected members of Parliament in respect of constituencies situated in Tanganyika and empowers the President to nominate up to 10 additional members. We do not propose any increase in the number of constituency members. The number was fixed after careful consideration in 1962, and we see no

reason for change. Nor do we propose any alteration in the power of the President to nominate members. Nominated members have proved their worth, and the case for retaining them is greatly strengthened by the recommendations we make later in this report for the participation of civil servants in politics.

"We do, however, recommend that the size of Parliament should be increased by the inclusion of a new category of National members. We believe that the National Assembly would be strengthened and the quality of its debates improved by the addition of a substantial number of members free from the care of constitutional business and from concern with purely local issues, which necessarily occupy the time of constituency members.

Regional Commissioners as National M.Ps.

"We propose two categories of National members:—

"(a) The Regional Commissioners.—Regional commissioners in their capacity as regional secretaries of T.A.N.U. are *ex-officio* members of the N.E.C. They do not, however, sit in the National Assembly unless they happen to be elected for a constituency or nominated by the President. At present out of 17 regional commissioners 10 are members.

"We regard this situation as unsatisfactory. Regional commissioners are a vital link between the Government, the party, and the people. As such we believe that they have an important role to play in Parliament. On the other hand, we consider it inappropriate that regional commissioners, whose main concern is with the affairs of their regions, should also be concerned with local issues in their capacity as constituency members. Accordingly we recommend that they should be, *ex-officio*, National members.

"(b) Fifteen members to be elected by the National Assembly from a list of candidates to be submitted by the N.E.C.

"We propose that the list of candidates for election should be compiled in the following way: In the first instance nominations would be made by the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, the Co-operative Movement, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the University College, and such other national institutions as may be designated from time to time by the President. Each would be entitled to nominate up to five citizens. In making nominations they would not be confined to their own members, and the Commission hopes that nominations would be made from all walks of life in the community. Nominations would be submitted by the institutions concerned to the N.E.C. for approval. Only those candidates approved by the N.E.C. would be eligible for election by the Assembly as National members.

"We have no hesitation in recommending that all candidates for election to the National Assembly should be members of T.A.N.U. We believe this to be inherent in the very idea of the one-party State. Organizations built up by such candidates would inevitably form the nucleus for new opposition parties. Our conception of T.A.N.U. as a National Political Movement carries with it the implication that all organized political activity must take place within the framework of the Party itself. We are encouraged to note that this view is shared by a very large majority of those who dealt with this point in response to our questionnaire.

"Other essential qualities are that candidates should be well informed about development schemes, enjoy popular support in their locality, and above all, be honest.

Selection of Candidates

"Our recommendations on the selection of candidates are as follows:—

"(a) In each constituency the voters should be presented with a choice between three candidates whose nominations has been approved by the National Executive Committee.

"(b) Nominations in the first instance would require the support of 25 registered voters. All nominations would be submitted to the district executive committee of T.A.N.U. in the constituency concerned. Each member of the committee would select from amongst those nominated three candidates of his choice. The full list of those nominated would then be submitted to the N.E.C. together with the number of votes (if any) that each candidate has received from the members of the district committee.

"(c) The final selection of the three candidates to contest the election in each constituency would rest with the N.E.C.

"One of the most outstanding features of the political system in Tanganyika since the election of 1960 has been the marked contrast between debates in the National Assembly and those in the National Executive Committee. With a few notable exceptions, debates in the National Assembly have tended to be lifeless and superficial. Legislation of the most complex and far-reaching kind has passed rapidly through all its stages without challenge to basic principles or careful examination of detailed provisions. In the N.E.C., on the other hand, every aspect of Government policy has been the subject of rigorous scrutiny, and the exchange of views has been frank, fearless and on the basis of complete equality.

"An important factor has been the impact on the National Assembly of an inappropriate conception of party discipline. Where a Parliamentary party faces an Opposition ready to exploit the least sign of distunity, rigorous party discipline is a condition of political survival. A party caucus meeting in private and party whips to enforce discipline are essential if defeat in the division lobby is to be avoided. Where there is no Opposition the need for formal discipline of this kind disappears. There is an opportunity for members to speak their minds freely and to subject to close critical scrutiny the legislative and fiscal measures proposed by the Government. During the life of the present Parliament those opportunities have to a large extent been lost.

"The reason lies in a failure to alter our conception of party discipline and take account of the realities of the situation in Parliament. In particular, the T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party has continued to function in the manner appropriate to a party caucus in a Legislative Assembly divided on party lines. It has provided a forum where in secret and in advance of any discussion in the Assembly controversial questions have been debated, explained, and defended. Inevitably this process has inhibited subsequent discussion on the floor of the House. In effect, we have continued to face a make-believe Opposition when every M.P., without exception, belongs to T.A.N.U.

"T.A.N.U. has every right to insist that M.Ps. remain loyal to the basic principles of the party. Subject to this, there should be complete freedom of discussion in the National Assembly, and the right of members to criticize and question should be acknowledged by Government and party alike.

"In the context of the one-party Government the T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party as at present constituted and the party whip have no longer any useful function to perform. We propose that in future all M.Ps. should be *ex-officio* delegates to the annual conference of the party, and we suggest that the T.A.N.U. Parliamentary Party should be replaced by a standing committee of the annual conference who are M.Ps. We envisage that this committee would act as a liaison between the M.Ps. and the N.E.C. and exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the party in Parliament.

Need for More Standing Committees

"However fearless and outspoken Members may be, their effectiveness will depend on the opportunities offered to them by the established procedures of Parliament itself. At present these procedures do not encourage Members to acquire any specialized knowledge of particular subjects or to follow with pertinacity questions of detail. Parliamentary time is largely spent on second reading debates which are necessarily concerned with matters of general principle. We feel that greater use should be made of the committee system. At present the only two standing committees of the National Assembly are the Standing Orders and the Public Accounts Committee.

"We recommend four additional standing committees: (1) a Finance and Economic Committee; (2) a Political Affairs Committee; (3) a Social Services Committee; and (4) a General Purposes Committee. The six standing committees should cover the full range of subjects which are the concern of Parliament.

"The President of the Republic is the living symbol of national unity, and as such should derive his authority from the people. Their votes should be his mandate. For this reason we reject the idea of any form of indirect election. The choice of President is as much a matter of concern to the people of Zanzibar as to the people of Tanganyika. T.A.N.U. as the national political movement in Tanganyika and the Afro-Shirazi Party as the national political movement in Zanzibar have the right to propose a candidate for the office of President.

"With these factors in mind we recommend that the N.E.C. of T.A.N.U. and N.E.C. of the Afro-Shirazi Party should be charged jointly with the duty of nominating a single candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

"Last year the President abrogated the rules which prohibited civil servants and members of military forces and the police and prison service from participating in politics through membership of a political party. Following this, officers of Government previously prohibited from doing so, have been steadily enrolling in T.A.N.U. This development has our wholehearted support.

"The political neutrality of civil servants and members of military and para-military forces is no doubt an essential feature of any system in which more than one political party is allowed. In a one-party State, however, the idea of political neutrality has no meaning, and serves only to exclude a substantial group of sensible and patriotic citizens from participating in public affairs.

"Participation in politics through membership of T.A.N.U. does not necessarily imply that civil servants should be eligible to become members of Parliament or local authorities. With

(Concluded on page 539)

Kenya Government's Reply to Criticism

"All M.Ps. Equally Responsible for Policy"

ALL MEMBERS of both houses of the country's Parliament are considered to be "equally responsible" with Ministers for the policies and plans of the Government.

The Minister for Information, Mr. Achieng Omondi, recently issued the following statement, expressly stating that he did so on behalf of the Government:—

"My attention has been drawn to a report in the *Daily Nation* headed 'M.P. Sounds Warning to Cabinet'. These statements at a rally in Kirinyaga district are destructive, irrelevant, and misleading. In claiming to be the watch-dogs of the people the back-benchers are attempting to exclude other Members of Parliament such as Ministers and Assistant Ministers. This is a deliberate attempt to create sectionalism in Parliament.

"It must be pointed out that in our one-party system all Members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate are part of the Government. They are equally responsible for the policies and plans of the Government and they have no right to shirk their responsibilities.

Ministries' Back-Bench Committees

"It is totally inaccurate for them to claim that their representations are not heeded. It is well known that their views are sought both inside and outside Parliament. During the first week of every month the back-benchers meet the President to discuss the Government's policies and programmes.

"Every Ministry has a committee of back-benchers associated with it. The committees meet Ministers and their advisers to discuss the Government's detailed plans.

"Furthermore, Ministers are always at the disposal of all M.Ps. who may wish to discuss with them matters affecting their portfolios. All this is in addition to the normal procedures of Parliament whereby members make their views known by participation in debate and by voting.

"It was an unnecessary waste of breath for anyone to say that Ministerial posts are not hereditary and that Ministers can be ousted at any time. This is a cheap stunt, and the people of Kenya will reject it. They are quite aware of the political and constitutional position.

"It has never at any time been suggested that M.Ps. should stand idly by and see the people suffering. They have been reminded many times by the President to go home and take part in nation-building by using their hands, their skills, and their advice. They have been told to encourage self-help schemes, and many of them have followed the President's advice.

Free Land Never Promised

"The principles and policies laid down in the K.A.N.U. election manifesto are kept constantly in view by the Government. K.A.N.U. in its manifesto said it intended that every child in Kenya should have a minimum of seven years free education. For practical reasons no time limit was laid down. When making election pledges these intentions were emphasized, and now practical consideration such as the availability of funds and trained man-power have to be taken into account. As a matter of urgency the Government appointed the Education Commission under the chairmanship of Professor Ominde. Its recommendations are being closely considered by the Government and by the people of Kenya, including, one hopes, the back-benchers.

"Similarly with respect to medical services, the manifesto said the Government would aim at free treatment and hospitalization for all citizens, and this objective is being pursued.

"As far as the question of free land is concerned, K.A.N.U. has never, never promised that land would be given away for nothing. On this perplexing problem the Government is prepared to continue consultations with M.Ps. in order that a practical and effective solution may be arrived at. Everybody knows that the Government is carrying out the settlement of thousands of African families on land which was formerly

owned by Europeans and it is the policy of the Government to intensify settlement.

"It is ridiculous to suggest that people are not tasting the fruits of freedom. One of the signs of the changes brought about by independence is the presence of a Parliament composed of Africans only. This is symbolic of the changes the Government has brought about and will continue to pursue.

"Some reference to African Socialism was also made at the meeting. The Government is carefully following the principles enunciated in the manifesto with regard to the implementation of democratic African Socialism.

"In the manifesto it was stated: 'K.A.N.U. will lead and inspire Kenya with a dynamic spirit of national unity towards the creation of a democratic, African Socialist society. Divisions of tribe, party, colour, costume, caste, community, age, faith or region will be subordinate to the national effort'.

Empty Sloganeering

"In the introduction to the document, Mzee Kenyatta said: 'Our people have the right to be free from economic exploitation and social inequality. We aim to build a country where men and women are motivated by a sense of service and not driven by a greedy desire for personal gain'.

"It is my belief that the people of Kenya will not be easily led astray by empty slogans. The Government is working hard to carry out the policies and plans which K.A.N.U. stands for. Those who have suggestions to make should formulate their ideas carefully and put them forwards in a responsible and realistic manner.

"The Government has created the machinery and the channels of communication for the closest co-operation with the people and with Parliament. Instead of indulging in empty sloganeering critics should do something constructive and use the methods which have been created for their benefit".

Singh Brothers Win Safari Rally

First Three Places Won by Kenyans

TWO KENYA SIKHS, the brothers Joginder and Jaswant Singh, have won the East African Safari, the world's toughest motor rally in the opinion of Mr. Stirling Moss. They finished the 3,150-mile course 100 minutes ahead of their nearest rivals, Messrs. Ian Jaffray and Simon Bathurst, another two Kenyans. Third place was also taken by Kenyans, Messrs. Victor Preston and Edward Syder.

One of the Singhs said that they had bought their car, a Swedish Volvo, secondhand for £350 after it had already travelled some 42,000 miles and crashed. Last year the brothers finished fourth in the same car.

Second place went to a French Peugeot, third to a British Ford Cortina, and a fourth to a German Mercedes.

Mrs. Pat Moss-Carlsson and her co-driver, Miss Elizabeth Nyström, were strong challengers until they lost time through a 60 m.p.h. crash with a lorry in Tanzania. Neither was hurt, and they managed to continue for another 150 miles. Then they had to retire.

Only 15 of the 85 entrants completed the course. There was incessant rain over much of the course, and some cars became bogged down in axle-deep mud. One car left the road and found itself among a herd of elephants; another was charged by a buffalo which ripped off a spotlight; a third hit a giraffe.

Among the first to drop out were Mr. Eric Carlsson and his brother-in-law and co-driver, Mr. Stirling Moss, who said that through his fault they took a wrong turning and were lost for an hour. They quit after six hours in a race which began last Thursday and ended on Monday.

While a Belgian driver, M. Olivier Gendebien, was racing in Kenya, his wife was killed in a car accident in France.

Africans Selling Their Plots

AFRICANS who have been settled on the land in Kenya are in many cases selling their plots to other Africans without the consent of the Settlement Fund trustees, the Ministry of Lands has announced. Such cases are particularly common in the Kipsigis area. A general warning has been given that legal proceedings will henceforth be taken against those who lease, subdivide, sell, transfer, or sub-let their plots without written consent.

PERSONALIA

COLONEL C. F. BIRNEY left £27,282, on which duty of £5,136 has been paid.

MR. J. KARIARA is now acting director of the East Africa Literature Bureau.

MR. H. F. MAKULU has been appointed chairman of the Land Bank Board of Zambia.

MR. A. E. FORSTER has been appointed headmaster of the new Dr. Obote College in Uganda.

MR. M. I. D. SUTHERLAND, Deputy Commissioner of Lands in Zambia, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. R. WISE has joined the board of Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd. The company has a tea estate in Rhodesia.

CANON T. ARBLASTER, of Nairobi, is collecting material for a memoir of the late BISHOP WYNN JONES of Central Tanganyika.

MR. AUSTIN ALBU, Socialist M.P. for Edmonton, who has visited East Africa, has been appointed to the Medical Research Council.

DR. P. G. WRIGHT, since 1956 lecturer at Makerere College, Uganda, has been appointed to the chair of Physiology on the resignation of PROFESSOR C. P. LUCK.

MR. W. W. KALEMA, Minister of Works and Communications in Uganda, is leading a good-will mission to Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia, Japan, South Korea and India.

MR. JOHN BABHHA, Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries in Uganda, has been appointed chairman of the Council of Veterinary Education in East Africa.

MR. S. N. E. CHEMBE, a member of the Grain Marketing Board of Zambia, has been appointed to the board of the Land Bank, to which MR. R. W. DEAN has been re-appointed.

MR. JOHN GRAHAM GRANT, an American citizen, was last week deported from Zambia at 48 hours' notice. He had been associated with an investment club for Africans on the Copperbelt.

MR. H. M. M. MACKENZIE, chairman of the Public Services Board of Rhodesia, has retired after nearly 40 years in the civil service. His successor is MR. S. E. MORRIS, former Secretary for Internal Affairs.

MR. M. P. BYERS, Labour Commissioner in Uganda for the past seven years, who had previously served elsewhere in East Africa for 23 years, is on leave pending retirement. He was in the K.A.R. from 1939 to 1943.

MR. C. E. JOHNSON, lately Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources in Malawi, has talked to the Kensington branch of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign on the use made of donations from this country.

DR. MAX BOND, former dean of Dillard University, New Orleans, and founder and first president of the University of Liberia, who has been in Malawi since 1962 as an adviser on teacher training, has returned to the United States.

MR. R. F. ROPER, lately director of training to the Uganda Government, has been appointed assistant director of the East African Staff College, of which MR. GUY HUNTER is director. MR. ROPER had served in Uganda for 19 years.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER D. ELLIOT, lately Commander of the Kenya Navy; MR. H. FOXTON, superintendent of East African Oil Refineries, Ltd.; MR. R. E. H. PICKWELL, installation manager of Kenya Shell, Ltd., Mombasa; MR. J. H. WATTS, a director of United Transport Co., Ltd.; and MR. P. W. D. GILDERSON, assistant general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd., recently arrived in Britain in the British India liner KENYA.

MR. P. T. GEORGES has been sworn in as Chief Justice of Tanzania.

MR. C. G. REEDON RODWAY, formerly of the public relations staff of the Federal Government, has been appointed public relations officer to the Ministry of Agriculture in Zambia. He served in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the war.

PRESIDENT NYERERE arrived in London on Saturday for a brief private visit and left yesterday for a State visit to Holland. He saw MR. BOTTOMLEY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development.

MR. PETER WARREN, a young British teacher who went to Tanzania seven months ago, was last week arrested and kept *incommunicado* and without food for 40 hours while on a camping holiday in the Kongwa district. He was later released after protests by the U.K. High Commission.

MR. ALAN C. LEDGER, who has spent 29 years in the service of Smith McKenzie & Co., Ltd., in East Africa, is on leave pending retirement. For the last nine years he has been general manager of the company for Zanzibar and Pemba. Previously he had resided mainly in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, who visited Central Africa at the request of MR. R. A. BUTLER in connexion with the destruction of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed chairman of the new Yorkshire and Humber-side Economic Planning Council.

MR. L. G. SOUYAVE, who was recently appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Seychelles, was born there in 1926. A barrister of Gray's Inn, he was in private practice in Seychelles for seven years before he joined the Crown Law Office. He was a nominated official member of the Legislature in 1961-62.

MR. KEMAL ALICEHAJIC, a Yugoslav, has been appointed Economic Adviser (Trade Union) in the Ministry of Labour of Tanzania and seconded to the Tanganyika Workers' Investment Corporation, the so-called "economic wing" of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, the sole trade union in the republic.

Student Bandmaster B. MSIBA BONIFACE, of the Tanzanian Police Band, who has been studying at the Royal Military College of Music since 1962, expects to be able to play all 10 instruments by the end of the course. He will then become bandmaster to one of Tanzania's three police bands. He joined the K.A.R. in 1949.

MR. L. K. WEINER, an American missionary teacher in Rhodesia, has been fined £25, with the alternative of 25 days' imprisonment, for publishing a poem likely to engender feelings of hostility towards the police. The magistrate ruled that his verse indicated that dogs used by the police in crowd control were trained to hate Africans. The *Central African Examiner*, which published the poem, had already been fined £25.

MR. W. S. J. MALECELA is now Permanent Representative at the United Nations of the United Republic of Tanzania. In 1962 he went to the U.S.A. as Consul for Tanganyika, and he also acted as secretary to the Tanganyika Mission at the U.N. In the following year he was recalled to become Regional Commissioner of Mwanza. He graduated at Bombay University in 1959 and two years later took a post-graduate course at Cambridge.

MR. ELIUD MATHU, a former African member of the Kenya Legislative Council, who is now comptroller to PRESIDENT KENYATTA, has been appointed chairman of the council of the University of East Africa, in succession to SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY. SIR BERNARD DE BUNSEN, the Vice-Chancellor, has said that the university may take a different shape. The academic board of Makerere College wants to sever academic links with the colleges in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

Obituary

Chitimukulu of the Bemba

PARAMOUNT CHIEF CHITIMUKULU of the Bemba has died at the age of 75. Born of the tribal royal family, he ascended gradually in the hierarchy, becoming Chief Chikwanda in 1910, Chief Nkula in 1934, and in 1946 Chitimukulu, the supreme authority in the tribe, after a dispute about the succession. He came to Britain in 1952 to protest against the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Later the Government of Northern Rhodesia down-graded him to the rank of an ordinary chief after repeated warnings against his failure to perform various duties, but his personal prestige among his people remained high and he was later reinstated.

MR. JOHN HENRY VAUGHAN, M.C., who died on Good Friday, aged 73, went to Zanzibar as an administrative officer after serving in the Army from 1914 to 1921. Called to the Bar in 1929, he was made a resident magistrate, and four years' later Assistant Attorney-General. He went to Tanganyika as Solicitor-General in 1936, was Deputy Legal Adviser to the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration during the last war, and was later Chief Justice of Fiji.

SIR WILLIAM MURPHY, who has died in Rhodesia at the age of 78, bought a farm in that country 15 years' ago after retiring from the Colonial Service. He had been Governor of the Bahamas. He had acted for short periods as Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and of Southern Rhodesia. LADY MURPHY and he became enthusiastic farmers and developed their property most successfully.

DR. CHARLES KINGSLEY MEEK, who has died at the age of 80, was a pioneer of applied anthropology in Africa, mainly West Africa. When the "Devonshire" courses were started at Oxford University in 1947 he was appointed to a lectureship in African social studies.

MRS. DOROTHY FRANCES WALKER, née Hughes-Gibb, who has died in an Oxford hospital, aged 84, after a long illness, was the wife of COLONEL C. W. G. WALKER, the first Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS CECIL CAMPBELL BALFOUR, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., who has died in Sussex at the age of 81, was for many years in the Sudan Political Service.

MR. ERIC W. PARDOE, whose death in hospital in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, is reported, was for many years one of the best-known farmers in Kenya.

GENERAL DAUD ABDULLE HERSI, Commander-in-Chief of the Somali National Army, has died in a Moscow hospital, age 41.

SIR THOMAS TOMLINSON, K.B., who has died at the age of 87, was at one time Chief Justice of Zanzibar.

Banned by Kenya

REVOLUTION IN AFRICA, a pro-Communist quarterly magazine, has been proscribed in Kenya, whose Ministry of Internal Security and Defence states that anyone found in possession of a copy will be prosecuted, since the publication contains malicious and seditious statements against the African peoples and their leaders. It described itself as a handbook for the tacticians of revolt, and promised to reveal the "hypocrisy and incompetence of the so-called African leaders". It has attacked by name Presidents Kenyatta, Nyerere, and Kaunda and Mr. Obote and Dr. Banda.

Brain Drain A Malawi Tragedy Africans Intimidated into Submission

MR. ORTON CHIRWA, former Minister of Justice in Malawi, has written from Dar es Salaam to *The Times*—

"In his letter to you of April 1 the Malawi High Commissioner designated us as 'so-called rebels'. This was surprisingly apt, for in modestly asking for Cabinet consultation, an end to Dr. Banda's dictatorship, and the right to fulfil our functions as Ministers and not as 'my boys', we were acting in the best national interests. The denunciations and accusations of treachery—and even of witchcraft—which followed the dismissals and resignations could come only from a leader much afraid of free political choice and discussions.

"Dr. Banda could hardly do otherwise than praise the British expatriates upon whom now he largely depends for his security measures—for few Africans now remain in positions of administrative authority. The greater part of those who escaped detention have left the country because of political persecution and denunciations. The brain drain is only one of Malawi's present tragedies.

"Short of opinion polls, surveys, and analyses, it is impossible to establish accurately the popularity of a leader. Mr. Mbekeani writes that to suggest that the Prime Minister has no support in Malawi is so blatantly incorrect as not to deserve any serious comment. Why?

"The fact that the African civil service and labour movements have been intimidated into temporary submission is not proof of Dr. Banda's popularity. Nor did you, in your article of March 5, suggest that Dr. Banda has no support: you merely said that the proliferation of repressive legislation, security measures, and detention camps hardly suggest that the people are wholly behind their leader.

"In the Malawi context the security of the State really means the security of Dr. Banda. To him this means complete absence of opposition to or criticism of himself. So his self-protective measures must run the whole gamut from denunciation of public servants to the physical destruction, detention without trial, and arbitrary arrests of opponents and their supporters.

"On the Portuguese and Beira it should be noted that Zambia is also land-locked and there the same problem is being dealt with without embracing the Portuguese and embarrassing all Africa as Dr. Banda is doing. His diplomatic and trade support of Portugal has not been warmly received among African States."

£500,000 Club Closed

THE MOUNT KENYA SAFARI CLUB, which six years ago was developed into a £500,000 "millionaires' retreat" from a hotel near Nanyuki by Mr. Ray Ryan, a Texan oil millionaire, Mr. William Holden, the film star, and Mr. Carl Hirschman, a Swiss banker, has been closed because it has not attracted enough well-to-do tourists. Unrest in Africa has been given as a major cause of the disappointment, which is believed to have led to losses of about £50,000 a year. An American travel magazine had listed the club as one of the ten best in the world. The minimum daily charge was £32.

Mr. Kambona's Protest

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs of Tanzania, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, said in Dar es Salaam that the Rhodesian Government's decision to dissolve Parliament and hold another election under the 1961 Constitution was a wanton and brazen act of defiance of international opinion which should finally demonstrate to the British Government that Mr. Smith and his Cabinet were blind to reason. Britain should suspend the Constitution and convene a constitutional conference.

Zambia Changes Law on Trade Unions Stricter Control by Government

AMENDMENTS to the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance in Zambia tighten legal provisions against maladministration and establish a measure of Government control over the structure of the trade union movement.

No person may be elected a union officer who has been convicted of an offence for which he has not received a free pardon if in the opinion of the registrar the conviction renders him unfit to hold office, or if he has previously held office in a union which has had its registration cancelled and is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the registrar that he was not at fault in the circumstances leading to the cancellation.

The registrar may suspend union officers if the effects of a union have been or are being expended in an unlawful manner or on an unlawful object, if union accounts are not being kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act, or if returns have not been submitted.

Except with the permission of the registrar, no person may be elected to union office unless he has been employed for at least three years in the occupation with which the union is directly concerned or, in the case of a union with fewer than 500 paid-up members, unless he is currently so employed.

Another change raises from seven to 100 the number of members who may apply for registration of a union.

There is provision for the establishment of a Congress of Trade Unions, whose first officers and rules may be determined by the Minister of Labour, who may also order unions to decide by ballot whether or not they wish to affiliate to it.

Sharp Warning to Trade Unionists Strikes Discouraging External Investment

MR. JUSTIN CHIMBA, Minister of Labour and Mines in Northern Rhodesia, recently invited trade union leaders to meet him at Kabushi, Ndola. They heard a forthright address, which included the following passages:—

"I am increasingly concerned about the way in which certain sections of the trade union movement are developing—or stagnating. The Government does not wish to interfere in trade union matters, but it will not shrink from doing so if the prosperity of our country is at stake.

"I have been a trade unionist and have great sympathy for the movement. In the past African workers suffered hardships and inequalities, but my Government will make sure that these difficulties are behind us. In future the African worker is going to get a square deal; but the Government and the employers have the right to expect a square deal from the workers and their representatives.

"For the last few years there has been a great deal

of disunity in the trade union movement. There have been quarrels within the Trades Union Congress, demarcation quarrels between unions, and quarrels within individual unions. This has done nobody any good, least of all the worker, and I am giving very serious consideration to the introduction of legislation to provide a measure of control over trade union activities.

Only One Union for Each Industry

"This legislation would prohibit the registration and operation of more than one representative trade union in a single industry. There would be no compulsion on employees to join any union, but if they did they and the employer would see which union the Government accepted as properly representative in their particular field.

"Some union leaders, usually the weaker ones, disclaim responsibility for any turn of events, saying: 'It is the people who are on strike; they tell us what they want to do'. That is not the attitude a leader should take. It is the responsibility of men like yourselves to tell your members what is best for them, guide them towards constitutional action, and advise them to negotiate with employers; and if necessary use the conciliation machinery which the Government provides rather than take precipitate strike action.

"A lot of your strength, which should be directed towards negotiating with employers for better conditions of service, is wasted in frivolous quarrels amongst yourselves. There are responsible trade union leaders in this country, but also self-seekers who try to improve their own personal position at the expense of their union and their members.

"We need a lot of money to develop ourselves. It can come only from the taxation of industries, and if the industries do not operate efficiently the profits will be reduced and so will the Government's share of taxation. That is why strikes should be used only when all other methods of negotiation have failed. When workers strike the whole community suffers, because the Government's resources have been adversely affected.

Officials Acting for Their Own Ends

"Only by encouraging outside people to invest their money can we develop new industries and more employment for our people, and no person is likely to invest in a country where industry is subject to numerous strikes—many of them called for no good reason. There may be circumstances in which strikes are necessary—although I hope that they will be very rare, because there are not many problems that cannot be settled round a table.

"My Government does not intend to put up with disunity and quarrels within the trade union movement, because these quarrels and stoppages of work, often brought about by the jealousy of one trade union official or another, hinder the economy and are beginning to make investors and industrialists outside the country have second thoughts about the wisdom of coming here with their capital and know-how. Our country needs all the investment and expertise it can get.

"We cannot allow the country's future to be imperilled by a group of trade unionists acting for their own ends. Their job is to serve the common worker, not to make trade unionism a career. Some of you want to use this meeting as a stepping-stone towards overthrowing other leaders who are not present here to-day. This is not the time for such a move. This is the time for rethinking and reconstruction."

ZAMBIA



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Ammunition for Zambia

AMMUNITION supplied by Britain to Tanzania is being flown from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka, according to a *Daily Telegraph* report, allegedly because Portugal declined to permit passage through her ports in East or West Africa. The first flights were made last week in Zambia Air Force aircraft piloted by Britons.

Jackal Insult to Zambia

A DEAD JACKAL was hoisted on the flagstaff outside the Government offices in Livingstone during a recent night. "Not a joke, but treason", was the comment of Mr. M. Sabubita, the Resident Minister.

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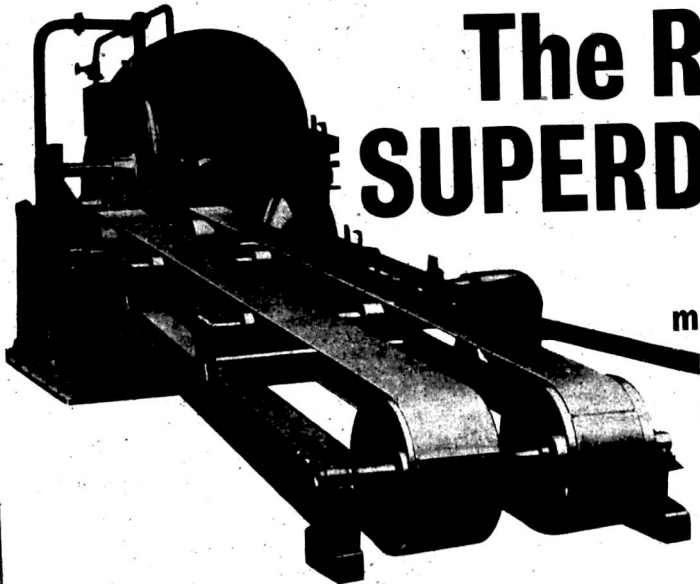
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Undermined by Communist Penetration

GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA were being undermined by Chinese and Soviet penetration, which now extended right across the continent from Tanzania, Mr. Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Hatteridge, told the annual general meeting of his constituency association.

Britain must learn that money spent on defending and economically helping the Indian Ocean area was a major insurance for her future, and that the only reliable foundation on which to build defence policy in that area was in Southern Africa and Australia. Without the ports and airfields of South Africa, Mozambique and Australia, the West could not overcome a major take-over bid by the Communists.

The Rhodesian Front would undoubtedly win a two-thirds majority in next month's general election, and so have a mandate for final negotiations with Britain on independence. The negotiations must be on the basis of modification to the Constitution which would be acceptable to Rhodesia. It was to be hoped that the negotiations could be completed before pressures built up at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Uganda Backs Russia

MR. KALEMA, Minister of Works in Uganda, who had spent a week in Moscow to discuss the use of a £5.6m. Soviet loan, on Sunday signed a joint statement with the Russians condemning American "aggression" in Vietnam. A Russian announcement described it as the first occasion on which a non-Communist country had collaborated with Soviet officials in drafting such a statement. Mr. Kalema has left for Peking. Mr. J. Luyimbaze-Zake, Minister of Education in Uganda, will shortly visit Soviet Russia.

News Items in Brief

A Spanish trade delegation has arrived in Rhodesia. Tanzania's cotton crop is not now expected to reach the official estimate of 300,000 bales.

Among Uganda's new industries are the manufacture of bicycle tyres, fish nets, hose, and iron bars. Tanganyika Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., intends to spend about £20m. on development in the next decade.

Ten Russian doctors have arrived in Uganda with their families. They will work in Government hospitals for two years.

To help the local plastics industry, plastic buckets, basins, baskets and other items may no longer be imported into East Africa.

Ten Kenya African women are visiting China. The leader is Mrs. Shiyuka, wife of the Permanent Secretary for Land Settlement.

Big game hunting in Tanzania is to be nationalized next year, when Tanzania Wildlife Safaris, Ltd., a State-controlled enterprise, will operate.

Chinese mouse-traps fitted as booby-traps were seized by the police when they raided the homes in Lusaka of African nationalists from Rhodesia.

A British Independent Television team of three has arrived in Malawi to make documentary pictures, which will include aspects of Malawi security.

London gin manufacturers, in partnership with the Malawi Development Corporation, are to build a £150,000 distillery in Blantyre to purify *kachasu*, a potent home-made spirit.

The Sudan Council of Ministers has decided that members of the former Supreme Council of the Armed Forces may not be candidates in the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Queen's Gate House Hotel, Kensington, London, has been bought by the Uganda Government as a cultural and students' centre. A price of £150,000 was being asked for the hotel and contents.

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., has taken a 30% interest in Baltrink Tin, Ltd., a £50,000 private company formed to investigate a tin deposit in Cornwall. Mr. M. T. W. Easby is the chairman.

Government and Trade Unions

Government supervision of trade unions will be strengthened by a Bill published in Uganda. The Minister may compel employers to recognize unions. Only Uganda nationalists will be able to hold union office.

Malawi Young Pioneers are to have a training base at Katule, near Fort Johnston. Their "commander-in-chief" is Dr. Banda, and their commander Mr. Aleke Banda, secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party.

Roan Selection Trust's informal London meeting of shareholders has been postponed from April 22 because it is not yet possible to report on the proposed new financial arrangements between the Zambia Government and the copper mining companies.

A United Nations team of 16 members will shortly arrive in Malawi to survey an agricultural development scheme on the Shire River based on the Tennessee Valley model. The U.N. Special Fund and the World Bank are to provide £1m. for the survey.

Thirty-nine Africans, including four prominent aides of Mr. Nkomo, former president of the now proscribed People's Caretaker Council, have been released from the Gonakudzingwa restriction area. They are Mrs. Ruth Chinamano and Messrs. Josiaph Chinamano, Stephen Marembo and Joseph Msika.

A group of research graduates from Syracuse University, U.S.A., will spend 18 months in Tanzania visiting village settlements and analyzing development patterns for the Rural Settlement Commission. Finance is being provided by the Ford Foundation. Five graduates have arrived and three more are due in a few months.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., reports group profits for 1964 of £1,184,798, compared with £569,801 in 1963, less tax of £264,686. An interim dividend of 3% in November absorbed £227,746, and it is proposed to pay a final 5%, taking £379,575, the 8% being paid on ordinary capital of £7,591,504, whereas in 1963 10% was paid on capital of just over £6m.

Zambia's exports in 1964 are now officially stated at £163,436,123. Imports were valued at £78,219,201. They came mainly from Rhodesia (£30.8m.), South Africa (£16.2m.), and U.K. (£13.4m.). Purchases from the U.S.A. were just over £4m., from West Germany £2.1m., from Japan £1.6m., and from Iran £1m. Zambia's principal customers were the U.K. (£54.1m.), West Germany (£21.8m.), Japan (£18.5m.), Italy (£12.1m.), South Africa (£11.6m.), France (£9.3m.), Netherlands (£6m.), Rhodesia (£5.3m.), and U.S.A. (£4.4m.).

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Report on One-Party State

(Concluded from page 532)

regard to the National Assembly, those aspiring to membership are likely to be the more senior civil servants, whose position in politics will always be one of some delicacy. A senior civil servant participates in the formulation of policy, but the final responsibility for decision rests with his Minister or the President. Once a decision has been taken he is expected to accept it loyally and discontinue his personal views. For a civil servant in Parliament this requires discretion and judgment. We have no doubt that there are many civil servants with these qualities, but we feel that they would be placed under unnecessary strain if they were to engage in the kind of public controversy which is inseparable from constituency politics.

Civil Servants Might Be Nominated M.Ps.

"We are also conscious of the danger of a serious decline in efficiency in Government if a substantial number of senior civil servants were to be diverted from their ordinary work by seeking nomination through a local party or by having to discharge the very onerous duties of a Member of Parliament who represents a constituency. Accordingly we recommend that civil servants should be eligible for membership of the National Assembly if nominated by the President but not otherwise.

"In place of a multiplicity of separate trade unions there is now a single union of which the secretary-general and the deputy secretary-general are appointed by the President of the Republic.

"In a newly-independent country with a single national political movement, developing its economy on Socialist lines, close organizational links between the trade union movement, the Government, and the party are essential. In a highly developed capitalist economy, where the workers are fighting for their rights on a purely sectional or class basis, complete separation between the trade union movement and the organs of Government may be inevitable.

"But in Tanganyika the average per capita income is about £20 per annum and the problem we all face is how to eradicate mass poverty. In tackling this task the role of the trade union movement is vital. The objectives of the five-year plan can never be achieved without the active co-operation of organized labour. Of course N.U.T.A. must continue to fight for the special interests of the workers and ensure that they receive their fair share of the benefits of an expanding economy. In this respect the commission has been much impressed by the achievements of the trade union movement since independence.

Trade Union Representation on Party Executive

"We consider that N.U.T.A. should be entitled to representation as of right on the National Executive Committee of T.A.N.U., and we recommend that the secretary-general should be an *ex-officio* member. The constitution of T.A.N.U. has recently been amended to permit district committees to co-opt members of N.U.T.A. and the co-operative movement. We recommend that district committees should be encouraged to make full use of these powers to ensure that trade unionists are adequately represented at district level.

"The Co-operative Movement in Tanganyika, like N.U.T.A., should be entitled to representation on the N.E.C. as of right, and we recommend that the secretary-general of C.U.T. should be an *ex-officio* member. In the same way we recommend that district committees should be encouraged to make full use of their powers to co-opt members of the co-operative movement where adequate co-operative representation might otherwise be lacking.

"M.Ps. are not as such members of the annual conference of T.A.N.U. The conference, the highest organ of the party, should have the benefit of direct participation by M.Ps. in its business. Accordingly we recommend that M.Ps. should be *ex-officio* members of the annual conference.

"We consider inappropriate the existing provision that the secretary-general, deputy secretary-general and national treasurer of T.A.N.U. cannot be removed from office except for misconduct. We recommend that the constitution should provide that the holders of these offices may be removed by the president of the party, who should be required in the event of exercising this power to report on the circumstances to the next meeting of the N.E.C."

Opposition Dissolving

DR. BANDA has told the Malawi Parliament that the six ex-Ministers are deserting one another. Mr. Orton Chirwa was, he said, in London looking for a university job, "having left the gang because he knows there is no future for him and his friends". If he was not caught Mr. Chipembere would act likewise.

Opposition Candidates in Rhodesia

THE RHODESIA PARTY is to contest only 21 of the 50 'A' roll constituencies in the Rhodesian general election, but all 15 of the 'B' roll (African) seats. The Government party will not contest any of the B seats.

Only five of the former members of the Rhodesia Party Parliamentary caucus are standing for re-election, namely Mr. David Butler, its leader; Mr. Roger Nicholson, formerly a journalist; Mr. Peter Grey, a farmer; Mr. G. R. Hackwill, a lawyer in Salisbury; and Mr. G. Raftopoulos, a coloured politician defending his seat at Willowdale, which has a predominantly coloured population.

Other party candidates include Mr. Sidney Sawyer, at one time Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Defence; Mr. J. P. G. Duncan, a former Federal Minister of Education; Mr. J. H. Allen, formerly general manager of Rhodesia Railways; and Mr. R. L. Moffat.

Dr. Palley, the only white man elected to the last Parliament by 'B' roll voters, is again contesting the African suburb of Highfield.

Mr. Chad Chipunza, a former Parliamentary Secretary in the Federal Government, and Mr. E. L. Savanahu, elder brother of Mr. Jasper Savanahu, the first African to be made a junior Minister by Sir Roy Welensky, are among the African candidates in 'B' electoral districts.

Mr. P. H. Chanetsa, who sat in the last Parliament as an independent, and other Africans have formed a group to contest 'B' seats.

Fundamental Rights in Rhodesia

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL of Rhodesia examined 522 statutory instruments last year, and did not find one to be inconsistent with the Declaration of Rights. The annual report states: "News reporting is responsible for the public gaining the impression that the sole task of the council is to search in legislation for racial discrimination. Its function is also to ensure that every person in Rhodesia enjoys other fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Declaration of Rights, which, briefly stated, are the right to life, liberty, security of the person, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law; the right to freedom of conscience, of expression, and of assembly and association; and respect for a person's private and family life, irrespective of race, tribe, colour or creed, but subject to respect for the rights of others and for the public interest".

Dr. Kaunda Challenges Chinese

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia said in Lusaka on Friday that he wanted to know whether the pamphlet "Revolution in Africa" (which had referred to President Nyerere, himself, and other African leaders as "servants of neo-colonialism who deny the reality of the class struggle in Africa and secretly serve foreign capitalists") meant that revolutions were being planned in Zambia and East Africa, and whether the pamphlet had the backing of the Peking Government. The Foreign Minister of Zambia would ask the Chinese Embassy for clarification. The President also said that careful watch was being kept on "trade union hyenas" who had accepted foreign aid.

Company Meeting

The British Central Africa Company Limited

Higher Profit and Dividend

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., was held in London on April 13, 1965. Mr. A. H. Ball, the Chairman, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

Until 1964 the Company's major business was confined to the growing of tea in Nyasaland—now Malawi—and its prosperity thereby depended essentially upon the precarious balance between world tea production and demand. During the past year a major step has been taken into sisal in Tanganyika—now Tanzania.

The consolidated profit for the year ended September 30, 1964, after taxation was £41,417, as compared with £13,189 for the previous year. The additional £28,228 arises mainly from the newly acquired subsidiaries.

The total dividend for the year is 12½ per cent. but whereas this rate is the same as in 1963, it is being paid on the capital as increased by the rights issue made in July, 1964, and the Company is thereby distributing a total sum of £57,230 as compared with £34,338 in 1963.

Tea

The two tea factories between them produced 2,717,014lb. of tea, as compared with 2,542,171lb. in the previous year, and although this is an increase of 174,843lb., it is disappointing that conditions again prevented a crop of 3,000,000lb. being harvested. Production and transport costs amounted to 29.2d. per lb. against 29.6d. per lb. for 1962/63, but the tea sales during the year realised an average of only 30.4d. against 34.3d. The reduction of 3.9d. per lb. can be ascribed to a general fall in demand for commodity teas during the year. This position has led the Board again to consider seriously the probable future demand for Legg out teas, and also whether alternative manufacturing processes would prove economically attractive. The indications were that at least a partial change to C.T.C. methods might be advantageous with the leaf grown on our estates in Malawi. A pilot scheme, costing approximately £6,000, is therefore being implemented and during the coming months information will be obtained on production costs by the new method and on the likely demand and price level of the product.

Sisal

Last year I mentioned to you the arrangements made for the Company to obtain, through Federal Ventures Ltd., an interest in the Mnazi Sisal Estate in Tanganyika. It subsequently proved possible for Federal Ventures Ltd. to sell their control of Mnazi Sisal Estate to Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. in exchange for 300,000 shares and, at the same time, we were given the option to subscribe for a further 600,000 Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. shares. To enable Central Line

to acquire the entire share capital of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd., we exercised our option and Central Line thus became our subsidiary, partly through our direct holding and partly through the holding of Federal Ventures Ltd.

The total production of sisal for a full year is estimated at 10,000 tons, which includes 500 tons from Nyasa Sisal Estates Ltd. in Malawi.

Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting the Chairman said that although the Finance Bill was awaited it was possible to see from the Chancellor's statement that in respect of the current year the only change would be an additional charge of sixpence in the £ on distributions which, on the basis of unchanged dividends, would cost an extra £2,300. As from the following year, the Company would lose the benefit of the status of an Overseas Trade Corporation and would be assessable to Corporation tax at a maximum rate of 40%. That meant that if the Company's earnings for the following year were similar to those for the past year, then the amount receivable by members would, due to this incidence of higher taxation, be reduced from £41,400 to £28,500.

The Chairman stated that it was unfortunate in the extreme that the Chancellor had singled out for especially harsh treatment those companies who derived their profits from operations overseas.

The report and accounts were adopted and a special resolution was passed to change the name of the Company to THE CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED.

Building of a radio factory to start in Livingstone, Zambia, in a few months.

Galfer Rhodesia, Ltd., Salisbury, are building a brake-lining factory at a cost of £150,000.

Rhodesia's best customer last year for burley tobacco was Switzerland, which bought just over half the 1,655,000 lb. crop.

A new factory in Ndola, Zambia, costing upwards of £150,000 will manufacture a full range of household and office furniture.

The Government of Zambia intends to encourage the establishment of a large fish canning industry at Mpulungu, at the south of Lake Tanganyika.

Cotton growers in Zambia have been warned that the aphid pest is unusually persistent at present, and also to be on their guard against American bollworm.

Thirteen Indian industrialists, who have spent two months visiting Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria, have reported vast scope for Indian collaboration in African industrial programmes.

At a cost of four million Canadian dollars, the Government of Zambia is to buy from De Havilland Aircraft of Canada four twin-engined transport aircraft and six single-engine aircraft for the Air Force and Army support duty.

The Tobacco Industry Board of Zambia is building an auction floor in Lusaka at which this year's burley tobacco crop will be sold. The first phase of construction will cost about £140,000. Later another £100,000 will be spent on providing facilities for flue-cured leaf sales.



Picture by Gallaher Ltd.

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

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, April 29, 1965

Vol. 41

No. 2116

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

52s. yearly post free

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965

Vol. 41

No 2116

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RHODESIAN WHITE PAPER published on Monday can be judged only in the context of Mr. Wilson's letter of October 27, which this journal described as a merciless *Diktat*, as brutal a

White Paper on Independence.

Mr. Ian Smith, the recipient, justifiably denounced it as intimidation bordering on blackmail. Though addressed to a community with a magnificent record of loyalty, there was no note of sympathy in the message. In effect, it told Rhodesians that they must introduce the one-man-one-vote principle, which they reject because it would substitute for their high standards the havoc to which many previously peaceful and prospering territories in Africa have been reduced by Macmillanism (of which British Socialists warmly approved). The politicians in Britain who recklessly thrust political power upon Africans elsewhere in Central and East Africa long before they were ready for such responsibilities, politicians who have wrecked the British Empire, undermined the Commonwealth, and made the United Nations an instrument for political blackmail, have made it clear that Rhodesia is considered expendable. That fine country is expected to abandon its policy of advancement by merit and propel into positions of power a number of African agitators who are unqualified for high office, and are distrusted by the mass of their own people.

For theoretical reasons convenient to weak men in the West but calamitous to Africa, Rhodesians were offered a choice of alternatives, each repugnant: to accept a black majority in Parliament far too soon, or to contemplate the seizure of independence, with all its attendant risks, in order to gain time, well knowing that if they

took that step black Africa, supported by defeatist Governments in the Western world, would refuse a fair period of trial to a multi-racial independent Rhodesia. In his broadside Mr. Wilson used such terms as "rebellion" and "treason", foretold disaster to Rhodesia's prosperity and prospects and disruption of her external trade, and concluded with the threat that a unilateral declaration of independence "would cut Rhodesia off from the rest of the Commonwealth and most foreign Governments and international organizations, inflict disastrous economic damage upon her, and leave her isolated and virtually friendless in a largely hostile continent". Those circumstances must be recalled if the White Paper is to be fairly assessed.

* * *

During the intervening six months the Government of Rhodesia has invited and received from the leading public bodies in the country statements on the effects which a

Should Documents Have Been Published?

declaration of independence might be expected to have upon the interests which they represent. The tobacco, general farming, and import and export organizations, among others, can never have had a more onerous duty to perform. They are known to have discharged it with candour. Naturally, there has been pressure for publication of the documents, but, for reasons stated in the White Paper, the Cabinet has decided against that course. Its estimate of the advantages and disadvantages of disclosure must be respected, considering that it faces the most difficult and dangerous judgment ever to be made by a Rhodesian Ministry. Publication would have fanned controversies, often on minor matters, when the need is for concentration on the major issue. Only those who know all the facts can judge; and who is to say that there is unani-

mity in ministerial and top civil service circles? It is possible, of course, that some of the organisations concerned may consider it their duty to disregard the Government's wish and publish their views.

* * *

It is characteristic of the treatment of Rhodesia by the United Kingdom Press that the heading given to a two-column report by *The Times* was "Rhodesia Prepares to Challenge Britain" — though the document summarized was

Distortion in U.K. Press.

a reply to a cruel challenge from Britain, not, as the caption implied, an offensive by bellicose Britons overseas. The *Guardian's* main head was "Threat to Expel 500,000 Africans".

and the *Daily Telegraph's* "Threat to Deport 500,000". Wholesale repatriation of Africans from Malawi in particular would be regrettable from Rhodesia's standpoint and disastrous for Malawi, but it is a possibility trivial in comparison with the threat from Britain of insistence on actions which would destroy Rhodesia by imposing black domination decades too soon—and that despite proofs that all the traditional African leaders support the Rhodesian Government, not the Westminster and Whitehall view. Mr. Smith continues to declare that he wants negotiation on proposals which the British Cabinet still fails to make. The White Paper leaves no room for doubt that they need to be made quickly and unequivocally if there is to be any hope of agreement at this late hour.

Notes By The Way

Abuse of Hospitality

IF MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, had used a visit to London to tell Press representatives that his country contemplated invading a neighbouring African State, employing Communist weapons, what howls of indignation would have been raised by African politicians, doubtless including Ministers, and in all probability such Heads of State as President Nyerere of Tanzania. Yet President Nyerere went out of his way when he was here last week to tell a group of journalists that his Government was ready to engage in violence against Mozambique if Portugal did not grant that country its independence. He knew, of course, that that and other statements, including sharp condemnations of Mr. Tshombe, would receive prominence in leading daily newspapers. Indeed, he invited writers of his own choice to meet him for that express purpose. Presumably he recognized that that must cause embarrassment to the British Government; and it would not be surprising to learn that Portugal and the Congo have protested against such abuse of British hospitality to their disadvantage. If leaders of Rhodesia, the Congo, and Portugal were admitted to Dar es Salaam—which would be doubtful—they would certainly not be given similar facilities to put their point of view to the public.

Mr. Berkeley

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, the Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, whose views on African affairs have frequently been indistinguishable from those of left-wing Socialists, complained on his arrival in Lusaka last week that at Salisbury airport customs officials had made an "outrageous" search of his baggage, inspecting every piece of paper, including confidential documents concerning development schemes in Tanzania with which a merchant bank of which he is a director is concerned. He could only assume that the intention had been to "discomfort a British Member of Parliament". Never in his travels all over the world had he been so treated! "I was absolutely furious. It was the sort of treatment one would have expected in an Iron Curtain country", he is quoted as telling journalists. News came simultaneously from Salisbury that the British High Commissioner in that city had asked for an inquiry into the incident. One leading United Kingdom newspaper even reported that Mr. J. B. Johnston

had "ordered" such an investigation—which he has, of course, no power to do.

Loves the Limelight

IMMIGRATION and customs officials in Rhodesia, or in any other Commonwealth country for that matter, are under no obligation to treat a Member of the House of Commons with special consideration, and one who has been so consistently, and in my view often unfairly, critical of Rhodesia as Mr. Berkeley ought not to expect any kind of preference. A sense of humour and a sense of balance would have caused him to reflect that if the inspection was somewhat rigorous it resembled in that respect his own injudicious interventions in African affairs. Tit-for-tat behaviour may be juvenile; but that might be said of some of Mr. Berkeley's comments on African matters, particularly in relation to the Federation and Rhodesia. Dignified silence would have been wiser than publicity for his embarrassment and vexation. The Member for Lancaster, however, loves the limelight.

Everlasting Loyalty

A DISTRICT CONFERENCE in Lilongwe of the Malawi Congress Party has passed the following resolution: "We, the people of Lilongwe district, are ever ready to safeguard the Ngwazi and his Government at all times against whatever may come. We are ever forward and never backward. We assure you, the Ngwazi, that we wish you long life till when Jesus Christ will come to judge the living and the dead. We all wish you everlasting blessings during your dynamic leadership in Zomba".

"Uganda's Soviet Territory"

MISTYPING was obviously responsible for the statement in a widely distributed Uganda Government document which, in a review of events during the first quarter of the year, recorded that they had been marred only by unprovoked incursions "into Uganda's Soviet territory". The penultimate word should presumably have been "sovereign". If the Russian and Chinese missions in Kampala received the document, as is probable, they will doubtless have approved the error.

How Rhodesia Would Reply to Economic Sanctions

Five Hundred Thousand Africans Might Be Sent Back to Malawi and Zambia

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT'S REPLY to the threats made in the October 27 letter from Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, was published in Salisbury on Monday as a White Paper.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reports the full text, as telegraphed to London. Cross-headings have been inserted editorially.

"On October 27 last the British Prime Minister issued a statement which set out the various consequences that would, in the British Government's opinion, follow a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia. It has been assumed in some quarters that the proposals referred to in that statement would be applied by the British Government with a degree of severity designed to collapse the economy of Rhodesia within a relatively short period. It has also been assumed in the same quarters that such action would be supported by other members of the Commonwealth.

"The Government has received reports from various associations and statutory bodies giving their views on the British Prime Minister's statement. The majority of these reports are based on the foregoing assumptions. As a result, the imposition of more severe economic sanctions is presupposed therein, and the conclusions reached set out the worst consequences possible. If these proposals are not implemented, then of course these reports would be of little relevance, a point which has been accepted by the authors of the various reports.

Rhodesia Would Never Be the Aggressor

"It is therefore necessary to evaluate whether in fact Britain could or would implement in full the sanctions suggested as consequential upon a unilateral declaration of independence and to consider the likelihood of Commonwealth countries falling in with the British Government's suggested action. It must be remembered that countries to the north of Rhodesia would have to take into account the crippling effect on their own economies that such action would entail.

"Rhodesia would never take the initiative as aggressor towards any other country, but should any country initiate action against Rhodesia the Government would have no option but to take the strongest counter measures available to it.

"It must be borne in mind that normally trade is a two-way traffic—for example, at present Rhodesian imports and exports from and to Britain balance out at approximately £35m. per annum.

"Although it would initially involve some inconvenience, it is certain that Rhodesia could obtain elsewhere all those imports which today it gets from Britain and the Commonwealth, and that the great proportion of the country's exports could be marketed in those other countries with which Rhodesia has trading relations.

Two-Edged Sword

"Moreover, Commonwealth Preference is also a two-way traffic. Certain Commonwealth imports into Rhodesia enjoy as much as 30% preference. Withdrawal of this concession could easily prove to be a two-edged sword.

"There is no sentiment attached to money. Rhodesia has the potential, and if it produces goods of the right quality and at the right price countries will continue to trade with it. This happens universally.

"The growth and future development of the country depend primarily on stable Government. Rhodesia's economic potential is accepted, and provided stable

government be assured, the Government has every reason to believe that investment money will be forthcoming both from the private sector and from other sources in countries not unfriendly towards Rhodesia.

Destruction of Rhodesia's Economy Incredible

"Certain countries to the north of Rhodesia already give every indication of submitting to Communist influences. It is quite incredible therefore that Britain would attempt destruction of the Rhodesian economy and the consequent overthrow of stable government.

"Furthermore, it is doubtful whether other Western countries would necessarily support Britain, knowing what has and is happening in countries to the north of Rhodesia.

"In the event of total embargoes by Britain on Rhodesian exports without doubt Rhodesia's major problem would arise in marketing its tobacco. In any event Britain has given frequent warnings that the Commonwealth preferences will gradually be eliminated.

"Should a complete embargo on Rhodesian tobacco be enforced, Britain would eliminate from her market America's strongest competitor, thus giving America a virtual monopoly. With this competition removed, it could well be that the prices of tobacco from other sources would harden.

Repatriation Would Be Britain's Responsibility

"If through the British Government action the Rhodesian economy were to suffer even for a short time, an inevitable necessity for Rhodesia would be to consider repatriation of foreign workers and their families to Zambia and Malawi in order to protect its indigenous labour force. It is estimated that at present there are 500,000 persons concerned. The matter would be grave indeed, and the responsibility would be with Britain alone.

"Careful analysis has been made of the joint services of Rhodesia Railways, Central African Airways, and Kariba power, and it is factual to say that if Zambia and Malawi were to break these agreements then that part of these services operating in Rhodesia for Rhodesia would all be viable projects, even after accepting responsibility for that part of the debt of these three services which would be applicable to Rhodesia.

"It must be obvious that any action by Britain involving economic sanctions would be to the detriment of all races in the three territories of the former Federation—a factor which no doubt would be carefully considered by Britain.

Counter-Measures Decided But Not Disclosed

"Counter-measures have been decided upon by the Government which would be necessary if Britain implemented her threats, but it would obviously not be in the best interests of Rhodesia to make these known in advance. The Government is quite satisfied that these measures would be effective in protecting Rhodesia's national interests, economic and otherwise.

"The rapid and tragic march of events in the newly-independent countries of Africa is undoubtedly causing a great deal of rethinking by the nations of the West. Collapse of the economy in most of these African countries is being delayed only by large amounts of outside financial support—departure from their boundaries of many Europeans upon whom their productivity depended bringing about unemployment and food shortages; their abandonment of all but the

scantiest trappings of democracy being rapid; the infiltration of Communist Russian and Chinese influences causing great general concern.

"Many people in the West are already highly suspicious that the policies of their Governments towards Africa have been wrong. This is particularly true in Britain, and has been further exemplified by the recent sharp rebuff given to Ghana's application for additional financial assistance.

"If any attempt were made to force Rhodesia to capitulate to the demands of the African extremists by introducing economic sanctions, in order to achieve this it would require concerted action by all the trading nations of the world. History has shown that this will not prove successful.

"What the people of Rhodesia have to decide is

whether they drift and allow their position to be rapidly eroded, or whether they accept their inherent responsibilities to govern for the good of all the people of this country and for their descendants.

"Economically there is no doubt that once it is clear to others that Rhodesians—black and white—intend their Government to remain in the hands of responsible people, capital investment will again be interested in the great potential of the country. Capital investment is showing little interest if any in those countries which have been handed over to African extremists,

"There can be no doubt whatsoever that in the long term Rhodesians have nothing to lose but all to gain by accepting their responsibilities and becoming completely independent as a Sovereign State."

Mr. Bottomley Warns Rhodesia of "Adverse Action"

"But This Is Not a Threat", Says Commonwealth Secretary

BRITAIN WILL RETALIATE if a unilateral declaration of independence is made by the Government of Rhodesia.

A new warning in that sense, recorded by Mr. Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was broadcast on Sunday in the African Service of the B.B.C. Mr. Bottomley had left a few days earlier for Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand.

In an "African Forum" programme he was asked by Mr. Nelson Samkange from Rhodesia: "There appears to be complete deadlock between the British and Rhodesian Governments over majority rule and independence. What steps does the British Government intend to take to resolve the problems? Further, why did the British Government continue negotiation with Europeans without African participation? What will the British Government do if Rhodesia unilaterally declares independence?"

Mr. Bottomley replied: "As you know, the British Government has said since last October that what we want to see is a peaceful transition to majority rule. We haven't said at what time or how, but the principle we are certain is right. Indeed, this was recognized by Rhodesian Europeans themselves when in 1961 they agreed to a Constitution which itself provides ultimately for majority rule.

Unrealistic to Call Conference Now

"You ask: 'Why are we consulting the Europeans and not the Africans?' We are consulting the European dominating Government because constitutionally this is the right thing to do. But in October when I was in Zambia I was invited to go to Rhodesia and I said: 'Yes, I will come if I can see the African national leaders. I was told I could not, and I didn't go.

"Subsequently when the Prime Minister of Rhodesia came to Sir Winston Churchill's funeral I said to him: 'We ought to try and resolve this question. We don't want it to drag on', and ultimately an agreement was reached whereby I went to Rhodesia and I did meet the African nationalist leaders as well as the Europeans. I did my best to bring both sides together. I still think this is desirable.

"I would like to see a constitutional conference; but to call a constitutional conference at this time is unrealistic. The Prime Minister of Rhodesia would not come, and he happens to have the African nationalist leaders in detention. So we have to try and find a way still whereby we can get Rhodesia towards majority rule:

"I said a moment ago that I wasn't doing anything unconstitutional.

"But this applies to the Rhodesian Government too. They mustn't do anything unconstitutional. If they take unilateral action, which means that they take constitutional action to give them greater authority over the Africans, then we say that in those circumstances we will—and this is not a threat—take some action which will have an adverse effect upon the economy of Rhodesia. And we stand by that pledge". (Applause.)

While Mr. Bottomley is away Lord Gardiner, who recently visited Rhodesia with him, is directing policy at the C.R.O.

Amendments to Constitution

On Friday evening—after the above interview had been recorded—the Rhodesian Government announced that if it obtained a two-thirds majority in Parliament as a result of the general election to be held on May 7 it would propose six amendments to the Constitution, four of which would require approval by the British Parliament or by the four racial groups in Rhodesia voting in separate referenda.

Two changes not within the entrenched clauses of the Constitution but requiring a two-thirds majority would provide for chiefs to sit in the House and for the number of A seats to be increased. It is understood that Mr. Smith wants the A seats to be raised from 50 to 60 or 62, but that he would not propose any change in the 15 B roll seats.

The most important of the other changes is one to end cross-voting, by which votes cast under the A and B roll systems affect one another. The Opposition criticize the proposal as designed to destroy the multi-racial basis of the Constitution.

Mr. David Butler, leader of the Rhodesia Party, said at the week-end that disclosure of the proposals pointed to the likelihood of an early unilateral declaration of independence, and that pressure was being brought by the Government on various organizations not to publish until after the election the full text of their memoranda on the economic consequences of U.D.I.

Pressure Resumed by United Nations

The Committee on Colonialism of the United Nations again called on Britain last week by 18 votes to none to suspend the Constitution of Rhodesia, convene a constitutional conference, and ensure that military equipment and troops transferred to Rhodesia after the dissolution of the Federation

would not be used against the African nationalist movement.

On the ground that Rhodesia is not a Colonial territory and that the committee has therefore no competence to deal with its affairs, Britain abstained from participation in the debate. The only other countries not to vote were the United States, Australia, Denmark, and Italy.

Under pressure from 31 African States, the situation in Rhodesia is to be debated this week in the Security Council. Some African representatives at the United Nations have said that they will ask Britain to prevent the holding of the election on Friday of next week. Lord Caradon, who as Sir Hugh Foot resigned as Britain's representative on the Trusteeship Council in 1962 because the then Government declined to summon a constitutional conference on Rhodesia, is to reply for Britain.

Mr. Ian Smith told an election meeting in Wedza on Friday that any interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs by the United Nations would be firmly resisted. "If they continue along this line it may be their downfall; and in this case I and many other people would welcome their downfall." He had received no concrete proposals on independence from the British Government, but would welcome them.

Mr. Harper said that the Rhodesian Front's decision not to contest any of the B roll seats had been taken because of objections by the chiefs to the present system of African representation; the party could not support the chiefs, as it did, and yet act in a manner objected to by "the only responsible body representing African opinion".

Nothing More Important than Independence

Mr. John Monks, a *Daily Express* reporter, cabled from Salisbury that the Prime Minister had told him: "This election is another round in the battle for independence. We can't let up now, because to us it is our life. Without independence I don't believe we shall survive as a civilized community. Nothing is more important to me than independence".

The correspondent said that the portrait of the Queen, Cecil Rhodes, and Commonwealth Prime Ministers had been removed from the walls of the office, which now bear only a map of the country and a picture of a Royal Rhodesian Air Force fighter squadron in flight.

"I want a negotiated independence", Mr. Smith continued, "and I believe there is still a faint hope for negotiations. I want to do everything I can to negotiate, and the mandate I

feel I shall get in this election must help. It must make the British Government aware of how united the people of this country are in their demands for independence.

"The constitutional changes I propose deal mainly with security legislation. This is important because we have to protect the innocent people of this country and maintain law and order".

Asked what he thought the position of the country would be five years hence, Mr. Smith replied: "I am optimistic because I know we are going to get independence. Once we have it I believe the future of Rhodesia is very bright".

The interview ended with a statement by the Prime Minister that he expected independence this year.

On Sunday Mr. Butler, the Opposition leader, stated that Mr. Smith had told him privately a month ago that he wanted the Constitution altered to permit preventive detention and to make the Rhodesian Parliament completely sovereign in matters concerning the Constitution. The reference to preventive detention has been denied by the Government.

The Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.), proscribed in Rhodesia, but still operating in Malawi, has announced dispatch of a telegram to the British Prime Minister reading:—

"We do not trust your Government. The four million Africans of Zimbabwe are shocked by the elections to take place on May 7. You are to blame. The Z.A.N.U. branch in Malawi was suspicious of your letter to Smith which encouraged him to dissolve Parliament. Whatever happens in Rhodesia we shall deem you and your Government responsible. We will not rely on you in future. We, the people of Zimbabwe, shall fight through our own way until we liberate ourselves. It is abundantly clear to us that you and your Government do not want African majority rule in Rhodesia".

The Southern Rhodesian nationalist leader, Mr. Nkomo, has said that his party will not take part in the elections. He has urged all Africans to boycott them, since they would be accepting the Constitution, which tramples on their rights, if they took part.

Mr. Smith has described as completely untrue a report in the *Rhodesian Herald* that the letter which he received from Mr. Harold Wilson on the eve of the election announcement contained proposals for independence: the letter contained no proposals whatsoever, and none were conveyed in any other way.

"It Pays to Belong to the Ruling Party in Zambia"

President Kaunda Criticizes Those Who Have Abused Freedom

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in the course of an address to a great rally in Lusaka:

"From the time of independence I gave this country full freedom. In spite of the powers vested in me as your first President of the Republic of Zambia I have not used that power excessively. I have allowed freedom for everyone because I wanted to find out how this freedom would be used. Was it going to be abused?"

"I have been watching, smiling, like a fool. Some people misunderstood my smile. If you want that smile to dry up, at midnight it will dry up."

Trade Union Hyenas

"Brothers and sisters, what has gone wrong in Zambia? Political idiots bark here like jackals. Trade union hyenas go on strike. Sweet reasonableness has failed. From today I have to control this freedom somehow."

"I have called for discipline in the nation—in the schools, the police, the military, the civil service, the party, the youth services. What do I find? This one does things his own way; this one does things his own way; that one does things his own way. There must be an end to my patience. Otherwise the country will go to the dogs."

"I appealed to the country for self-discipline. The response has almost been nil. Therefore if people as individuals are not prepared to self-discipline themselves I will impose discipline on the nation."

"My party worked very hard to keep the labour movement united. Even when we became Ministers in the Coalition Government, when we became Ministers after independence, we continued serious efforts to strengthen the labour movement."

"I am going to take members of the party and the labour movement and chiefs and appoint them to political jobs. I don't care whether they are educated or not. I can give you an interpreter to interpret for you as my ambassador so long as I trust you."

"The labour movement was split, some following the East, some the West. After independence I picked some leaders of the movement from those who supported the East and some from those who supported the West."

Experience in Disorganizing Things

"Some say: 'Kaunda will not appoint you to any post in Government unless you make trouble'. Ha! Trouble for me? Easy! I caused the trouble for the British Government here. I have experience of being manhandled by a Power and my own experience in disorganizing things. So I am a fully qualified agitator, trouble-maker, contender of problems. I'm terrible."

"I cannot appoint all my friends in the labour movement as ambassadors. I want a strong labour movement in Zambia. But the present leaders are abusing the freedom which I have given them. Now I have to take stock of the entire organization of the labour movement. I do not intend to tolerate any stupid nonsense."

(Continued on page 547)

PERSONALIA

MR. ANGUS OGILVY has joined the board of Clive Discount Co., Ltd.

MR. FREDERICK SEEBOHM, chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., is visiting East Africa.

MR. F. J. PHILIPS, president of the Philips Industries group, has been touring East Africa.

DR. DENIS REBBECK has joined the board of the National Commercial Bank of Scotland.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia is to pay a four-day State visit to Zambia from July 28.

MR. SERETSE KHAMA, Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, visited Zambia at the beginning of the week.

MR. W. F. G. SALKELD is about to succeed MR. P. G. G. SALKELD as chairman of Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.

CANON EVAN AGOLA, who was ordained in 1943, is to become Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Maseno, Kenya.

PRINCE JOSEPH MUSANJE, an uncle of the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, who is President of Uganda, is a patient in Mulago Hospital.

SIR JULIAN CROSSLEY, lately chairman of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will today open the Central African Trade Fair in Bulawayo.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya from 1944 to 1952, who died recently in Spain, left estate in England valued at £4,734.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, left London last week to visit Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL BENTLEY, Rhodesia's Minister-designate in Washington, and MRS. BENTLEY are due to arrive tomorrow in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. DEREK BRYCESON, Minister for Health in Tanzania, is in Britain for discussions before flying to Geneva on Monday for the World Health Assembly.

MR. J. P. G. WATHEN, now chairman of the Ghana board of Barclays Bank D.C.O., will on October 1 become deputy general manager (staff) at the London headquarters.

LORD BROOKEBOROUGH, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1943 to 1963, who paid a short visit to Kenya some years ago, has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

MR. LAMECK LUBOWA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Uganda, will spend this week and next in Italy at the head of a six-member goodwill mission. Its purpose is to explore the possibilities of developing economic co-operation between the two countries.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Minister for External Affairs in Tanzania, has visited Lusaka as PRESIDENT NYERERE's special envoy for talks with PRESIDENT KAUNDA "on current developments regarding Rhodesia".

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, who is to return to Salisbury two months hence, will then become chairman of the Rhodesian Board of the Standard Bank, succeeding SIR ROBERT TAYLOR.

Visitors in London from Rhodesia include LADY ROBINSON, MR. & MRS. A. AINSCOW, MR. & MRS. J. W. M. BELLASIS, MR. & MRS. J. HOLLOWAY, MR. W. L. ROBERTS, MR. & MRS. G. H. TANSER, and MR. & MRS. W. D. WOODALL.

MR. J. A. GOLDING, who has been appointed Administrator of the Turks and Caicos Islands, served in the Forces in East Africa from 1939 to 1946 and then in Tanganyika until February of this year, retiring as a deputy provincial commissioner.

MR. DIALLO TELLI, secretary-general of the Organization for African Unity, has returned to Addis Ababa after spending a month in Paris for medical treatment. On his way back to Ethiopia he had consultations in Cairo with PRESIDENT NASSER.

COLONEL H. E. C. PRICE and WING-COMMANDER R. J. MITCHELL arrived in Dar es Salaam last week from Canada to lead a seven-member team which is to arrange with the Tanzania Government the details of an air force equipment and training programme.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies in the last Government, has been invited by the present Government of the United Kingdom to attend a constitutional conference in Mauritius this week. He spent four days in Kenya on his way to the island.

Passengers from Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE include MR. & MRS. R. G. GREGORY, MR. & MRS. R. J. HOPKINS, DR. & MRS. I. KELSEY, MR. & MRS. P. E. SCOTT-MARTIN, MR. & MRS. J. D. TURNBULL, and DR. MARIAN TURNER. DR. I. KENNEDY is a passenger for Dar es Salaam and COLONEL & MRS. P. H. MOIR for Beira.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1958 to 1962, said on arrival in London at the week-end that he hoped to obtain an appointment at Oxford University, of which he is a graduate. There was no suitable academic post in Rhodesia. SIR EDGAR has lived in that country for 37 years and has been in politics for 26 years.

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, has been invested by the OMUKAMA OF BUNYORO with the coronet, an honour traditionally accorded to wise administrators and brave generals. Dressed in bark-cloth, the PRIME MINISTER knelt on the lower step of the throne while the OMUKAMA placed on his head a blue and white beaded coronet.

ZAMBIA



For Information APPLY TO
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Telephone: LANgham 0691

Obituary

MR. J. M. MACDONALD, a former member of the Rhodesian Parliament and sometime Mayor of Bulawayo, has died in that city, aged 66.

LADY WILLIAM-POWLETT, wife of VICE-ADMIRAL SIR PEVERIL WILLIAM-POWLETT, Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1954 to 1959, died last week. They were married in 1923.

SAYED MUBARAK ZARROUG, who has died in Khartoum at the age of 49, was Finance Minister of the Sudan, having previously been Foreign Minister and Minister for Communications.

President Kaunda's Address

(Continued from page 545)

"The law is very clear on disputes between employers and employees. What do I see? Complete disregard of the law of the country by the labour leaders. These same people could not go on strike when Welensky was ruling, when the British Government was ruling here. Today, every time there's a mistake somewhere—strike. And you expect me as President to tolerate all that nonsense. You are very, much mistaken, my dear brothers.

"If anyone is misbehaving, any foreign element misbehaving in Zambia, it's my job to take care of that. Now that bloke by the name of Swart who had the indecency to put two bricks in a box carried by an African. Just imagine, because he is an African he must feel extra weight. That type of thing makes me very sad, no matter whom it is done against. If that were done against a white man I would object strongly, as I object strongly to that being done against my fellow African. If I see any more such misbehaviour on the part of anyone, no matter how qualified he is, he will catch the first 'plane, as Swart did.

Labour Movement Out of Control

"But that is no reason why the workers should take the law into their own hands. We see the labour movement entirely out of control. Here is the labour, confusion; there, the President appealing for them to go to work. Nothing doing. We are on strike. Charming!

"By these illegal strikes the labour movement is not helping the workers; it is destroying their chances completely.

"One other very sad thing I have noticed of late is the division in the country between the educated and the so-called uneducated. I don't want anyone to say that this Government is only for educated people, because that is stupid nonsense. It simply is not true. If this Government were not for all the people we should not have built so many hundreds of schools already, so many night schools already. We are tackling the problem of unemployment seriously. Here in Lusaka an airport is being built, Parliament is being built, a university is being built. Millions of pounds will be spent on these buildings, creating thousands and thousands of jobs. Loafers I'll lock up.

"I despise anyone who despises a worker, just as I despise any racist. I respect every kind of worker. Why should any say of a man: 'He is a labourer digging a drain; he is no good'. That type of talk is absolute bosh in Zambia.

"If you don't respect a man who is digging a drain to live, you have sewerage in your house, how are you going to put in a pipe, how are you going to drink water, you nincompoop?"

"Now I come to Zambian politics. Of late there has been misbehaviour by some irresponsible small men who showed no responsibility whatsoever to this country. They have been going round the country deceiving our innocent people, misinforming them, saying that Government has not done this or that.

"In Mazabuka Mr. Nkumbula said to our people there: 'Government has done nothing for you in the schools'. Our people there believed him. Yet Mazabuka alone carries 65 primary classes additional under the new programme, and the highest in the country—and all this in one year.

Mr. Nkumbula Warned

"He tells people that the railway link with East Africa is useless. This time I warn him seriously; I am going to take stern measures against anyone, Member of Parliament or not, who deceives the people of Zambia. I don't object to criticism. Let anyone criticize me, but he must produce detailed facts. We shall look at them very happily indeed.

"Does Mr. Nkumbula know that we are soon to begin making a tarmac road from Lusaka to Mongu? We are going to build tarmac roads from here to Fort Jameson, from here to Abercorn, via Kasama, from here via Chingola to Mwinilunga.

"What does the railway link between Zambia and Dar es Salaam mean? The Minister of Agriculture, the Southern Province, the Central Province, the Eastern Province, and the North-Western Province. Our people must find a way of marketing what they are going to produce. This railway, apart from opening the Central and Northern Provinces, is going to sell for all Zambians from every corner of the country. Some criticize that on tribal grounds. What idiocy!

"The security of the State is my first function as President. I must see that the State is not threatened either through forces from outside Zambia or through forces within Zambia. Let me tell those of you who are Doubting Thomases. Let me warn those of you in U.N.I.P. who have been flirting with

smaller parties. U.N.I.P. means to be in power long after Kaunda is dead. Because I have tried to be decent with everyone it has been misunderstood for weakness.

"From now on I am going to show very clearly that it pays to belong to U.N.I.P. I repeat, without shame at all, I am going to show that it pays to belong to the ruling party. I am going to show that. I want no faint hearts here. Faint hearts, go where you belong, somewhere else, not in U.N.I.P., not in this Government.

That's Patriotism

"You must learn the National Anthem. Respect it whenever you hear it being sung. When I hear the National Anthem, even at 11 o'clock when I'm listening to the Z.B.C., I get out of my bed and stand at attention. That's patriotism.

"I like to see a smart police officer, a smart constable. When he sees this flag he comes to attention. When he sees his Minister he is not saluting his Minister; he is saluting the authority that that Minister represents. Ministers come and go. Authority remains.

"From midnight I change my colours. If anyone misbehaves from midnight I will either restrict him to such and such an area or arrest him and get him convicted. I want discipline to begin from Lusaka, the capital.

"My change of attitude after these five-and-a-half months of independence will be criticized by certain people from certain countries who think we are muzzling freedom of speech, freedom of this, freedom of that. These freedoms, I've discovered, do not have the same standard, the same measurement.

"Patriots, fellow citizens, as we now listen to the National Anthem we shall all very quietly stand up, those of us who are men remove our hats, and come to attention in prayer for our country."

Sir Roy Welensky Tells Canadians

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AFRICANS are behind the Iron Curtain pursuing studies which include sabotage and other subversive techniques, Sir Roy Welensky told a gathering in Victoria, British Columbia, during his recent visit. Communism already stretched from Zanzibar to Brazzaville, and Central Africa could become another Vietnam.

Rhodesians, having seen the murder, massacre and rape which followed handovers elsewhere in Africa, were determined to resist pressure from the outside world for the hurried transfer of Government to black nationalism. Its Constitution, however, presented no political bar to Africans if they acted democratically. One-man-one-vote was not a guarantee of democracy, but in Africa the shortest cut to dictatorship. Britain's impetuous withdrawal from Africa had left "a bloody mess".

What but colonialism—at which so many people now sneered—could have brought on the African peoples so quickly?

Mr. Macmillan had done more than anyone since Lord North to destroy the British Empire.

While in Ottawa Sir Roy lunched with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson. He also met Mr. Diefenbaker, lately Prime Minister, and now Leader of the Opposition.

R.R.A.F. Flights

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has denied through the Defence Minister in Salisbury and the High Commissioner in London a report on Monday in the *Daily Mail* that Canberra aircraft of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force had made reconnaissance flights over Tanzanian ports. They were said to have photographed Communist ships discharging artillery and munitions in Dar es Salaam. The Government statement declared that the "R.R.A.F. has always scrupulously observed the need to obtain diplomatic clearances and over-flying rights required for flights which are made beyond the borders of Rhodesia". There had been earlier reports of Rhodesian aircraft flying just outside Tanzanian territorial waters and across northern Mozambique just south of the frontier with Tanzania.

Dr. Nyerere Attacks Congo and Portugal Favours Pressure on Rhodesian Government

PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania told journalists in London last week during a short private visit while on his way to the Netherlands that Rhodesia would be prominent on the agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in June and that he would maintain his attitude of last year; when he urged that the whole Commonwealth should bring pressure, and if necessary force, to bear on Mr. Ian Smith's Government.

Tanzania's bad relations with the Congo stemmed from one person, Mr. Tshombe, and until he disappeared or the Tanzania Government changed, Tanzania could not do business with the Congo. Though African countries had allowed him to attend African unity conferences, Mr. Tshombe had declined to get rid of his South African mercenaries.

"If you can imagine a Jew in a fight for power in Israel recruiting ex-Nazis to help him, you can imagine our feelings. A natural African does not go to South Africa for support. These fellows will enjoy killing Africans: they will shoot them down like pigs.

Violence with Arms from Communists

"Tshombe has intimidated many people, but he is not going to intimidate us. He is an unnatural African, an opportunist willing to murder, an enemy of Africa who has blocked the southward liberation movement and ruined the nationalists' chances in Angola. He would love to see the Organization of African Unity split. What we believe in is nothing to him. He is a traitor."

Whereas the independent African States did not want to see a violent solution to the problem of Mozambique and Angola, a violent solution would have to be sought if the Western Powers did not bring pressure on Portugal to grant independence.

"We will not give up; if we cannot get independence peacefully we shall fight. We can't fight with bows and arrows. We must have modern arms. It is most unlikely

that the Western countries will give us arms, and, as we don't manufacture them ourselves, we shall take arms from Communist countries. The reaction of the West will be that we are opening the gates in Africa to the Communists."

Some circles in the West thought that Dar es Salaam's hotels were full of Chinese and Cubans. Tanzania was friendly with the Chinese, but did not take orders from Peking. "We don't take orders from Russia or East Germany either. If we did we should not have demoted the East German embassy to a consulate. There were more American Peace Corps workers in my country than Chinese."

Zanzibar's Mood Still Revolutionary

The mood in Zanzibar was "still revolutionary"; people who had taken power by bullets did not settle down immediately to legal definitions. More time would therefore be needed for the union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika to be given legal form.

Mr. Joseph Kabemba, Chargé d'Affaires in London for the Republic of the Congo, said next day that President Nyerere's statement was quite deplorable.

The Congolese people had considered the Africans of Tanzania to be their brothers, and he was convinced that Mwalimu Nyerere's declaration was due to lack of proper information. Was the Tanzanian Ambassador in Leopoldville simply enjoying night life instead of reporting adequately to his Government? He could not believe it.

All African States had their rebels, and the Congo had been alone so far in refusing to undermine the frail stability of the African continent by helping subversive movements in sister countries, though often asked for military and financial help for the Oppositions in Ghana, the Southern Sudan, and elsewhere.

Though there had been continued refusal to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, the Congo must not be pushed too far. If common sense did not prevail the Congo would have to face the situation and might resort to positive action towards Opposition movements in a number of African countries.

Tanzania was already lost to the Communist Powers. Russian arms were already pouring in.

During his visit President Nyerere saw the Commonwealth Relations Secretary and the Minister of Overseas Development.

The *Daily Express* called attention to the fact that President Nyerere had in his entourage more than a score of people, who had occupied nearly 30 rooms in one of the most expensive and luxurious hotels in Europe. "Why is he in London? To seek aid from the British taxpayer for his poverty-stricken country?"

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Mrs. Castle Visiting Tanzania

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., Minister for Overseas Development, arrived in Dar es Salaam last Thursday, had discussions with Ministers next day, and on Saturday flew to Zanzibar and then to Arusha. She visited a village settlement on the mainland on Monday and met staff and students of University College, Dar es Salaam. On Tuesday there were discussions with President Nyerere and Mr. Paul Bomani, the Finance Minister.

On arriving in Dar es Salaam she said that Britain's financial crisis made it impossible for her to increase drastically her aid to African countries, and that she had been surprised to hear of East African discontent with Britain's policy towards Rhodesia, for she had thought that everyone welcomed Mr. Wilson's warning that a unilateral declaration of independence would be treated as an act of rebellion. For Britain to accept the offer to use Tanzanian air bases if there were such a declaration would be sign of failure.

At a St. George's Dinner in Arusha the Minister stated that Britain had channelled £27½m. into Tanzania since independence and that 1,200 British technical experts were now at work in the country.

Today Mrs. Castle is due in Lusaka for talks with President Kaunda and Zambian Ministers, Tomorrow she leaves for London, with a break of a few hours in Uganda.

Mr. Dudley Seers, Director of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Overseas Development, and Mr. W. G. Lamarque, head of the East Africa Department, are with the Minister on her tour.

Rebel Leaders Sue for Peace Sudan Embargo on Arms Traffic

CONGOLESE REBEL LEADERS are now so seriously at variance that some are in Leopoldville suing for peace while others have asked the Government of Tanzania for political asylum.

Mr. Davidson Bauchelet, president of the so-called Congo National Liberation Committee [who had usually been known as Bochley Davidson], and three companions arrived in the Congo capital last week and are said to have been well received by Mr. Tshombe. At about the same time two emissaries of Mr. Christophe Gbenye, president of the "revolutionary government", arrived in Cairo for talks with representatives of other insurgent factions. They were Mr. Thomas Kanza, the "foreign minister", and Mr. Charles Oleng, who has been commanding the rebel forces.

The group in favour of establishing a headquarters in Dar es Salaam is led by Mr. Gaston Soumialot, the rebel "defence minister".

These moves are attributed to the Sudan Government's decision to refuse to permit further supplies for rebel forces to cross her territory. The United Arab Republic is believed to have stopped financial and other aid to the rebels because of the acute differences between the leaders.

Rebel Differences Irreconcilable

Messrs. Gbenye, Bauchelet, and Soumialot, who had shared a house in Cairo, were stated last week to have moved to separate apartments owing to incessant quarrels.

Contention between the rebel leaders has been so bitter, according to Mr. Emmanuel Lokondo, who has been responsible for economic and social affairs in the rebel movement, that "there is no possibility of

reconciliation between the Western wing of the C.N.L. under Mr. Bochley-Davidson and the Eastern wing under Mr. Gbenye". He made that statement to journalists in Leopoldville after he and three other rebel leaders had decided while in Lagos on their way to Cairo to fly instead to Leopoldville in the hope that they could reach such a basis of agreement with Mr. Tshombe. One of the four was a graduate of Peking Military Academy.

Attempt to Kill Mr. Tshombe

According to a broadcast talk from Brussels, a *coup d'état* against Mr. Tshombe, whom it was intended to assassinate, was forestalled last week in Leopoldville, to which South African and French volunteers and some 300 gendarmes were summoned from Katanga, partly to strengthen the Prime Minister's bodyguard and partly to guarantee order during the general election in the city on Sunday.

Mr. Tshombe has announced that the only two towns of any size remaining in rebel hands have been captured and that about 400 rebel troops surrendered with their arms and equipment.

At the end of President Nyerere's visit to Mali the two Heads of State issued a joint *communiqué* which referred to the liberation of African territories still not independent, denounced United States plans to make the Congo "a base for strengthening African dependency", criticized the Governments of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal, and charged them with wanting to "exterminate the black man in the Congo".

Mr. Tshombe replied that the Congo, being fully independent, needed no external spokesmen, even if African. His country's difficulties had been due largely to intervention by Mali, Ghana, the United Arab Republic, Algeria, and some other self-styled sister countries.

"More than 3,000 armed Malians profited from the confusion in our country to instal themselves unlawfully in the province of Kasai, where they clandestinely produced more than 15,000,000 carats of diamonds which they sold through the diamond sales office in Brazzaville, this fraudulent practice resulting in a yearly currency loss to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 25,000,000 dollars or 4,500 million Congolese francs. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, conscious of its responsibilities, could not tolerate that this illicit and shameful trade in precious stones should continue to the profit of the Mali Government. So it took indispensable measures, notably for the expulsion of Mali gangs. This explains President Modibo Keita's attitude".

Of 325 rebels made prisoner when Faradie was taken, many were children aged about 12 years. They have been sent back to their villages.

An attack made on the outskirts of Stanleyville on Saturday night is reported to have been beaten off by three machine-gun teams.

Zambia-Tanzania Railway Link

THE CONFERENCE held in Lusaka between representatives of the Governments of Zambia and East Africa to discuss the proposed railway between Zambia and Tanzania decided that a committee of Ministers from all the States concerned should commission consultants to carry out a feasibility study of the economic and engineering aspects of the project. It is officially stated that there was "complete unanimity on the economic benefits which would result from closer links between Zambia and East Africa through the development of the railway system". Mr. H. D. Banda, Minister of Transport and Works in Zambia, presided.

The Royal African Society's annual general meeting will be held in London on May 5.

The Chinese Embassy in Zambia has branded the pamphlet "Revolution in Africa" as forged and malicious propaganda. The statement followed President Kaunda's public announcement that his Foreign Minister would ask the embassy whether Communist China backed the pamphlet, which accused African leaders, including President Kaunda, of being imperialist stooges.

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LUSAKA ZAMBIA

Russia Sends Arms to Kenya

Tanks and Guns Probably Included

DR. NJOROGE MUNGAI, Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya, has admitted the signature of an agreement with the Soviet Union for a gift of arms, and that a ship bringing the weapons was due in Mombasa. Officers and men of the armed forces had been sent to offload the cargo and to be instructed by Russians in the assembly of the weapons. While Britain would continue to train the Kenya Army, a few Russian technicians would instruct the army in the use of the weapons. A group of Russian military technicians arrived in Nairobi by air last Thursday.

A 12,000-ton Soviet ship reached Mombasa last week with tanks and artillery. She had already discharged arms at Dar es Salaam.

That brought questions in the Kenya Parliament and the reply from Mr. Nyamweya, an Assistant Minister in the President's office, that "the ship may have had reasons of its own for altering course. It may have run into a turbulent storm, or maybe a political storm".

In a leading article the *Guardian* said:—

"The Russian shipment of arms is said to contain T-34 tanks, which would be useful if there were any widespread defection, but for which Kenya at present has no obvious need. Secondly, the existence of an arms agreement with the Soviet Union (unlike the military training agreement with Britain) had not been previously announced. It is still not known where, when, or by whom it was signed. The announcement on April 14 by the Minister of Defence, Dr. Mungai, that the Russian ship was about to berth came without warning and possibly without much foreknowledge on the Minister's part. Thirdly, the shipment is due at a time of some conflict in the ruling party, when it is best calculated to cause speculation.

Arms Removed from Mr. Odinga's Offices

"The strange way in which the news of the arms shipment has been handled cannot easily be separated from an incident which took place in the early hours of April 8. On that day police arrived at the Government building housing the office of the Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and opened the door to some 60 troops. The troops then carried out a number of boxes and took them to the armoury. There is little doubt that the boxes contained arms.

"The arms could have been stored at the building by common consent against another mutiny, or they could have been put there by a group for its own purposes. (In December the *Sunday Telegraph* reported that an aircraft from Prague had arrived at Nairobi Airport after working hours and had discharged several large black boxes, which were removed, without benefit of customs, by vans of the Police Department, of which Mr. Odinga was then in charge. The author of this circumstantial report was expelled from Kenya.

"On April 11, three days after the incident of the armoury, both President Kenyatta and Mr. Mboya made outspoken attacks on colleagues who had sought closer links between Kenya and the Communist countries.

"If the Russian arms shipment is in response to an order

placed by the Government collectively, the mystery disappears and it becomes an impertinence for foreigners even to raise an eyebrow. There is nothing novel in the idea that independent States should buy from whomever is willing to sell. Even if the order was less fully discussed than it might have been, everybody got to know about it in the end, and the Minister of Defence will be able to look after it. Altogether this seems like something, less than a crisis, but Kenya and the other East African countries may have other subscribers to undergo before all ideas of violent subversion are abandoned."

Foreign Powers Seek to Confuse Kenya

Dr. Kiiano Denounces "Scientific Socialism"

DR. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said recently in his constituency:

"We people of Kenya believe in self-help because we are not for sale. Those foreign Powers seeking to confuse our country have succeeded in confusing a few of our people with a meaningless phrase — 'scientific Socialism'.

"I have visited many Socialist countries, including Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. I have read a lot about Socialism in China, and I also know quite a bit of the Socialism of the British Labour Party and of the Christian Democrats in Germany as well as Fidel Castro's Socialism in Cuba. The way these Socialist countries handle their agriculture and land tenure, the amount of private ownership they allow, and the amount of State participation in the economy vary greatly. To say we must have scientific Socialism is meaningless unless the promoters of such ideas have a particular country in mind which they want us to copy.

"We in Kenya refuse to be carbon copies of the Chinese, the Russians, the Cubans, the Britishers, or the Americans. We believe in African Socialism. The Government is now busy working out a detailed paper on the meaning of African Socialism. We shall soon have this very important paper. Those who then refuse to follow our African Socialism shall then be known as the carbon copies or ideological slaves of some foreign Powers."

The Minister had warned the people against "noisy chaps claiming to be your champions, claiming to bring progress without lifting a finger, claiming that everything will be dropped on your laps free of charge by the Government, chaps who have caused divisions in our district and manufactured illusions which the majority of our people have now rejected".

It was shameful that one K.A.N.U. office after another in the district had closed in the last six months, including even the party headquarters office in Muranga town. Every location must build its own party office within the next three months. That in Muranga should be "magnificent".

The American Embassy in Kenya has denied allegations that Kenya students who recently returned from Soviet Russia had been offered scholarships by the U.S.A. Such students had applied for scholarships, but had been told that their applications must be approved by Kenya's Minister of Education.



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"Loathsome Journalistic Forgeries" Alleged Murder Did Not Occur

MR. ACHIENG ONEKO, Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya, called a news conference in Nairobi last week "in order that I may publicly express the concern of the Government at what must be one of the most loathsome forgeries ever known to journalism. I speak of the fake pictures and fictitious report purporting to illustrate and describe a murder in Kenya which never took place. They appeared in the German magazine *Brute Illustrierte* of December 2, and *Weekend and Today* of December 30, 1964.

"Common sense would indicate that the event described never took place. Nevertheless, we have made exhaustive inquiries about the matter. If there had been such a murder, there would have been an inquest. No such inquest has been held. If there had been an inquest, those who claim to be witnesses would have been called before the court to produce their photographs. The idea that such a murder could have taken place without the widest publicity can be considered ridiculous.

"According to the report, the pictures are claimed to have been taken by a visitor called C. W. Probert. There is no record of any person of that name visiting Kenya. We have discovered that a man called Zanner may have had something to do with the pictures. There is no record of his having visited Kenya.

"At least one reputable agency was approached and these photographs and this story were offered for sale. After making inquiries in Kenya the agency was convinced that the whole thing was a forgery and refused to have anything to do with it.

Outrageous Fabrication

"We are entitled to ask whether the publications which used this report and these pictures took the elementary journalistic action of checking back? If they did not, they were negligent and irresponsible. If they did, they must have discovered the falsity of the whole affair.

"We have been in touch with officials in the countries in which these papers are published and are looking to them to take some action in this matter. Where such an outrageous fabrication is concerned, it would be contemptible for anyone to shelter behind claims of non-interference with a free Press. An outrageous slander has been made against a friendly country and its people.

"Some tourist companies have reported some small interferences with their trade as a result of these publications. We hope that they will take the necessary civil action. We are confident that as a result of the publication of the true facts in this matter no further harm will be done.

"Was the preparation of these forgeries a deliberate attempt to undermine our tourist industry? There has been some speculation that there were political motives on the part of people who may not want to see friendly relations between Germany and Kenya. It has been suggested that the whole thing might be the work of some sick mind having a grievance, real or imagined, against the people of Kenya. Another suggestion is that it is the work of some right-wing extremist

wanting to spread anti-African feelings. The most likely explanation is that this vile trick was carried out for the sole purpose of making a few pounds.

"Journalists are rightly jealous to guard the freedom of the Press. There is equal need for vigilance that their profession is not brought into disrepute. You will agree that these reports represented one of the most blatant and fantastic abuses not only of Press freedom but of the reading public. I hope the Governments, newspapers, and Press organizations, especially in the countries concerned, will help us to expose these terrible forgeries."

Too Many Do-Nothing Politicians Their Lavish But Empty Promises

AN ATTACK on "do-nothing" politicians in Kenya was recently made by Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry, who said in a speech in Kahawa:

"The private citizen, the private company, the public company, and the Government company must all contribute to nation-building. It is the lazy people who do not want to contribute to our nation-building who go round and say 'Nationalize everybody's private business', so that the economic problem can be exclusively the responsibility of the Government.

"The lazy politician who has accomplished no actions at all for his people is now trying to hide behind empty slogans because he is afraid that he will be found out as having accomplished nothing for his people. He is trying to put all the blame and all the responsibilities on the Government, and therefore not to be discovered by his own people as a 'do nothing' political leader. We have too many 'do nothing' politicians whose only occupation is to point a finger at the Government, saying that the Government should do this and that; but they never say what they themselves ought to do for their own people.

Spread of False Rumours

"The only trouble with 'do nothing' politicians—who sometimes they call themselves scientific Socialists or champion distributors of some imaginary free land and free gifts of life—is that when taken seriously they could mislead some of our poor and unemployed people because of their very lavish although empty promises.

"Since the President's stern speech the other day some political cowards who do not even dare to sign their names have been distributing mimeograph papers in the Kikuyu language attacking the Government's land policy. On land consolidation, for example, these political cowards say that the 10s. consolidation fee was used by the imperialists to finance their war efforts against us. This kind of political rubbish that we must be on guard against.

"The Government has decided to expose openly all these 'do nothing' leaders who keep on spreading false rumours against Government and who make irresponsible and imaginary promises which even they themselves cannot deliver. We are determined to expose all these people who seek to confuse our public and to challenge them so that if they have anything concrete to give to our people they should do so now instead of feeding the masses with empty words."

Omukama's 41st Anniversary

THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY of the accession of the Omukama of Bunyoro was celebrated by a service in St. Peter's Cathedral, Hoima, which was attended by the Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. Obote, the Vice-President, Sir William Wilberforce Nadiopo, the Chief Justice, Sir Udo Udoma, the Omukama of Toro, the Kyabazinga of Busoga, the principal of Makerere University College, Central Government Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and many other distinguished persons. The Rt. Rev. Eric Sabiti, Bishop of Ruwenzori, preached the sermon.

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First Copper from Chambishi Mine

CHAMBISHI MINE has begun to produce copper. On Wednesday of last week an overhead crane lifted copper cathodes from the electro-winning tankhouse at R.S.T.'s fourth mine on the Copperbelt of Zambia, thus marking the beginning of metal production. Chambishi has been brought into production less than three years from the decision to develop the orebody.

The first stage of development is an open pit operation. Production should rise within a few months to an annual rate of 26,000 tons of copper. To bring the mine to that stage is estimated to cost £9.3m.

So far more than 11m. cubic yards of overburden and ore have been excavated, the pit now being 1,800 ft. long, 1,700 ft. wide, and 170 ft. deep. It will ultimately be 600 ft. at its deepest point.

Trade Between Zambia and E. Africa

TRADE EXPANSION between Zambia and East Africa has been agreed in principle by their representatives at a meeting in Lusaka. There is to be urgent exchange of information on such matters as the pattern of trade, import prices, customs tariffs, freight rates, and existing trade agreements, and this information is to form the basis for an exchange of lists of commodities which the two sides consider that they could export to each other, and also an exchange of lists detailing the treatment which each side is prepared to accord the other in such matters as customs duties and quantitative restrictions for those commodities listed as potential exports. It was agreed to recommend to the Governments that a further meeting of senior officials should be held in Dar es Salaam during the second half of July.

Zambia Broken Hill Development Co.

THE ZAMBIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which sold 15,529 tons of lead and 46,620 of zinc in 1964, reports profits on sales at £1,923,000, compared with £948,000 in the previous year, and net profit after tax at £1,608,000, against £648,000. Shareholders receive 1s. 3d. net per 5s. share, taking £812,000. After adding £509,000 to the general reserve, the carry-forward is £296,000. Issued capital is £34m. Fixed assets stand at £12.6m., stores at £556,000, net current assets at £261,000, and investments at £88,000. Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is the chairman, and Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg are deputy chairmen.

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Commercial Brevities

A 12-member trade delegation from Pakistan is now in Uganda.

United Portland Cement Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., Rhodesia, reports net profit for the half-year to January 31 at £95,426 (£88,723).

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga announces net profits for 1964 at nearly 566m. francs, compared with 272m. in the previous year.

Work on the casino and hotel at Victoria Falls, estimated to cost about £350,000, has begun and is due for completion within a year.

W. & C. French (Overseas), Ltd., have offered to build an airfield in the Seychelles costing about £24m. on a "contractor finance" basis.

The Cold Storage Commission of Rhodesia will spend £250,000 this year and next on modernization and expansion of its Salisbury works.

In the seventh week of tobacco auctions in Salisbury the average price realized was 34.2d. The average over the seven weeks has been 33.45d. per lb. of leaf.

The only farms in Zanzibar which were not seized after the revolution in January last year, 236 in number, mainly owned by Arabs, were confiscated on Sunday.

East African Airways Corporation announces the record operating profit of £510,373 for 1964. More than 236,000 passengers were carried. Revenue exceeded £8m.

On the London Metal Exchange copper wire bars rose in the middle of last week to the record price of £556 a ton. The cash price is now £511. The mines in Zambia still sell at £260.

James Warren & Co., Ltd., a group with Kenya interests, report profits after tax for 1964 at £93,161 (£144,384). A 20% dividend takes £77,424, and the balance forward is £22,474 (42,960).

Indian Interest in Tanzania

An Indian Government industrial survey team arrived in Dar es Salaam on Sunday to examine the possibilities of Indian collaboration in joint ventures and other types of investment.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., is to pay 10% for the year to October 31 last; 24% was paid for the previous seven months. Group pre-tax profits rose to £189,575 against £96,655. Tax liabilities total £95,831.

Afeat Investments, Ltd., formerly African Caterers, Ltd., are paying 15% for 1964 on capital increased by a one-for-10 scrip issue. Last year 15% was paid on the smaller capital. A further one-for-10 issue is proposed.

Salaries and wages paid in Zambia in 1964 totalled £97.7m., compared with £87.5m. in the previous year, the averages for the two years being £191 and £160 in the case of Africans and £1,647 and £1,585 in the case of non-Africans.

Imports into Britain from Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi totalled £45m. from October 1963 to March 1964, and £51.3m. from October 1964 to March 1965. Exports from the U.K. were valued at £20m. in the first period and £22.7m. in the second.

Spanish Mission Rebuffed by Zambia

The Spanish trade mission to Rhodesia, which flew to Lusaka last week, had to return to Salisbury immediately, having been refused permission to remain in Zambia on the ground that the Government had not been officially approached in advance.

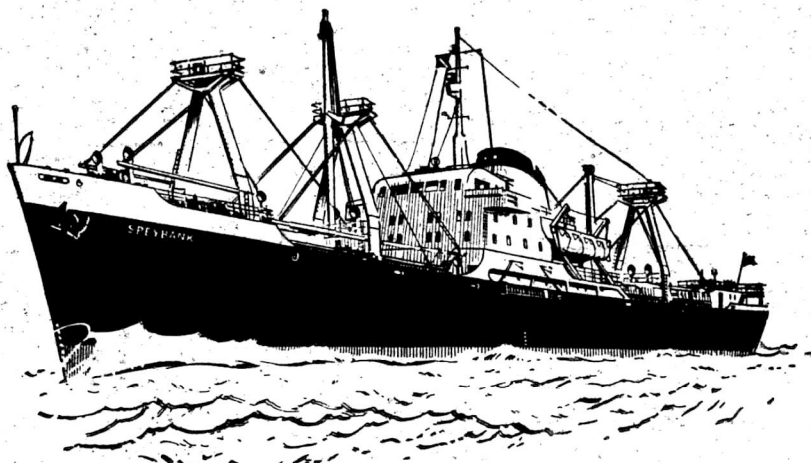
£661,000 has so far been provided by H.M. Government to the Kenya Government for purchases of European-owned farms in Kenya on compassionate grounds. Further funds are to be found, and the British High Commission in Nairobi is examining individual cases.

Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., announced pre-tax profits for the six months to December 31 at approximately £965,000, or £60,000 above the comparable figure for 1963. The interim dividend of 7½% for the year to June 30 next is repeated on capital increased by a one-for-four rights issue.

Spillers, Ltd., a milling group with large Rhodesian interests, report profit after tax to January 30 at £4,391,000, against £3,999,000 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 13%, taking just over £2m., against 11½% previously. The carry-forward is £2.4m. Sir Archibald Forbes, the chairman, recently visited Rhodesia.

Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., tea growers with substantial interests in East Africa, report group profit before tax for the half-year to December 31 at £3,565,000, compared with £34m. for the same period of last year, and £7.2m. for the 12 months to June 30, 1964. An interim dividend of 1½d. per 5s. share tax-free has been paid. Last year's final distribution was 4½d. tax-free.

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