

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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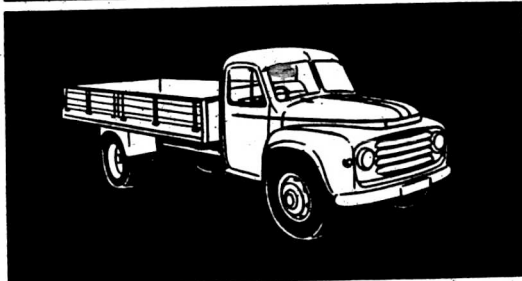
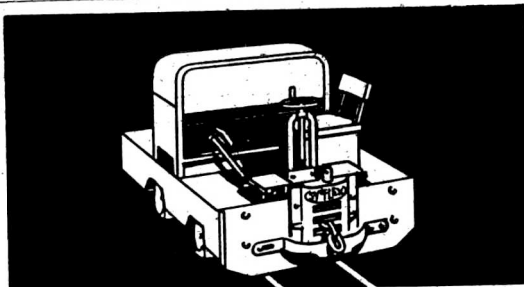
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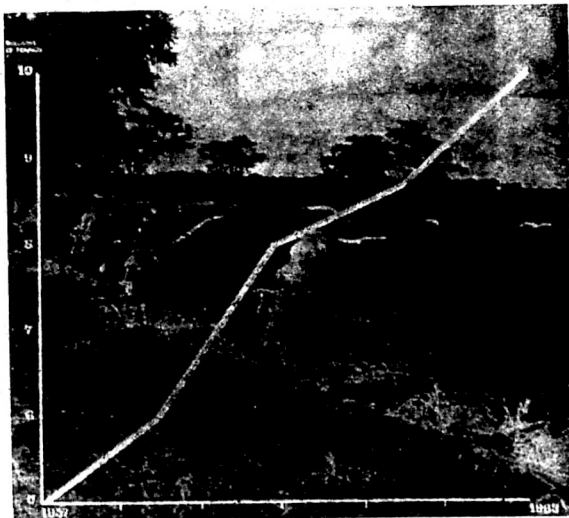
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS AMAZING, we wrote last week, that the British Government should have entertained to luncheon in London a United Nations committee which was on its way to

United Nations Mischief-Makers.

Zambia to stir up further enmity against Rhodesia. It is not in the least surprising that its visit to Lusaka should have been planned to coincide with what was first called Africa Day, soon became Africa Freedom Day, and is now named African Liberation Day by the pan-African agitators who seek to focus world opinion on affairs in Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, and South Africa in order to divert attention from the one-party dictatorships in their own countries, which, prematurely granted so-called independence as democracies by foolish politicians in the West, quickly rejected the principles which they had professed to admire and promised to practise. Nor is it surprising that unrest in areas of Rhodesia in which African nationalist propagandists have been active should at this time have reached such a pitch as to make it prudent for the Government to declare a state of emergency in the localities concerned.

* * *

It is highly probable that the resuscitation of terrorism—which has been the hallmark of African politics everywhere—was timed to compel official action while the

Contrived "Coincidences".

twenty-four members of the Anti-Colonial Committee gathered in the capital of a neighbouring State, where many of them could be relied upon to make outrageous public statements which would be warmly welcomed by the African organizers of all kinds of violence, not excluding the use against Rhodesia of "freedom fighters" and a little later even of troops from member States of

the Organization for African Unity. All the leading British newspapers gave great prominence on Saturday to the measures taken by the Government of Rhodesia: *The Times*, indeed, by featuring its report as the first news story on its main page, presented it as the outstanding event of the day anywhere in the world! But not one daily or Sunday journal indicated to its readers that the assembly in Zambia of the Committee of Twenty-four had been deliberately intended to encourage African extremism south of the Zambezi, and that the recurrence of nationalist activity in Rhodesia (in other words, intimidation and violence) had been so arranged that the United Nations mischief-makers may refer in their biased report—which could have been equally well (or ill) written without leaving New York—to an "explosive situation" facing Mr. Ian Smith and his Cabinet.

* * *

Socialist simpletons in high places in Britain, having stupidly decided that the Government should show hospitality to the committee during its few hours in London, were rightly arraigned in the House of Lords, especially by the Earl of Dundee, who happened to be the

Lord Walston's Pathetic Reply.

Conservative Minister who told the General Assembly of the United Nations when the Committee on Colonialism was set up in 1961 that H.M. Government would support it on the understanding that it refrained from interfering in the domestic affairs of any country. Far from fulfilling the undertaking then given, said Lord Dundee, it had done practically nothing but interfere and engage in dangerous subversion. As will be seen from the report on another page, Lord Walston's reply for the Government was pathetic. A remark subversive of British authority which was made after the luncheon

by one of those who had just been Britain's guests was dismissed by Lord Walston as made "in a purely personal capacity". Does he imagine that those who are incited by attacks on British prerogative distinguish legalistically between words spoken indoors or out of doors; ostensibly as a delegate or without testimony to whether the speaker was at the particular moment wearing his personal or his national hat? The simple fact is that any statement in any circumstances from any of the bitter anti-colonialists in this association of political and generally ignorant and irresponsible busybodies is snapped up by the enemies of Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa and turned or twisted to the disadvantage of those States by the politicians, journalists, broadcasters, and other publicists who have done such grievous harm in the last few years.

* * *

Without deigning to answer Lord Dundee's charges, the Government spokesman even declared that "in general we welcome

the activities of this committee". Yet it had then embarked on an exercise which was manifestly detrimental to Rhodesia, with which the British Government professed to be anxious to find a friendly settlement. Can even Lord Walston suggest that that prospect is not impaired when he and his colleagues take so little account of the justifiable resentment of Rhodesians to the excursion to Lusaka, and then to Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa, of these trouble-mongers as to transport them from London Airport to Lancaster House as though they were well-wishers of Britain and such remnants of its former Empire as remain? Are our politicians—and in Colonial affairs for the past five years the Conservatives have been catastrophically misguided as the Socialists—so naïve as to share Lord Walston's belief that this lamentably bigoted committee contrives to "ease tension" in Africa? Its well advertised antics have had precisely the opposite effect, as was unquestionably intended by some, probably a large majority, of its members.

Notes By The Way

Political "Honours"

THE SOCIALIST M.P. who said the other day that "the proliferation of political honours in recent years has brought the whole system into contempt" spoke the truth. No objective non-politician who has had close contact with Parliamentary affairs would dispute the judgment. I hold no brief for Mr. Wilson's continued occupation of the Prime Ministership, because I consider his party even worse from the national standpoint than the Macmillan era of Conservatism (though many readers might retort that that is inconceivable), but I hope that he and his successors will fulfil his pledge in the House of Commons that "honours lists will not be used for political purposes so far as knighthoods and baronetcies are concerned". It would have been even better if he had included peerages. These so-called "honours" have been degraded by their lavish bestowal on Members of the House of Commons for no better reason in many cases than slavish obedience to the party—which should not be equated with service to the nation.

Knighthood for Obedience

I HAVE OFTEN HEARD from an M.P. some such remark as: "Jack, or Jim, or Bill"—for they have the juvenile habit of speaking of one another by Christian name even if they scarcely know the other man, who may be a remote senior Minister—ought to get his knighthood in the next list; he has been here 12 (or 15) years, and he hasn't put a foot wrong since that business umpteen years ago". When I have sometimes asked: "What on earth has he ever done? He gives the impression of being spineless, lazy, undistinguished, and

without influence", the answer has never been to question the judgment. It has always been a reminder that he has sat in the House for a long time and is in the good books of the whips. So long as a Tory M.P. remained subservient to his party for a dozen years or so, it was assumed that he might expect a handle to his name. Many, perhaps most, of the political knighthoods made twice a year by Mr. Macmillan would assuredly have been blocked by any body of non-political scrutineers. Mr. Wilson, now so ready to promise reform, has not hitherto conformed to his own philosophy. A few weeks after becoming Prime Minister he handed out five political knighthoods in the New Year Honours List.

Anomalous

LORD HOWICK is understandably anxious as chairman of the C.D.C. that it should be able to borrow more cheaply from the Treasury the funds needed to extend its investments in the Commonwealth. A taxpayer, however, might suggest that there is no sound case for a local authority in Britain to have to pay more for the use of British money than a municipality in some African republic. I share that opinion. Moreover, when great United Kingdom enterprises which have contributed enormously to the development of the Commonwealth and the expansion of British exports are told by the Government that their overseas investments must be drastically reduced for some indeterminate period, I think it wholly wrong that the C.D.C. should not have been asked to exercise similar restraint for a while. I am assured on the highest authority that there has been no such hint from any

Government quarter. It ought to be given now. Nobody doubts the need for measures to correct the country's adverse balance-of-payments situation, and I believe that the C.D.C., once a hopelessly incompetent disorganization, has in recent years been soundly and imaginatively directed and managed. I see no reason, however, why such a body, or the Ministry of Overseas Development, should be exempted from the controls imposed upon private enterprise by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Twerp

TWERP was accepted not long ago as a permissible Parliamentary expression. So far as I know, the first M.P. at whom it has been flung is Sir Frederic Bennett, Tory Member for Torquay, who has long been interested in African affairs. As a barrister he has helped some African party leaders on constitutional questions. His assailant was a woman, a Socialist from one of the Wolverhampton constituencies.

African Socialism Defined by the Government of Kenya

Sessional Paper Discusses the Policy and Outlines the Programme

A STATE PAPER which President Kenyatta described as "the unifying voice of the people", and as designed to end "all the conflicting, theoretical and academic arguments that have been going on", has been published in Nairobi under the title "African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya".

A short introduction by the President refers to the decision to "reject Western Capitalism and Eastern Communism and choose for ourselves a policy of positive non-alignment, our entire approach being dominated by a desire to ensure Africanization of the economy and the public service".

The first paragraph of the paper makes the false statement that "Under colonialism the people of Kenya had no voice in government," following with the exaggeration that "the nation's natural resources were organized and developed mainly for the benefit of non-Africans; and the nation's human resources remained largely uneducated, untrained, inexperienced and unbenefited by the growth of the economy".

Transition

After that political opening the paper continues, *inter alia* :—

"We are in transition from a subsistence to a monetary economy, from an economic dependence on agriculture to a more balanced growth, from a development of natural resources for others to a development of human and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.

"The best of Kenya's African social heritage and Colonial economic legacy must be reorganized and mobilized for a concerted, carefully planned attack on poverty, disease and the lack of education in order to achieve social justice, human dignity, and economic welfare for all.

"Kenya's objectives include (1) political equality; (2) social justice; (3) human dignity, including freedom of conscience; (4) freedom from want, disease and exploitations; (5) equal opportunities; and (6) high and growing *per capita* incomes, equitably distributed.

"African Socialism is a term describing an African political and economic system that is positively African, not being imported from any country or being a blueprint of any foreign ideology but capable of incorporating useful and compatible techniques from whatever source. The system must draw on the best of African traditions, must be adaptable to new and rapidly changing circumstances, and must not rest for its success on a satellite relationship with any other country or group of countries.

"Two African traditions form an essential basis for African Socialism—political democracy and mutual social responsibility. Political democracy implies that each member of society is equal in his political rights and that no individual or group will be permitted to exert undue influence on the policies of the State. The State, therefore, can never become the tool of special interests, catering to the desires of a minority at the expense of the needs of the majority. The State will represent all of the people impartially and without prejudice.

"Political democracy in the African traditional sense provided a genuine hedge against the exercise of disproportionate political power by economic power groups. In African society a man was born politically free and equal, and his voice and counsel were heard and respected regardless of the economic wealth he possessed.

Political Rights in African Society

"Even where traditional leaders appeared to have greater wealth and hold disproportionate political influence over their tribal or clan community, there were traditional checks and balances, including sanctions against any possible abuse of such power. In fact, traditional leaders were regarded as trustees whose influence was circumscribed both in customary law and religion.

"In the traditional African society an individual needed only to be a mature member of it to participate fully and equally in political affairs. Political rights did not derive from or relate to economic wealth or status. This, translated into our modern State, means that to participate in political matters and party activities as an equal the individual must prove nothing beyond age and citizenship.

"Political democracy in the African tradition would not therefore countenance a party of the *élite*, stern tests or discriminatory criteria for party membership, degrees of party membership, or first and second class citizens. In African Socialism every member of society is important and equal; every mature citizen can belong to the party without restriction or discrimination; and the party will entertain and accommodate different points of view. African Socialism rests on full, equal and unfettered democracy.

"Thus African Socialism differs politically from Communism because it ensures every mature citizen equal political rights, and from capitalism because it prevents the exercise of disproportionate political influence by economic power groups.

"Another fundamental force in African traditional life was religion which provided a strict moral code for the community. This will be a prominent feature of African Socialism.

Man and the State

"Mutual social responsibility is an extension of the African family spirit to the nation as a whole, with the hope that ultimately the same spirit can be extended to ever larger areas. It implies a mutual responsibility by society and its members to do their very best for each other with the full knowledge and understanding that if society prospers its members will share in that prosperity and that society cannot prosper without the full co-operation of its members. The State has an obligation to ensure equal opportunities to all its citizens, eliminate exploitation and discrimination, and provide needed social services such as education, medical care and social security.

"All citizens must contribute, to the degree they are able, to the rapid development of the economy and society. Every member of African traditional society had a duty to work. This duty was willingly accepted by members because the mechanism for sharing society's benefits, the reciprocal response of society to the individual's contribution, was definite, automatic and universally recognized. But African society had the power and duty to impose sanctions on those who refused to contribute their fair share of hard work to the common endeavour.

"African Socialism expects the members of the modern State to contribute willingly and without stint to the development of the nation. Society in turn will reward these efforts and take measures against those who refuse to participate in the nation's efforts to grow.

"Sending needed capital abroad, allowing land to lie idle and undeveloped, misusing the nation's limited resources, and conspicuous consumption when the nation needs savings are examples of anti-social behaviour that African Socialism will not countenance.

"Society and its members must each acknowledge its responsibility to the other. But the movement towards a modern

monetary economy changes the nature of these responsibilities and the mechanisms by which a member contributes to society and society shares benefits among its members. The people must be continually and carefully informed of what society expects of them and how these efforts will promote the welfare of all.

"A rigid, doctrinaire system will have little chance for survival. The system must make progress toward ultimate objectives and solve more immediate problems with efficiency.

"No matter how pressing immediate problems may be, progress toward ultimate objectives will be the major consideration. In particular, political equality, social justice, and human dignity will not be sacrificed to achieve more material ends more quickly. Nor will these objectives be compromised today in the faint hope that by so doing they can be reinstated more fully in some unknown and far-distant future.

"In Kenya today the pressing problems include the rapid development of agricultural land; laying a basis for accelerated growth of industry; attracting capital domestically and from abroad while ensuring that it is used in a socially desirable way; modifying the tax structure in the interests of equity and larger revenue; guarding foreign exchange reserves; providing for a fuller participation by Africans in an expanding economy; relieving unemployment; removing idleness; reconciling pressures for expanding welfare schemes with the need to grow rapidly; and conserving our natural resources of land, water and forests.

"Marxian Socialism and *laissez-faire* capitalism are both theoretical economic organizations designed to ensure the use of resources for the benefit of society. Both settled on the ownership of property as the critical factor in economic organization and advocated rigid systems based in the one case on State ownership and in the other on private ownership. But ownership is not an absolute, indivisible right subject only to complete control or none. Practical systems have demonstrated that the resources of society are best guided into proper uses by a range of sensitive controls each specifically designed for the task to be performed.

Marx Right When He Wrote

"Marx's criticism of the society of his time and place was valid. Political equality and democracy did not exist in Europe and Great Britain before the middle of the 19th Century, when Marx was writing. The enclosure movement and the industrial revolution had created a landless proletariat that was ruthlessly exploited by those with economic power who had much the same absolute rights as those of the feudal lords. Sharp class distinctions had been commonplace for centuries; the close association of political and economic power was traditional; and the general welfare was identified with the welfare of the few.

"The Industrial Revolution brought out the worst elements of the situation—hours of work were down to dusk; few safety precautions existed; there was no job security or protection against injuries, illness and old age; children started work as early as the age of four; and no established avenues of political appeal existed. The situation was one of government by the few, sharp class distinctions, unfettered property rights, subsistence living standards for the masses, and exploitation of a large and growing proletariat.

"Valid as Marx's description was, it bears little similarity to Kenya today. Under Colonialism, Kenyans did not have political equality or equal economic opportunities, and their property rights were not always respected. Even so, African traditions have no parallel to the European feudal society, its class distinctions, its unrestricted property rights, and its acceptance of exploitation. The historical setting that inspired Marx has no counter part in independent Kenya.

"As predictive models of what would happen to factory-system societies, both Marxian Socialism and *laissez-faire* capitalism have been failures. Economic systems throughout the world today bear little resemblance to either model. . . Capitalism did not evolve into Marxian Socialism, as Marx predicted, but was modified in directions that Marx might well have approved.

"African Socialism is designed to be a working system in a modern setting, fully prepared to adapt itself to changing circumstances and new problems.

"One conditioning factor is the need to avoid making development in Kenya dependent on a satellite relationship with any country or group of countries. Such a relationship is abhorrent and a violation of the political and economic independence so close to the hearts of the people.

"Economic non-alignment does not mean a policy of isolation, any more than political non-alignment implies a refusal to participate in world affairs. On the contrary it means a willingness and a desire (1) to borrow technical knowledge and proven economic methods from any country—without compensation; (2) to seek and accept technical and financial assistance from any source—without strings; and (3) to participate fully in world trade—without political domination.

"The ability of Africa to borrow advanced technological knowledge, modern methods of industrial organization and economic techniques of control and guidance from more advanced countries provides the opportunity to leap over many

of the hurdles that have restrained development in these modern societies in the past. African Socialism can profit from the mistakes of others.

Free to Pick and Choose

"Unlike many countries that have eliminated many successful economic mechanisms on narrow ideological grounds, Kenya is free to pick and choose those methods that have been proven in practice and are adaptable to Kenya conditions regardless of the ideologies that others may attach to them.

"Kenya is free to choose among other things (1) a wages and incomes policy that recognizes the need for differential incentives as well as an equitable distribution of income; (2) techniques of production that combine efficiencies of scale with diffused ownership; (3) various forms of ownership—State, co-operative, corporate and individual—that are efficient for different sectors or that compete with each other, provided only that the form promotes the objectives of Government; and (4) techniques of control that vary with the needs of society and its members.

"Ability to borrow funds and trained personnel from other countries means that development here need not be limited quite so severely by the shortage of domestic savings and education. Growth can proceed while these domestic limitations are overcome. On the other hand, aid from abroad will not be welcomed if it is designed to promote the economic or political dominance of the aiding country.

"For this reason Kenya would welcome any scheme that channeled more aid through world bodies, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations, and provided for such aid to be distributed on the basis of the *per capita* incomes and domestic efforts of the receiving countries.

"Means for promoting trade, ensuring fair and stable prices for primary products, and reducing market barriers must be sought and supported. Kenya places no ideological barriers on trade and expects that trade relations should be conducted in general on the basis of economic considerations.

"African Socialism must be politically democratic, socially responsible, adaptable, and independent. It is based on the idea that the nation's productive assets must be used in the interest of society.

"While traditions differed substantially between tribes, rights to use land were, in effect, assigned in perpetuity to various groups within the tribe, subject always to the condition that resources must be properly used and their benefits appropriately distributed, not merely held idle, abused or misused, or the benefits hoarded. The rights—normally associated in Europe with ownership as such scarcely mattered.

Productive Assets Not Private Property

"Land and other productive assets, no matter who owned or managed them, were expected to be used, and for the general welfare. No family or clan could treat productive assets as private property unless the uses to which those assets were put were regarded as consonant with the general welfare. Unlike the traditional European approach to ownership, no person could treat a piece of land as his own with the freedom to use it or not as he chose.

"These African traditions cannot be carried over indiscriminately to a modern monetary economy. The need to develop and invest requires credit, and a credit economy rests heavily on a system of land titles and their registration. The ownership of land must therefore be made more definite and explicit if land consolidation and development are to be fully successful.

"It does not follow, however, that society will also give up its stake in how resources are used. Indeed, it is a fundamental characteristic of African Socialism that society has a duty to plan, guide and control the uses of all productive resources.

"Ownership can be abused whether private or public, and ways must be found to control resource use in either case. African Socialism must rely on planning to determine the appropriate uses of productive resources on a range of controls to ensure that plans are carried out.

"Price, wage, rent and output controls, import duties, income taxes, and subsidies can be used selectively and in combinations to direct the uses of private property, limit profits, and influence the distribution of gains.

"Use of a range of controls has as its counterpart the permission of varying degrees of private participation and initiative.

"The State has a continuing function to perform, not in subordinating the individual in society, but in enhancing the rôle of the individual in society. Individuals derive satisfaction not only from the goods they consume but also from those they accumulate. If human dignity and freedom are to be preserved, provision must be made for both activities by the individual—consumption and accumulation.

"If an individual, a co-operative, a company, or the State owns productive assets, society expects these assets to be used,

(Continued on page 629)

Subversion Practised from Gonakudzingwa Camp

Rhodesian Government Declares Emergency in Two Areas

A STATE OF EMERGENCY for three months was declared in the Lupane and Nuanetsi districts of Rhodesia last Friday.

A statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. D. Lardner-Burke said that the emergency had been declared because it appeared that action had been taken or immediately threatened by certain persons which was of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as was likely to endanger public safety, disturb or interfere with public order, and interfere with the maintenance of essential services. Operations similar to those employed during the recent state of emergency in Harare township had been or would be instituted and it was not expected that there would be any undue interference with the normal lives of the inhabitants and travellers passing through the areas.

Mr. Nkomo's "visitors card" was declared a prohibited publication. It had been issued by Mr. Nkomo to persons who visited him and registered their names in a book kept by him.

The Nuanetsi district includes the Gonakudzingwa area, in which Mr. Nkomo and many of his supporters live under restriction orders. Lupane is a forest reserve midway between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls. Troops were moved into both areas to assist the police.

Subversive Activity

Hundreds of Africans had recently visited Gonakudzingwa, and there have been suggestions that the traffic facilitated the maintenance and development of subversive movements, which the removal of nationalist leaders to Gonakudzingwa had been intended to weaken.

The state of emergency in Highfield township, Salisbury, had ended a few days earlier. It had been imposed in August when the People's Caretaker Council and the Zimbabwe African National Union, headed respectively by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole, had been proscribed.

The police have now been authorized to prohibit newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, placards, and other written matter. They could thus stop production of *African Home News*, a news sheet issued at Gonakudzingwa.

A report that Mr. Nkomo had escaped from the restriction area was officially denied.

When news of the state of emergency reached London, Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, asked Mr. Evan Campbell, Rhodesia's High Commissioner, to call on him to discuss possible repercussions outside Rhodesia. It was said in Whitehall that, though Rhodesia's internal administration was her own affair, the possible effect on Britain was a fair subject for discussion.

Mr. Leo Baron, the Bulawayo lawyer who has acted for Mr. Nkomo and other nationalists, was on Saturday served with an order restricting his movements for the next year to a radius of 15 miles from Bulawayo post office, the decision being "based on the belief that you have actively associated yourself with activities prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order".

Saying that that suggestion was outrageous, Mr. Baron told journalists that his activities had been political only to the extent that he had been engaged in some political cases. He could hardly think that the Minister would regard the successful challenging of his activities in the courts as prejudicial to law and order. Since his resignation from Mr. Garfield Todd's Central Africa Party in 1961 he had taken no part in politics.

He would protest strongly to the Minister and the Law Society. Apart from limiting his own professional activities very seriously, the restriction would gravely prejudice Mr. Nkomo in the pursuit of his legal battles with the government.

Mr. Baron has acted as a regular correspondent for the *London Spectator*, in which he has sharply criticized the authorities and the Rhodesian Front and its policies and argued the African nationalist case.

At the week-end it was announced that nearly 450 visitors had been removed from Gonakudzingwa: 191 were found within the camp boundaries and another 250, including Europeans had been removed from a train at Mbiza siding and sent back to Bulawayo.

When a lorry carrying about 40 "pilgrims" on their way to see Mr. Nkomo overturned on the road from Fort Victoria to Beitbridge five were killed and 22 injured.

The emergency regulations state:—

"Any person who within the area has in his possession or under his control any article of headgear or walking-stick resembling that which is or has been worn or carried by any restricted person and which is reputed to signify or suggest... membership of such restricted person or, or his support for or adherence to, an organization which has been declared to be an unlawful organization..." is liable to six months' jail.

"The reference is to the fur hats and locally-made wooden walking sticks which have been associated with the African nationalist movement".

Pressure Upon Tribesmen

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Sunday Times* cabled: "Credulous African tribesmen in the Nuanetsi area are reported to have come under extreme pressure from followers of Nkomo. The restrictions, playing on the superstition of the primitive inhabitants of this remote region near the Mozambique border, are said to have convinced many that Nkomo was a superior being capable of performing magic such as rain-making."

The Government, anxious to restore traditional authority to the tribal chiefs and to convince the outside world that the chiefs have a majority following of the African population, are perturbed at the spread of nationalist influence and subversion by people described as agitators and intimidators.

"Shanganai tribesmen who visited the restriction camp were handed 'visiting cards' indicating that they had undergone a 'pilgrimage'. Last week the Government issued an order banning these cards. A wave of civil disobedience spread throughout the district.

"Similar conditions are understood to have developed in the Lupani area, where the authorities found that a store was manufacturing uniforms for nationalist 'soldiers'. Emergency regulations for Nuanetsi have banned the wearing of fur hats and carrying of walking sticks of a type regarded as showing membership of a banned organization."

The representative of the *Guardian* wrote:— "The sealing off of the restriction camp at Gonakudzingwa was perhaps inevitable. It had become a centre for underground African nationalist activity throughout Rhodesia. Only a declaration of emergency could seal off the area legally after the Rhodesian Supreme Court's decision making it accessible to the public. Now, Mr. Nkomo, his lieutenants, and 400 other political restrictees in the camp are shut off from the world. All thoughts of a U.N. group visiting Mr. Nkomo can now be dismissed..."

Intimidation Over "Visiting Card"

"All this seems perfectly justified to the Rhodesian Government in its difficult task of maintaining law and order — and the declaration of emergency in two large rural areas emphasizes these difficulties. The state of emergency has just ended in two Salisbury African townships. Russian-made weapons and explosives are continually coming to light.

"In the camp at Gonakudzingwa Mr. Nkomo and his fellow restrictees will no longer be able to hold court to sympathizers and supporters. Hundreds of visitors came every week and from all parts of Rhodesia. Messengers and envoys came and went at will.

"The camp and its occupants had an enormous influence on the people in the surrounding villages. When people came to see Mr. Nkomo they were given a 'visiting card' with his photograph on it. There have been allegations of intimidation in connexion with this card. Africans not able to produce the card were marked down as 'outcasts from the nationalist movement'.

"There have also been reports of trouble inside the camp from men who want to get back to their jobs and families. Nationalist leaders have been blamed for their restriction and one report from reliable sources says that Mr. Nkomo himself has been attacked."

Lord Dundee Denounces Committee on Colonialism

Britain Should Not Countenance Its Dangerously Subversive Activities

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIALISM of the United Nations has been sharply criticized in the House of Lords.

It was accused by the Earl of Dundee of persistently breaking an understanding with H.M. Government not to interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. Instead of inviting the members of the committee to lunch as they passed through London, the Government, he considered, should have asked them to go back to New York and mind their own business.

Lord Dundee inquired whether the committee would be allowed to visit Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

Lord Walston: "My lords, the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism is visiting Africa to hold formal sessions in Lusaka, Dar es Salaam, and Addis Ababa between May 24 and June 18. Their itinerary does not include visits to Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland."

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Persistent Disregard of Terms of Appointment

"May I also ask the noble lord whether he is aware that the mischievous activities of this United Nations Committee have done more than anything else to bring about the victory of extremist elements on both sides in Rhodesia and elsewhere? Is he aware that their constant endeavours to interfere with the domestic concerns of sovereign States are contrary to the terms of their own appointment by the United Nations?"

"Instead of asking them to lunch when they pass through London, should we not ask them to go home and mind their own business?"

Lord Walston: "H.M. Government are taking no official notice of the purported remarks of Dr. Gonzalez. He was, if he had been correctly reported, speaking in a purely personal capacity. H.M. Government's views on Gibraltar remain as they were in the White Paper and as stated in a short debate in your lordships' House not long ago."

"With regard to the second part of the noble earl's question, I cannot in any way agree with the views that he has expressed. This is a committee of the United Nations, of which we are a member and which we support. We are also a member of the committee itself—the Committee on Colonialism: the Committee of 24—and we believe that it is a correct function of the United Nations to interest themselves in all matters throughout the world which may—I do not say which do, but which may—cause injustice, and which undoubtedly in many cases lead to tension, that tension potentially being a source of war."

"We therefore welcome the activities of the United Nations, and, in general, the activities of this committee. I cannot in any way subscribe to the views expressed by the noble earl about this committee and its activities being in any way responsible for extremist factions in parts of Africa."

The Earl of Dundee: "May I press the noble lord on this matter? It is to be aware that when the Committee on Colonialism was started in 1961 I happened to be the Minister in New York who had to announce in the United Nations General Assembly that we would give every support and all the information we could to this committee—in the understanding that they did not interfere with the domestic concerns of any country."

"Since then, have done practically nothing else since then, is the noble lord seriously maintaining that they have not broken that understanding? And is it not time that we ceased to give them any countenance or information in the dangerously subversive work on which they have been employing themselves?"

Lord Walston: "We have on many occasions made it clear that we consider the internal affairs of our Colonies our own responsibility, and I do not want to go back on that at all. For all that, we believe that it is correct for the United Nations to interest themselves in these matters, and we are prepared, subject to the provisos which I have mentioned, to co-operate to the best of ability with any United Nations organization."

Threat to Use Force

Lord Carrington: "May I ask the noble lord whether he saw a report in the *Sunday Telegraph* last Sunday that the spokesman of this committee had said after the meeting that if necessary the United Nations could use force to help those still under Colonial rule, which was but a disguised form of slavery? Would he take the earliest possible opportunity of dissociating H.M. Government from that interpretation of the rôle of the United Nations?"

Lord Walston: "Yes, my lords. We certainly do not believe that it is for this committee to use force or to advocate the use of force in these matters. I think that noble lords know perfectly well what are the functions, the responsibilities, and the powers of the United Nations; and we adhere to them, and to no others."

The Marquess of Salisbury: "Will the noble lord make that clear to the United Nations and the committee as well as to your lordships' House?"

Lord Walston: "I think that it is already perfectly clear to the United Nations. Of course it is up to those who report these proceedings to decide they wish to make it even more clear than I have made it, or to spread still further what I have said to your lordships to-day."

Lord Fraser of Lonsdale: "May I ask the noble lord whether we may all thank God that this lot are not going to Southern Africa?"

President Kaunda Wants Action Committee's Meetings in Lusaka

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIALISM of the United Nations, otherwise called the Committee of Twenty-Four, which visited Lusaka last week, asked the British Government to arrange for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole to be released and flown from Rhodesia to give evidence. Later H.M. Government was requested to allow a sub-committee to visit Rhodesia to interview Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Sithole, and other African nationalist leaders. The British delegate emphasized that Britain had no right of interference in Rhodesia's domestic affairs.

Mr. Nyandoro, representing the proscribed Zimbabwe African People's Union, who protested at Britain's failure to act in accordance with those two wishes of the committee, was told by Mr. Brown that legal, constitutional, and political realities could not be changed by passing resolutions.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA, who had invited the committee to meet in Zambia, said in an address of welcome:—

"Three years ago I had the honour and rare privilege of appearing before this committee in New York to state before it our bitter experience in our struggle for human rights and independence. I wept. Our tears are not completely wiped out, for millions of our fellow man labour under worse conditions of oppression and suppression in neighbouring territories. We, your hosts, hope that it will prove a good omen that you start your deliberations here on African Freedom Day."

"We must all stop shouting and start action. By shouting so much we only help to strengthen and enmesh the forces of evil. So I repeat that action and not words is required."

"This committee and its predecessors did much to encourage and assist us in our battle towards independence. We hope that by enabling you to meet here we shall help to hasten the attainment of independence by other countries. Your visit has given not only us but all our less fortunate brothers and sisters great encouragement. We in Zambia feel it is our solemn duty to give them every possible assistance."

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the spirit of co-operation between Britain and the formerly colonized people of Zambia. New measures should be adopted which took into account the rights of the majority in Rhodesia and so make it possible for the two racial groups to co-operate and ensure the welfare and social progress of the nation.

A Zimbabwe African National Union memorandum challenged the right of the British representative to sit on the committee, and appealed for Mr. Brown's immediate expulsion on the ground that Britain was still a Colonial Power which clung to its positions and solemnly refused to grant majority rule.

There were sharp exchanges between the American and Soviet delegates after Mr. Malik had spoken of "the tangled web" of financial relations of American, British, Belgian and Portuguese monopoly plundering the riches of the non-independent African States. He accused the Powers of turning the territories into a springboard for aggression against the newly-independent States. If Britain did not support Mr. Ian Smith he would not be doing what he was now doing; and if Portugal were not aided by Britain and the U.S.A. she would long ago have given up her African Colonies.

The Committee approved resolutions urging United Nations intervention to save the lives of "freedom fighters" under sentence of death in Rhodesia and calling for the release of all political prisoners in that country. Representatives of Britain, Australia, and the U.S.A. abstained, but all other members of the committee voted for the motion.

[An ampler report will appear next week.—Ed.]

Chinese Arms for Uganda Army

Dr. Obote's Statement in Parliament

DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, told his Parliament on May 24 that the military equipment had been ordered from China for the Uganda Army, the expansion of which had recently been approved by the House.

It had reached Dar es Salaam at the beginning of May, and arrangements had been made with the Tanzanian Government for the equipment to be railled to Mwanza and thence forwarded either by steamer or lorry.

"At Mwanza no steamer was available immediately. A decision was therefore taken to use lorries. In view of our commitments and the size of the Army lorries, it was not possible to use Army lorries. Civilian lorries were therefore hired and an Uganda Army officer was put in charge of the transport. He went with Uganda Army personnel to provide escort. On their way to Mwanza the lorries did not pass through Kenya.

"We are informed that on the return journey it was found that the lorries could not pass through a ferry west of Mwanza which was under repair. It was then that our officer decided to go back to Mwanza and pass through Kenya. This decision was taken by him and not by Army headquarters or the Government of Uganda. The Government therefore did not know that they had taken this route until information reached us of the interception during the evening of May 15.

Days of Negotiation With Kenya

"Immediately the facts of the interception were received our Inspector-General contacted the Kenya Commissioner of Police. There were further contacts on Sunday and Monday, May 16 and 17, between our then Minister of Internal Affairs and the Kenya Minister of Defence and Internal Security. These contacts were made by telephone. Our Minister conferred to the Kenya Minister that the consignment was for the Uganda Army.

"I wish the House to know that the Kenya Minister of Defence and Internal Security issued a statement on May 16 which read in part as follows: 'The most important thing made clear is that these arms were not being smuggled to any individual or group of individuals in Kenya. They were in transit, and we decided the best thing was to take care of them while they were passing through. We trust there will be no misinterpretation, but a full official statement will be issued tomorrow'. This statement was issued by the Kenya Minister after he had had telephone conversation with our then Minister of Internal Affairs. The House will note that he stated clearly that the arms were in transit.

"In the evening of Sunday, May 16, the Kenya Minister was kind enough to inform our Minister that he had issued that statement. Next day our Minister called a Press conference and confirmed that the arms were in transit and

destined for the Uganda Army. The Kenya Cabinet, however, met on Tuesday morning and decided to seize the arms and arrest the drivers and others who were manning the lorries and providing escort.

"The Uganda Cabinet also met on Tuesday morning, and decided to present to Kenya in writing certain facts connected with this matter. The most important fact presented to Kenya was that we were extremely sorry about the entry into Kenya of those 11 lorries without prior information to Kenya and before their approval was obtained. Assurance was also given that the Government of Uganda would be the last to allow any clandestine plan or operation to be arranged or done against Kenya. We further confirmed that the arms were coming to Uganda for the Uganda Army, and a ministerial delegation was appointed to go to Kenya to present these facts to the Kenya President or any other Kenya Minister whom the President of Kenya had authorized to deal with the matter. Those facts were presented to the Kenya Government on May 20."

"I have now received a letter from the President of Kenya. It was brought on Saturday, May 22, by a Kenya delegation consisting of five Ministers. The Kenya President has presented to me certain points for consideration. From these exchanges the two countries seem to agree that relations between them should not be marred by the May 15 unfortunate incident. Certain other points, however, still divide and require clarification and discussions between the two countries. There is common agreement that the President of Kenya and myself should meet, and arrangements are being made for this meeting at the earliest opportunity."

Federation

A Kenya Government spokesman said on the same day that Kenya did not wish to quarrel with her neighbours or any other friendly country. In reference to reports of a statement made in London by an Uganda Member of Parliament and chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, Mr. Nyanzi, that all ideas of including Kenya in an East African Federation must be forgotten, the spokesman said that Kenya had chosen to follow the policy of positive non-alignment, which meant that she would not interfere with or follow other people's line of thought. Kenya had always taken an active lead for the construction of a federation. The seizure of arms destined for Uganda did not in any way mean that a gap had been widened in the formation of a federation. The Kenya Government had said that the arms question would not be solved through the medium of the Press and would stick to that promise.

Three days earlier the following statement had been issued:—

"The Kenya Government regrets that, despite an agreement by all participants at yesterday's talks between Uganda and Kenya Government Ministers not to make any Press statements, Uganda Ministers were reported this morning as having made statements to the Press. It is not the intention of the Kenya Government to conduct discussions with the Uganda Government through the medium of Press. We shall try to observe this rule in all our dealings in the current situation. We must, however, refute the suggestion that the Kenya Government refused to accept the presentation of facts as put forward by Uganda Ministers."

Dr. Obote flew to Nairobi last week for discussions with President Kenyatta and other Ministers, but the case against the Uganda soldiers who had been arrested and imprisoned was not immediately dropped. All that was granted at first was a day's adjournment in order that an application of Uganda's Attorney General to appear for their defence might be considered.

Next day, however, after five hours of talk the 47 prisoners and 75 tons of Chinese arms were released.

Uganda Humiliated

Even then President Kenyatta emphasized to reporters that the decision had been made because of "the sincere apology, assurances and explanations given by the Uganda Prime Minister in the Uganda Parliament and subsequently at a meeting in Nairobi with the President, and the promise of action by the Uganda Government against those responsible."

It was said that Dr. Obote had appealed "as a brother and sister State for amicable settlement of the problem.

President Kaunda of Zanzibar had addressed an open letter to the Heads of State of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania which said: "We have been saddened greatly by recent events. As you inspired us during our struggle for independence, we trust you will inspire us by finding a solution to any difficulties or problems that might lead to disunity."

Threats to Mozambique and Rhodesia Violent Speeches on Africa Day

AFRICA DAY, May 25, was used by many speakers in East Africa to attack Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa and South Africa.

The Emperor of Ethiopia said in the course of a speech which was broadcast from Radio Addis Ababa:—

"The Colonial, white minority Government of Rhodesia has embarked on a policy of mass arrest of Africa nationalists—nationalist leaders in particular—to pave the way for a declaration of a white minority Government. This not only places the country and its people in a critical position, but is also a threat to international peace in general and peace and security of Africa in particular. All supporters of freedom and human rights, and we Africans in particular, must unite in opposition to this danger.

"All peace-loving nations will have to join hands to make the Governments of Portugal and South Africa stop their aggressive policies and grant independence to the oppressed peoples.

"African activities in the U.N. Security Council have been able to convince the world of the racist and oppressive administration of South Africa, Portuguese colonialism, and the dangerous situation in Rhodesia.

"The African nationalist struggle is expanding fast with the support of free African countries. We thank Ethiopia and the other eight member countries of the African Liberation Committee. Today all Africans should thank all the friendly nations who are supporting our struggles in the U.N. and at other international conferences.

"We send our best wishes to our brother Africans still under Colonial rule and reaffirm that our assistance to them in co-operation with member countries of the O.A.U. will continue. We hope that the day will come when they will be independent and their own masters. May the Almighty help us".

Somali Criticism of Ethiopia and Kenya

The Somali Foreign Minister criticized Ethiopia, Kenya and France when addressing a mass rally in Mogadishu, saying (in part):—

"The purpose of the O.A.U. Charter is that we should use it as a new weapon for launching a war to liberate the African territories which still remain under imperialist rule. African peoples should be allowed their independence on the principle of self-determination.

"Somali country has fallen into the hands of ugly colonialism, the like of which has no precedent or parallel in Africa. The Somali territory has been subjected to division not by God Almighty but by colonialists who split Somalia into several parts. The Somali people, including those in the French-ruled Somali coast, have long called for independence.

"I will refer to the unfortunate conditions of the Somalis in Somali territories whom bad luck placed under the rule of Ethiopia and Kenya. They have continually asked for their freedom and self-determination. The present and past Government of the Somali Republic have supported their demand.

"The support of the Somali Republic is also extended to the African peoples in Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, and South Africa who are suppressed by a handful of whites and are fighting for self-determination".

Second Vice-President Kawawa of Tanzania told a rally in Masasi that the people must be vigilant because the imperialists were casting an evil eye on the country and using African stooges to obtain a back-door re-entry.

Mr. Kambona, Foreign Minister, said in Morogoro that Tanzania would go to the assistance of Mozambique Africans if they could not fight the Portuguese on their own and asked for help.

Mr. Babu, a Minister from Zanzibar, described the Portuguese as "scared stiff" of Tanzania and afraid to fly any of their aircraft over the country.

Dr. Mondlane, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, declared on the same day in Dar es Salaam that "freedom fighters" had in the past six months killed between 500 and 600 Portuguese troops in Mozambique and shot down four aircraft.

Mr. Michael Kamaliza, Minister of Labour, told a workers' rally that Tanzanians were ready to fight in Mozambique the moment they were given the order. Western Powers should remember that Powers friendly to African peoples also had atomic bombs.

Mr. Tshombe Sees General de Gaulle Rebel Leader Allegedly Shot by C-in-C.

MR. TSHOMBE arrived in Paris last week and has met General de Gaulle, the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Minister. After visits to Geneva and Brussels he will return to Leopoldville via Madrid, where he is to sign an agreement for Spanish aid of \$5m.

The Congo has been admitted a member of O.C.A.M., the organization of former French West African States and Malagasy.

A broadcast from Radio Leopoldville last week alleged that the former rebel commander, "General" Olenga, had been reduced to the rank of private by the rebel leaders' conference recently held in Khartoum, and that he had afterwards fired a revolver shot at Mr. Gbenye, seriously wounding him in the stomach. Olenga is said to have favoured an approach for peace to the Tshombe Government. The Sudanese Prime Minister, who was stated to have been present when Olenga was deprived of his rank, had sought to mediate between the rival factions.

A task force under Colonel Hoare, which made a drive to the northern Congo town of Bondo at the weekend after receiving reports that rebel forces were holding about 100 Europeans found only two white hostages, both Norwegian missionaries.

C.D.C. in Central and East Africa Commitments Now Total £25.9m. and £22m.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION commitments at the end of 1964 had almost reached £125m. Investments during the year totalled £8.7m., compared with £6.8m. in 1963.

Revenue at £5.6m. compared with £5.3m., £4.9m. and just under £4m in the three previous years, but the margin has changed little because the cost of borrowings from H.M. Government has risen so sharply. It increased from £2.9m. in 1961 to nearly £3.9m in the next year, £4.1m. in 1963, and not far short of £4.5m. last year.

Central African commitments exceed £25.9m. Those in East Africa amount almost to £22.2m.

The only Rhodesian interest is a £1m. loan to the Government for African housing at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Que Que.

The Central African Power Corporation received a loan of £15m. in 1956 for the Kariba hydro-electric undertaking. Central African Airways repaid in March the last instalment on a £1.75m. loan made in 1961 for the purchase of aircraft, and C.D.C. agreed to lend £1.5m. towards the cost of two modern jets. C.D.C. holds 50,000 shares in the £1m. capital of Industrial Promotion Corporation Central Africa Ltd.

Zambia has been lent £1m. for housing schemes and £200,000 for its Central Electricity Corporation in Lusaka. C.D.C. has a 37% holding in Chilanga Cement Ltd.

The two agricultural projects in Malawi had disappointing experiences. Vipya Tung Estates losing £25,542 through low prices for the product and Kasungu Tobacco Estates suffering from adverse weather and low tobacco prices; these estates have now been taken over by the Government's Special Crops Authority.

A £1.85m. loan has been promised to the Electricity Supply Corporation, a loan of £1.4m. to Mudi River Water Board, and one of £1m. to the Government for housing.

Sixteen pages of the annual report are given to the 37 projects in the East African region (which includes Mauritius). They cover a wide range of economic activity, including the production of tea, sisal, sugar, cocoa, wattle extract, copper, gold, silver, pyrethrum extract, flour, edible fats, canned meats and soap. There are also investments in hotels, housing, and water and electricity supply.

In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania C.D.C., the Government, and the overseas development agency of the West German Government are equal partners in industrial development companies whose managers are seconded from C.D.C. The Tanganyika company is already committed to invest £921,500 in 14 projects. In Kenya six projects will require £235,000. Uganda was nearly ready to start operations at the end of the year.

Press Freedom in Emergent States

Lord Thomson's View of the Problem

LORD THOMSON told a conference of the International Press Institute in London last week that he thought there was a moral duty to run newspapers in countries under authoritarian governments which denied the Press that freedom to criticize which must continue to be the objective.

In the course of a long speech Lord Thomson said:—

"My instructions to my managers and editors are definite and irrevocable. In no circumstances can they be required to support any particular interest of mine, or to be in any way affected by my political views. A newspaper proprietor might choose to control the political policy of a single newspaper, but only a fool would attempt to manipulate the policies of well over a hundred.

"My first instruction is that the newspaper must be operated without fear or favour; in editorial terms the only interests it has to serve are the interests of its readers and of its own local community.

"My second instruction is that my newspapers must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. A newspaper which lies to its readers, presents the news in a distorted form, or suppresses relevant facts does a great disservice to its readers, to society at large, and to the cause of democratic progress.

"How can people play their part in the world, vote rightly in accordance with their consciences, and thus help to determine their own future, if their newspapers do not truthfully give them the news and its honest interpretation?"

Local Editors Must Have Responsibility

"It would be intolerable for any free and independent people to feel that the selection and presentation of news and the formulation of editorial comment should be controlled from a foreign country by an international publishing organization. Thus the principle of complete local editorial autonomy, independence and responsibility must not only be operated but must also be seen to operate. We permit no compromise in this matter in any of our newspaper operations.

"It is not always possible—particularly in the new and developing nations—to find enough nationals who are sufficiently trained and qualified to assume the managerial and editorial positions. As a temporary measure we sometimes have to use expatriates from the more advanced countries—but the terms on which they are employed require them to serve the interests of the countries in which they are working, not the countries from which they come, and one of their major priorities is to get under way as soon as possible a full programme of training for nationals of the country concerned, so that these may take over at the earliest possible moment commensurate with the efficient functioning of the newspaper.

"In many of the new nations democratic processes do not function, and probably cannot function, in the ways to which we are accustomed. The democratic practices of the advanced nations have required many centuries of education, experience, and compromise to bring into full working order. We must accept the fact that now and in the foreseeable future many new nations will develop, and maintain political structures different from those to which we are accustomed.

"In many new nations the concept of complete freedom of the Press may not be entirely practical. While the ultimate objective of complete freedom remains unchanged, some compromise is unavoidable.

"Some of the journalists in developing countries have not a sufficient background of knowledge, experience and judgment to enable them to restrain themselves from destructive or inflammatory criticism, which, exposed to populations which have not yet learned the art of political stability, could lead to serious unrest and even revolutionary activity.

"Many of the new Governments make mistakes: all Governments do, and inexperienced ones are more likely to than the others. It would not be surprising if their general level of effectiveness were sometimes low, or if the standard of conduct of their public services occasionally left something to be desired. But these difficulties would not be overcome by unreasonable and destructive criticism which might entirely disrupt the life of the country.

"We must accept the fact that new Governments must on occasion take such steps as are necessary to ensure that irresponsible publications which in developing nations may have an influence, out of all proportion to their responsibility do not cause chaos in the country. While we must all work towards a full recognition of the basic principles of the freedom of the Press, we must be prepared to accept some degree of compromise in the interim period.

Where Press Is Not Free to Criticize

"In a country under some form of authoritarian government, however benevolent, the problem facing a publisher is whether or not to operate a newspaper knowing that it will not be able to criticize, except very mildly, the actions of the Government.

"Some people might say that in these circumstances the responsibility of running a newspaper should not be accepted. I do not agree.

"I believe that even if we have to operate under restrictions with regard to severe criticism of the local Government's actions, providing we have freedom to bring our readers a truthful account of world events and developments, and other informative and educative articles describing and commenting on world events, this is a better thing to do than to refuse to help the people of that country to have a newspaper Press.

"Since the only other possibilities are either a straight Government propaganda sheet or no newspaper at all, I believe that we are not only justified in running a newspaper, even under the sort of handicap I have mentioned, but have indeed a moral duty to do so."

MR. EUGENE WASON, former managing editor of the *Daily News*, a Thomson newspaper published in Salisbury which was banned by the Government last year, asked for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the activities of the Press in Rhodesia, where, he said, "editors were threatened with the Official Secrets Act because they leaked reports giving warning of a unilateral declaration of independence, warnings which needed to be published for the good of their country."

MR. HILARY NG'WENO, editor of the *Daily Nation*, Nairobi, said that every self-styled British expert on Kenya who got himself deported for poking his nose into sensitive security matters made it more difficult for the local Press to establish the kind of working relationship with the Government of Kenya which would help the cause of Press freedom.

"The world Press must realize that if it sincerely wishes to help the cause of Press freedom in young countries such as mine it must avoid tendentious and malicious reports of events in these countries."

MR. PETER ENAHORO, of Nigeria, editor of the *Daily Times*, Lagos, spoke of Africa's little Caesars who trampled freedom under foot and savaged the institutions of democracy which had been started by the Colonial Powers.

The very concept of democracy had, he declared, been cast overboard and drowned in a murky sea of intolerance, oppression, injustice and suppression. The people were badgered into the belief that freedom was conditional on the colour of the skin and area of geography.

In many African States freedom had become a privilege, not a right. Most of the African political leaders could not endure opposition. So they killed or tried to kill all opposition and locked up their rivals. In Nigeria, however, the Press was free because the multi-party system prevailed.

"The free Press is a watch-dog in a multi-party State. It is merely a loud-speaker in a one-party State, mouthing what the hierarchy want the people to know."

Queen's Birthday

ZAMBIA has decided not to celebrate the Queen's birthday after this year. Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister for Home Affairs, said in Lusaka on Monday that it was anomalous for Zambia, a sovereign State, to celebrate the birthday of the head of another sovereign State. "This, however, does not affect our Commonwealth relationship with Britain".

The Joint East and Central African Board has published its annual report for 1964.

A price of £40,000 is to be paid by the Government of Zambia to Mr. David Astor for the *Central African Mail*, a newspaper in Lusaka, which he owns.

The Emperor of Ethiopia granted an audience last week to a delegation from the Government of South Vietnam and agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The annual cricket and tennis matches between teams representing the British and Commonwealth Shipping group and South Africa House, London, were played at Blackheath on Monday.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. WHITTINGTON is now regional manager in Kenya for the Otoman Bank.

MR. A. G. KING has been appointed general manager of Zambia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

SIR WILBERFORCE NADIOPE, Kyabazinga of Busoga, will be in West Germany until the middle of the month.

MR. W. H. McCLELLAND, chairman of Bookers (Zambia), Ltd., arrived on Friday in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

MR. B. HUTTON WILLIAMS has written a 20-page survey of Rhodesia for the British Society for International Understanding.

DR. JOSEPH KIWANUKA, Archbishop of Rubaga, Uganda, has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of his appointment as bishop.

MR. J. S. M. OCHOLA, M.P. for South East Bukedi, has been appointed Deputy Minister for Tourism in Uganda, a new office.

MR. N. MUNDIA, Minister of Labour and Social Development in Zambia, has left to visit Cairo, Geneva, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

MR. HUSSEIN EL SHAFEI, a Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, led a delegation which last week paid a four-day State visit to Zambia.

Four M.Ps. from Uganda — Messrs. A. LOBIDRA, N. A. NUME, A. G. R. KANGAHO and P. KASUJA — are in Britain for a month as guests of the C.R.O.*

SIR FREDERIC BENNETT, M.P. for Torquay, who has been interested in African affairs for many years, is forming a company to process seaweed in Devon.

CHOU EN-LAI, the Chinese Prime Minister, who is due in Tanzania today for a visit of three days, is expected to be accompanied by two 'plane-loads' of officials.

SIR HUGH BEADLE, Chief Justice of Rhodesia, was last week the guest at luncheon of the Royal Commonwealth Society, on whose behalf SIR RALPH HONE presided.

MRS. BETTY KAUNDA, wife of the President of Zambia, arrived in London on Sunday. She was accompanied by MR. MERRIFIELD, the President's private secretary.

MR. J. G. S. CHINGATTIE, who sat in the Federal Parliament as representative of Nyasaland North, has been refused a residence permit in Zambia, where he had worked for some months for B.O.A.C. He strongly opposed DR. BANDA'S Malawi Congress Party and joined the United Federal Party, but resigned in 1961. Thereafter he sat as an Independent. He was given no reason for his expulsion from Zambia.

MR. C. A. F. BLAIR has been appointed manager of the Old Broad Street, London, branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O., MR. C. W. ESCOTT having retired.

MR. C. J. M. BENNET, senior partner of a well-known London firm of chartered accountants, has arrived in Uganda to begin investigations into sugar production costs in East Africa.

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been re-elected chairman of the Royal, the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the London and Lancashire insurance companies. At one time he spent several years in business in Tanganyika.

HERR WALTER SCHEEL, West German Minister for Economic Co-operation, has been in London for two days for discussions with the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Foreign Office.

MR. S. C. KATILUNGU, Zambia's High Commissioner in London, is in Rome in order to present his letters of credence to the Holy See. MR. V. J. MWAANGA, the Deputy High Commissioner, took charge of the mission during his absence.

SIR ANDREW MAC TAGGART has decided to resign the chairmanship of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and to retire from the board in January, when LORD RENWICK will become chairman and SIR KENNETH HAGUE deputy chairman.

MR. PETER CHANDRA, the U.N.I.P. candidate, polled 11,049 votes in the Ndola West by-election. His African National Congress opponent had only 497 votes and lost his deposit. Only 50% of the electorate troubled to vote. Last year the turn-out had been 93%.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA, PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania, DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, and DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, have announced that they will attend the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in London this month.

MR. ANDREW FAULDS, Labour candidate in the Smethwick constituency, who had promised to take part in a programme in the Royal Festival Hall, London, in celebration of Africa Freedom Day, told journalists in explanation that his father had been a Scottish Presbyterian missionary in Tanganyika.

MR. F. J. PEDLER has been appointed deputy chairman and managing director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., and MR. R. C. MCPHERSON has joined the board. MR. A. C. C. BAXTER has resigned, but remains a director of Unilever, Ltd. MR. A. J. MEMMOTT has succeeded MR. MCPHERSON as chairman of United Africa Mechanical and Electrical, Ltd.

Four journalists are due in London today for a month's visit as guests of the C.R.O. They are Messrs. R. G. BROKENSHA, political correspondent, *Rhodesia Herald*; MR. P. CHIDYAUSSIKU, editor, Catholic monthly *Moto*; MR. A. KANYOWA, court reporter, *Rhodesia Herald*; and MR. E. L. RISSIN, assistant editor, *Bulawayo Chronicle*.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. H. B. BLOOMFIELD, MR. & MRS. M. C. BURT, MR. F. A. COUZENS, MR. A. E. CROSSLEY, MR. & MRS. A. L. DONALDSON, MR. & MRS. S. E. FARMER, MR. D. W. HARGREAVES, MR. T. LEES MAY, MR. O. H. E. F. NEWTON, MR. & MRS. E. D. PALMER, MR. R. W. SPENCER, MR. & MRS. W. R. STARKEY, and MR. & MRS. J. S. WHENMAN.

MR. VICTOR MONTAGU, who last year renounced the title of EARL OF SANDWICH, and who had previously sat in the Commons as VISCOUNT HINCHINGBROOKE, has been dropped as prospective Tory candidate for Accrington, Lancashire, because he and his wife are living apart. The chairman of the constituency association told the Press: "He would make a good M.P. but we feel that a husband-and-wife team is needed and therefore decided to change horses". MR. MONTAGU recently visited Rhodesia.

ZAMBIA



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Obituary

Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Q.C.

Devoted Public Service in Kenya

MR CHARLES KENNETH ARCHER, Q.C., who died recently in Kenya, had given that country devoted public and professional service during a residence of more than 50 years. Few Kenyans who had worked so hard for so long remained so modest and received so little public recognition. That, however, was of no concern to a man who had always put the good of his fellows and his country before his own advantage.

A Yorkshireman, born in 1886, he was educated at Uppingham, and qualified as a solicitor. Then, ordered to live in a sunny climate for health reasons, he went to Kenya early in 1914 to practise. War broke out within a few months, and he promptly joined the King's African Rifles, but he had to be invalided out.

Having started coffee growing near Thika in 1918, the district soon sent him as a delegate to the Convention of Associations, where he acquired such influence that he was elected chairman in 1921. He held the office for five years, a difficult period of reconstruction after the 1914-18 war, but then had to withdraw through ill-health. In 1923 he came to England as the Convention's representative on the delegation selected to present to the then Colonial Secretary the objections of the settler community to the proposed grant of a common roll franchise to Kenya Asians.

Archer had meantime left Thika for Ruiru, where he later acquired several estates. He was for years president of the Ruiru Farmers' Association and of the Kenya Coffee Planters' Union, of which he was one of the founders. He was also chairman of the Kenya Land Settlement Advisory Committee of 1922/25.

In these and other offices he showed sound judgment, tenacity of purpose, and firm faith in the civilizing mission of the white man in Africa.

Mr. Pringle's Tribute

Mr. R. H. Pringle writes: —

Ken Archer was a friend of some 40 years' standing. Our destinies followed somewhat similar tracks. First, we were drawn together by that one indissoluble tie — that of the Old School. Secondly, he became a solicitor and went first to the West Indies and then to Kenya to practise, whereas I went to the East Indies to plant tea. After the 1914-18 war we found ourselves in the same country, Kenya, he as a coffee farmer at Ruiru and myself as one in Nyanza.

Between the two wars Ken Archer worked persistently for the welfare of the country, to which he had become devoted. His keen mind, his legal training, his wisdom, and a naturally courteous manner were soon recognized and he was elected chairman of the Settlers' Convention of Associations, in which capacity he served for years. He was also a member of the delegation which, under the leadership of the late Lord Delamere, went to London to consult with the Colonial Office on the crisis known as the "Indian question".

For some years he rejoined his original profession, entering the legal firm of Shapley and Schwartze in Nairobi. Later he started on his own account, and before long took silk. Then his health failed and he had to retire.

In spite of his public, political and professional activities Ken Archer was essentially a family man. I always thought that he seemed happier at home with his wife and two sons, discussing the everyday affairs of the farm, the school or the holidays, than attending meetings and making speeches. He understood the African well, and as an employer of labour he was exceptionally considerate.

Serious Split in Kenya Cabinet

Minister Demands Colleague's Resignation

PUBLIC PROOF of the serious split in the Kenya Cabinet was given on Monday when Dr. Julius Kiano, a senior Minister, associated himself with four other M.P.s. in calling for the resignation of the Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and his replacement as leader of the Kenya delegation to this month's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

"The speech by Mr. Odinga in Kisumu on Sunday was most improper and unbecoming of a Vice-President of our Republic. It would be embarrassing for Kenya to be represented by him", said a statement issued by the group.

In his Kisumu speech the Vice-President had insinuated that President Kenyatta, "torch-bearer of pan-Africanism and non-alignment", was not so non-aligned, being reported to have said that the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom and the United States Ambassador frequently visited the President and told him that their countries were Kenya's only friends.

He was also recorded as saying that Mr. Mboya, Minister for Development, and Mr. Ngala, the former Leader of the Opposition, were being used by Britain to spread warnings against Communism.

The group statement complained about attacks by Mr. Odinga on fellow members of the Cabinet.

"Mr. Odinga must apologize to the President and take back what he had said publicly or else challenge the Kenya Government by first resigning from the Cabinet. If he wants to attack other Ministers, he should do it in Cabinet and not publicly if he wishes to retain his position.

"We have sought to stick to the rules despite many provocations which some of us get from Mr. Odinga. He has now gone too far and must be challenged.

"He tries to appoint himself the top nationalist after President Kenyatta. This is exaggeration and self-esteem completely out of proportion to the work done by Mr. Odinga. Even the President does not claim to have liberated Kenya single-handed. Yet Mr. Odinga talks as if he alone ended the emergency and liberated the nationalists from detention".

How Can Cabinet Survive?

After the statement had been read to a news conference in Nairobi, Mr. Gataguta said that there was disunity in the Cabinet and people were asking how it could survive. The statement was supported by most Members of Parliament, and if Odinga did not stop making statements contrary to Kenya's policy of neutrality Parliament would be driven to pass a vote of no-confidence in him. President Kenyatta had been very patient and tolerant, but the day might come when he would be forced to act.

Another Parliamentary group, including Cabinet Ministers, recently demanded Mr. Odinga's resignation because of his praise of Communism, which he has described as "food to me".

It was announced a few days ago that he would lead the Kenya delegation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, his colleagues being Mr. Joseph Murumbi, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. Kiano, now his public critic.

BRIGADIER FRANK ROBERT WORDSWORTH JAMESON, D.S.O., M.C., who has died at the age of 72, was Chief Secretary in Eritrea after the occupation of that country during the last war. Previously he had been Chief Civil Affairs Staff Officer to East Africa Command.

MR. HUGH WILLIAM HANDFORD, who has died on the Copperbelt, aged 65, had been general secretary of the Mines Officials and Salaried Staff Association for 17 years and was on the point of retirement. He had lived in Northern Rhodesia since 1930, and had worked at first at the Roan Antelope mine for 16 years. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports profits after tax for 1964 at 565,824,518 Belgian francs. Fixed assets have a value of more than 9,730m. francs, and investments stand in the books at 1,096m. francs.

The areas of Katanga in which this great Belgian group operate were not affected by rebel and other adverse activities during the past year, and the directors pay tribute to the devotion to duty of their employees of all races.

Output of copper amounted to 275,547 metric tons and of cobalt to 7,676 tons. Operating revenue was higher because of increased output and good prices, but all foreign currency obtained by sales had to be surrendered to the Congolese Government, which paid only three Congolese francs per Belgian franc thus transferred while the group had to pay 3.60 Congolese francs for each Belgian franc put at its disposal for necessary expenditure abroad.

These monetary regulations cost the company no less than 54% of its operating profits after tax and export duties, the benefit to the State in the year being no less than 11,364m. Congolese francs.

It has still not been possible to obtain from the Congolese Government the currency necessary to pay a net dividend of 800 francs per share declared three years ago, but 350 francs per share were paid towards the end of 1964 from dividends accumulated in recent years on investments outside the Congo. The report deals fully with the manifold activities of the group.

On other pages will be found extracts from the statement of the president, Mr. E. Van der Straeten.

Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga

(Concluded from page 631)

"For the first time in four years", said Mr. Van der Straeten, "in our field of activities there is no report of serious disturbances, dramatic events, military operations, acts of cruelty, loss of human life or destruction. Thus throughout the year our mines and plants were able to operate undisturbed in a favourable social climate".

The wave of rebellion which steeped vast areas of the Congo in blood happily did not reach as far as Upper Katanga.

Commercial situation and sales policy.—During the 1964 fiscal year the copper market showed a recovery. Along with the other leading world copper producers the company continued with its policy of maintaining steady prices and readjusted its prices only within reasonable limits. It had thus benefited by a moderate rise that occurred after the close of the financial year.

Prospects for 1965.—The president indicated that the present year was progressing favourably and stressed that the possibility of dividend would therefore depend on a relaxation of the restrictions on the transfer of foreign currency.

Excerpts from the Report of the Board of Directors

Output.—Production figures rose for the 1964 fiscal year, amounting to 275,547 metric tons of copper (i.e., 5,623 metric tons more than in 1963) and to 7,676 metric tons of cobalt (i.e., 300 metric tons more).

The company also produced 178,882 metric tons of zinc concentrates, 8,271 kgs. of germanium metal, 164,685 kg. of cadmium, 46,041 kg. of silver, and 28 kg. of gold. Deliveries of radium amounted to 18.1 grams.

The electrical energy produced by the Upper Katanga power stations amounted to 1,888 million kWh., of which a total of 214 million was supplied to Zambia.

Congo State's Benefit from the Company's Activities.—The Union Minière's activities for the 1964 fiscal year provided the State with 11,363,000,000 Congolese francs made up of taxes, export duties, and the benefit derived from the dual rate of exchange. To these resources must be added the revenue arising from the various activities that gravitate around those of the company. As an example, Union Minière placed orders with local industry and trades for a total of 1,896,000,000 Congolese francs.

Furthermore, the compulsory transfer to the Congolese authorities by the company of all foreign currencies resulting from the sale of its products continued to provide the Congo with a large part of its foreign exchange revenue.

New Investments.—As in previous years, the company invested large sums in preparatory work for new undertakings and in the modernization required to maintain its production capacity—new underground mines at Kamoto and Kambove; ore concentration plants at Kambove, Kakanda, Kipushi and the future Kamoto concentrator; the Luilu and Shituru metallurgical plants; the Jadoville central workshops; new electrical installations, etc.

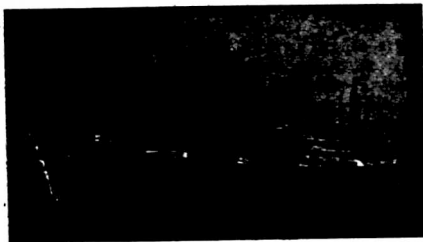
Social.—At the end of December 1964 the total strength of the company's personnel amounted to 24,089. The company actively continued its policy of promoting Africans on its supervisory staff. The number of Africans holding such responsibilities numbered 219, against 199 in 1963 (out of a total of 2,132 against 1,979 at the end of 1963). The company also carried on its traditional social accomplishments in all the fields concerned: remuneration, vocational training, education, medical care, etc.

Mineral Royalties in Zambia

THE ANGLO AMERICAN and Roan Selection Trust Groups have expressed disappointment at the decision of the Government of Zambia to continue to levy mineral royalties on the formula used by the British South Africa Company. The groups have asked that royalties should be payable on the profitability of individual mines, not on the London Metal Exchange price since it is no fair criterion of the figure at which the bulk of world copper is sold. The present system has the illogical result of causing mines with the highest costs of production to bear the highest rate of tax and royalties.

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African Socialism Defined

(Continued from page 620)

and used well. The holding of land for speculative purposes, the charging of exorbitant or discriminatory prices, the abandonment of land, and the production or sale of shoddy merchandise are all examples of violations of the principle of mutual social responsibility.

"Sharp class divisions have no place in African Socialism. No class problem arose in the traditional African society and none exists today among Africans.

"The class problem in Africa, therefore, is largely one of prevention, in particular (1) to eliminate the risk of foreign economic domination; and (2) to plan development so as to prevent the emergence of antagonistic classes. In addition, Kenya has the special problem of eliminating classes that have arisen largely on the basis of race.

"Foreigners have no vote and can have a political voice now that independence has been achieved only by enlisting the support of Kenya citizens. Nevertheless, the foreign ownership and management of productive assets could mean that economic decisions in Kenya might be dominated by foreign rather than domestic considerations.

Advice to Foreign Investors

"Foreign investors should therefore be prepared to accept the spirit of mutual social responsibility, for example (1) by making shares in the company available to Africans who wish to buy them; (2) by employing Africans at managerial levels as soon as qualified people can be found; and (3) by providing training facilities for Africans.

"Foreign investors should be willing to sell an increasing number of shares and in some cases perhaps all to Africans as savings become available for buying them. However, given the urgent need for domestic saving for new development, the amount available for the purchase of foreign investment is likely to be much smaller than the annual amounts of new foreign investment for some time to come. That is, foreign investment is likely to be a growing sector rather than a shrinking one. It is important, therefore, that new foreign investors should understand fully their other obligations to the society in which they are investing.

"The employment in management of qualified Africans is not a serious constraint on the foreign investor because the intimate knowledge of the country and its people that they can bring to bear on management problems, in addition to their professional skills, will in general improve the efficiency of the enterprise.

"Concentration of economic power in domestic hands carries with it the possible exercise of undue influence in political affairs and must be watched closely. The problem is complex because, while it is desirable to ensure that the wealth of the country is distributed as widely as possible, it is also necessary for the development of the country to ensure that the steps taken do not (1) inhibit the rapid accumulation of domestic savings; (2) prohibit methods of large-scale production where they are necessary for efficiency; or (3) discourage the inflow of private capital.

"The principal long-term techniques for controlling the rate of individual accumulation while at the same time stimulating the rate of national accumulation will be progressive income, inheritance and capital gains taxes, and death duties. These will make it progressively more difficult for the wealthy to become more wealthy and to pass on their wealth to members of succeeding generations. At the same time the collection of taxes will tend to translate private savings into public savings, conserving them for the development of the nation. The large individual accumulations of wealth in Western countries were largely achieved before progressive taxes were introduced or because of loopholes, such as permitting capital gains to go untaxed. Such loopholes will be rapidly closed under African Socialism.

"Extreme tax rates may simply force capital abroad where rates are lower and at the same time restrict the inflow of foreign capital needed for development.

"The methods used to achieve a diffusion of ownership of large-scale enterprises include State ownership, joint ventures by the State with private investors, co-operatives, companies, and partnerships.

"State ownership vests ownership in the people generally providing for the utmost in diffusion of ownership and permitting operation on a large scale. Joint ventures with private capital give the State a large measure of control and conserve the limited capital available to the State or joint ownership and operation is desirable where general services of major importance must be provided at low or subsidized cost to citizens, firms, or farms.

"To summarize, the main features of African Socialism include (1) political democracy; (2) mutual social responsibility; (3) various forms of ownership; (4) a range of controls to ensure that property is used in the mutual interests of society and its members; (5) diffusion of ownership to avoid concentration of economic power; and (6) progressive taxes to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and income".

(To be continued)



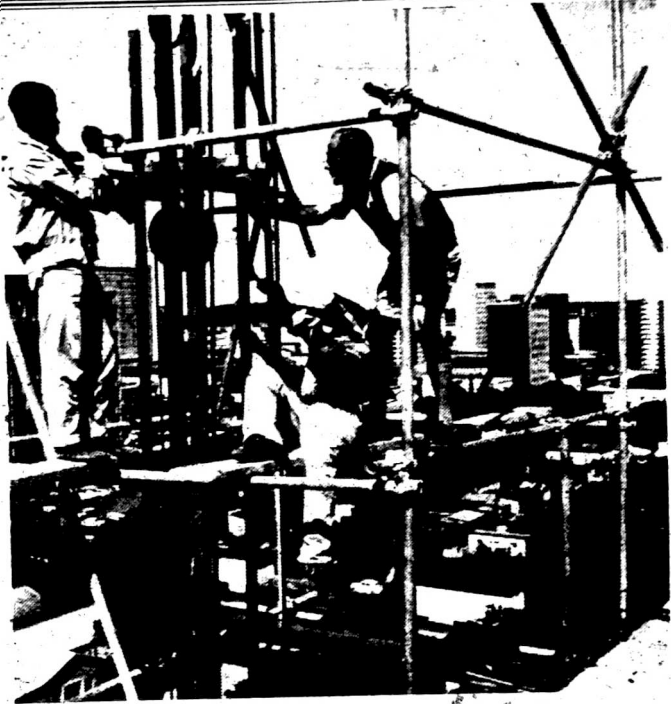
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Company Meeting

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Marked Increase in Gross Earnings

Important Current Developments

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 28, 1965, under the presidency of Mr. E. Van der Straeten.

Administration

Mr. Van der Straeten stressed the importance for the Company of events that have occurred since the close of the fiscal year.

In February 1965 the Belgian State concluded with the Congolese State an agreement aimed at the transfer to the latter of the shareholdings previously held by the Government of the ex-Belgian Congo. This transfer, which in no way affects the mining rights of Union Minière, makes the Democratic Republic of the Congo a very large shareholder in the company.

Taking into account the surrender of 12,500 Union Minière shares to the Congolese State by the Katanga Company, the Congo now holds 222,950 full shares, 66,062 debentures carrying a voting right, and a share certificate entitling her to 165,000 votes at company meetings. She thus has an 18% shareholding in the capital and a voting power of 24.5%. This is a position that justifies adequate representation on the board of directors.

The dissolution of the Katanga Special Committee implies certain mutations within the General Council, which previously included members appointed by this Committee or elected on its proposal.

The founder companies and principal shareholders submitted for election at this meeting four directors and one auditor proposed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

New Board

The new board of directors is composed as follows:

- *Louis Wallef, President of the Board of Directors and of the Permanent Committee.
- *Maurice Van Weyenbergh, Vice-president, principal managing director, president of the Management Committee, Elisabethville.
- *Richard Terwagne, Managing director.
Jean Verdussen, Managing director.
- Gerard Assignon, Managing director for Africa.
- Lord Clitheroe, P.C., Director.
- *Lucien de Beco, Director.
- Marcel De Merre, Director.
- André de Spirlet, Director.
- Chief Lumanga, Director.
- Boniface Mwepu, Director.
- Cyrille Nzau, Director.
- Sir Mark Turner, Director.
- *Capt. Charles Waterhouse, M.C., D.L., Director.

*Member of the Permanent Committee.

Honorary Directors: Edgar Van de Straeten, honorary president of the Board of Directors; Jules Cousin, honorary president of the Management Committee.

Commenting upon this election, the President, Mr. Van der Straeten, welcomed this happy event which is the co-operation being established in the best spirit between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and our company.

He informed the meeting that, holding his own directorship from the Katanga Special Committee, he was placing it at the disposal of the meeting as from

that day and would not seek re-election.

Furthermore, Mr. Van der Straeten stated that at the meeting to be held the same afternoon he would propose to the board, in full agreement with the main shareholders — the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, the Société Générale de Belgique, and the Katanga Company — the appointment of Mr. Louis Wallef as his successor in the post of president.

The board also decided at this meeting on the appointment to the vice-presidency of Mr. Van Weyenbergh, who will moreover retain his present post as managing director and president of the Management Committee in Elisabethville.

Results of the 1964 Financial Year

The balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the 1964 financial year were approved at the shareholders' meeting. They show a net profit of 566 million Belgian francs for 1964) as compared with 372 million in 1963).

The gross operating results, which were favoured by the good market conditions, amounted to 3,390 million Belgian francs, an important increase as compared with those of the preceding year (2,035m. Belgian francs).

However, the net profit was unfavourably influenced by the monetary regulations (dual rate of exchange) still in force in the Congo despite the announcements that they were to be no more than a temporary measure and despite the urgent requests made by the company to have them suppressed or reduced. For our company alone in 1964 they meant a deduction of 1,560,000,000 Belgian francs, i.e. 54% of the operating profits after taxation and payment of export duties.

On the balance-sheet the profit for the year 1964, added to the profit brought forward from the previous year, makes a total sum of 930,000,000, largely composed of non-transferable Congolese francs. As was the case previously, it was decided at the general meeting to carry forward this sum. The board will continue its efforts with the highest authorities in the Congo to obtain as soon as possible the transfer of the foreign currency needed to remunerate the investments.

The Congolese Government, which has become a large shareholder in the main undertakings in the Congo, and notably in Union Minière, now has, as the president pointed it out, a direct interest in a return to conditions of activity compatible with the principles of sound economic management.

As for the balance of the 1961 fiscal year dividend (800 Belgian francs per full share, or 80 Belgian francs per tenth part) after deduction of the account (350 B.f. per full share or 35 B.f. per tenth part) paid on November 20, 1964 by means of shareholdings returns from outside the Congo, the president informed the shareholders that the board of directors would make every endeavour to pay out before the end of the year if not the total balance at least part of it.

Other excerpts from the Chairman's Statement

Report on the 1964 Fiscal Year.— The president stressed the contrast between this report and those for previous years.

(Concluded on page 628)

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER

INCREASED PROFITS

The Corporation had a successful year in all the main branches of its operations. The gold mines of the Group increased their output by over a million ounces of gold to the record figure of 10.6 million ounces and this increase was accompanied by a substantial rise in the profits of most of the mining companies. The demand for diamonds was strong throughout the year and the Central Selling Organisation again established a record for the value of diamonds sold. There was a recovery in the demand for copper, which enabled the copper mines of the Group to restore the cuts previously made in sales and to dispose of the abnormal stockpile which had been accumulated during the period that these cuts were in force. The exceptionally high level of activity which was maintained in the South African economy throughout the year benefited the coal mining industry and most of the Corporation's industrial investments.

All these favourable factors contributed to enable the Corporation and its subsidiaries to make a consolidated profit of £13,730,000 compared with £11,822,000 in the previous year. The final dividend was raised by 2s. per share to a total of 12s. per share for the year.

SWAZILAND

The first deliveries of iron ore from the mine of the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company were made at the beginning of 1965, thus bringing to a successful conclusion a remarkable story of international co-operation. Before this ore could be delivered, not only did the mine have to be brought to production by our Group but a railway had to be constructed by the Swaziland Administration, very substantial additions had to be made to the harbour facilities at Lourenco Marques by the Portuguese authorities, and specially-designed ore carriers had to be constructed in a Japanese shipyard for a Norwegian shipper. These operations were successfully completed in time to allow the first delivery of ore to be made on the due date.

STEEL PROJECT

During the year we took a firm decision to proceed with the establishment by Highveld Development Company of a steel and vanadium plant at Witbank, at an initial capital cost of about £35 million. The lead in this venture will be taken, in partnership with others, by the Corporation itself. Anglo American Industrial Corporation through Scarw Metals Limited, has a 10 per cent share in Highveld and will no doubt follow this up.

The Highveld project will be by far the largest venture outside the mining field that the Corporation has ever embarked upon. It is intended to commence production in 1968, at an initial rate of 350,000 tons of finished steel and 18 million lb. of vanadium pentoxide and to expand the plant to bring it up to an output of 600,000 tons of finished steel and 25 to 30 million lb. of vanadium pentoxide by the mid-1970's.

CARLTON CENTRE

Our most significant investment in the field of real estate is the Carlton Centre project, in which our partners are the South African Breweries Limited. Five city blocks in the centre of Johannesburg have been acquired for this development which will include shops, offices, apartments and an hotel of international standard. The recent approval by the Administrator of the Transvaal to the closure of portions of the streets intersecting four of these blocks will provide an exceptional opportunity for imaginative planning.

SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

For the third year in succession, in 1964, the South African economy was very prosperous. During the three years 1962-64, manufacturing production increased by 39 per cent and the gross national product by 26 per cent in real terms. This growth has been accompanied by increases in productivity which made possible very substantial increases in the wages of both White and non-White workers without creating serious inflationary pressures.

In the last few months unmistakable signs have emerged that the country has reached a point where the rate of growth of the last few years may no longer be sustained. In particular there has emerged an acute shortage of skilled labour, as a result of which wages have, for the first time in many years, begun to rise faster than productivity, and certain key railway lines and harbour facilities have become seriously overloaded, leading to congestion and delays in the moving of goods. Both these factors, particularly the first, are calculated to produce inflation, and it is not surprising that since the middle of 1964 prices and costs have been rising sharply.

Because of the vital importance of the gold mining industry, which still provides well over a third of the country's exports, South Africa, less than any other country, can contemplate inflation with equanimity. In the short term this means that it is essential that the rate of economic expansion should be slowed down to accord with the rate at which scarce resources can be expanded, and every effort must be made to step up the supply of skilled manpower by means of immigration and training. It is to be hoped that it will not only be the private sector of the economy which will be required to exercise restraint. The level of public expenditure is a key factor in this situation and should be limited to the most essential projects. Certainly, this is not a time to embark on major public development projects which are not designed to overcome bottlenecks in the economy, but are breaking entirely new ground.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

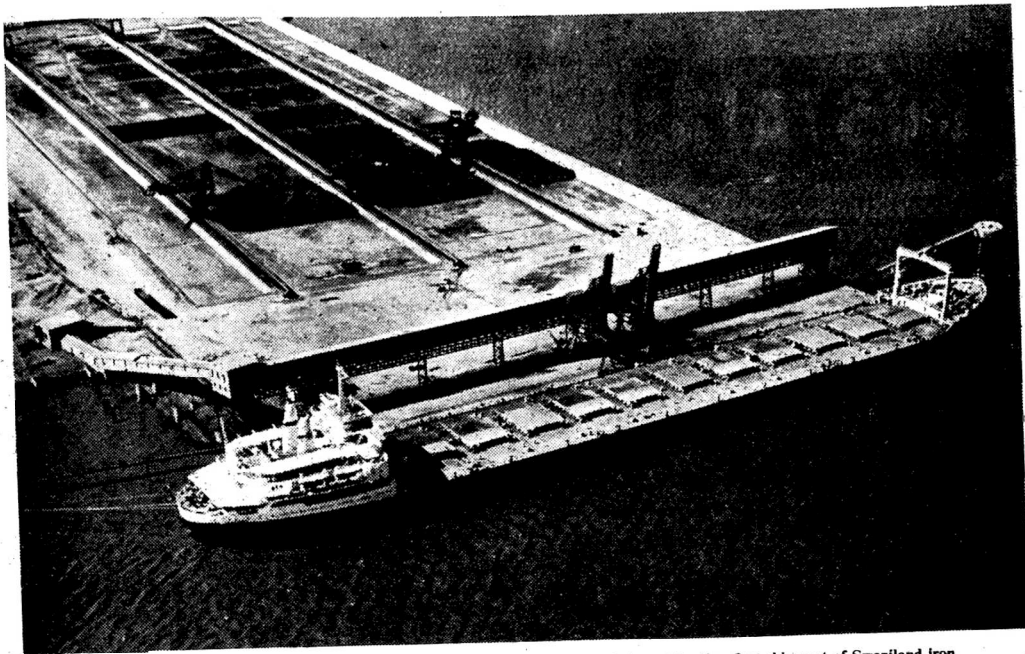
Naturally, everyone wants to avoid, as far as possible, an economic policy of "stop-go", and although I am not sufficiently optimistic to believe that an economy can always be made to grow at a steady rate, it does seem to me that our present difficulties would have been much less had the country's economy not been encouraged to grow at a rate beyond our means.

I think that all of us nowadays accept a wide measure of government control of the economy as inevitable and right. But wise control is very difficult in the absence of market indicators. The trouble with non-market techniques of control is not only that they distort and obstruct the free flow of goods and services but that they leave the controllers in ignorance about the true economic pressures. Paradoxically, therefore, the operation of controls reduces the capacity of the controllers to make the best decisions.

ZAMBIA

On 6th May the Government of the Republic of Zambia announced its decision to continue to assess royalties on the basis of The British South Africa Company formula, but at the same time made it known that it would consider concessions in the case of mines operating at a loss and new mines. We have made application for relief of royalties in the case of Bancroft Mines Limited which has been operating at a substantial loss, and have also made representation that royalties payable by Rhokana and Nchanga should be based on the prices received from our customers and not on the London Metal Exchange price. There is a clause in the licences granted to these companies which permits the owners of the mineral rights to substitute alternative bases for royalties if the London Metal Exchange price becomes unsuitable or inequitable.

The possession not only of great mineral wealth but of a highly developed mining industry gives Zambia a considerable advantage in its economic planning. Provided that the present stability and administrative efficiency continue and foreign capital is admitted on reasonable terms, private foreign investment should be available to Zambia on a scale which will make a very substantial contribution to the country's development. In these circumstances the Anglo American Corporation Group will certainly continue to increase its investments in Zambia, both in the mining field and in other appropriate industries.



M.V. Inayama at Matola Wharf (Lourenco Marques) shortly after completion of loading first shipment of Swaziland iron ore for Japan.

RHODESIA

In Rhodesia, too, there has been a marked economic recovery and a good deal of new development has taken place. The Anglo American Corporation Group has followed up its investment in the large-scale irrigation scheme at Hippo Valley and in April 1965, following the formation of Charter Consolidated Limited, an integration was arranged of The British South Africa Company's assets in Rhodesia with the Rhodesian assets of Zambian Anglo American and other companies of our Group. The amalgamated company, Anglo American Corporation Rhodesia Limited, now holds most of our investments in Rhodesia and is well placed to play an important part in the development of Rhodesia in the fields of mining, timber, citrus and finance. Active prospecting work was continued in Rhodesia throughout the year and two small gold mining prospects are at present being opened up and several others are being examined.

Although the economic position in Rhodesia has improved considerably, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory because the inflow of capital from outside, which is so necessary to a country at Rhodesia's stage of development, is not taking place and, as a result, investment is lagging. This may be attributed very largely to the political uncertainty arising from the dispute between the Rhodesian and British governments regarding independence for Rhodesia. There appears to be no possibility of a quick or simple solution to this dispute, or to the underlying problem of Rhodesia's constitution. Time, patience and economic development are needed and in the meanwhile there is nothing to be gained for either side by precipitating a crisis.

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED

Charter Consolidated Limited (Charter) is a powerful investment company with assets widely spread in Africa, North America and elsewhere, and is well placed to pursue new business in many parts of the world.

Unlike Anglo American Corporation, which is a South African company and has, and intends to keep, the great bulk of its business in South Africa, Charter will invest chiefly outside South Africa, and to a certain extent outside the African continent. This does not exclude the possibility of the company sometimes accepting participations in projects in South Africa.

Charter intends to invest to an important extent, though not exclusively, in the field of mining and as it is not practicable to build up a large technical mining staff in London divorced from any major mining activities, Anglo American Corporation has been appointed as technical advisers to Charter. South Africa leads the world in many spheres in mining technology, so that this link will place an asset of the greatest value at the disposal of Charter, while it will open up opportunities, important to both the Corporation and South Africa as a whole, for the export of technical skill and knowledge. Charter will give Anglo American Corporation the opportunity to participate, on a relatively minor scale, in the projects in which the Corporation's technical skill is to be used and it is to be hoped that South Africa's foreign exchange position will be such that it will usually be possible to take up such participations.

One of the first areas to which Charter has turned its attentions is Australia and in order to be able to provide technical services in accordance with its agreement Anglo American Corporation is in the process of opening a small office in that country.

NORTH AMERICA

The Corporation's subsidiary company in New York has proved to be a useful source of information and new business contacts in North America, where the Group's main investment is in Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited.

This company, which produces principally copper and zinc from complex deposits in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in Canada, had a very profitable year and continues to be successful in the discovery and development of replacement reserves in the neighbourhood of existing workings. In addition, it is participating in a number of prospecting ventures in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Arizona and New Mexico. Arrangements have also been made for the Hudson Bay company to participate in the further exploration of a large deposit of very high-grade iron ore on Baffin Island, well within the Arctic Circle. The mining of this deposit would present special problems and its feasibility is being studied.

The full statement and the report and accounts are obtainable from 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

Company Report

COSTAIN



The Standard Bank in Salisbury was recently completed by Richard Costain (Africa) Ltd.

REPORTS NEW RECORDS IN CENTENARY YEAR

THE Annual General Meeting of Richard Costain Limited will be held on 23rd June in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E.

THE GROUP Trading Profit of £1,053,477 for the year 1964 exceeds by £76,952 the corresponding figure for 1963. It gives me special pleasure in this, our Centenary Year, to announce this new record in our trading results by which we have broken into seven figures of profit before taxation but after deducting all other charges.

After providing for Taxation and the Interests of Minority Shareholders in Subsidiaries the Net Profit applicable to Richard Costain Limited amounted to £593,285, an increase of 13% compared with £525,016 for 1963. Your Board are, therefore, able to recommend a Final Dividend of 12% on the Ordinary Shares which makes a total of 20% for the year, as compared with 18% for 1963. The increased net dividend is covered 2.9 times by the year's earnings compared with 2.8 times in 1963.

UNITED KINGDOM

Turnover of both the Building and the Civil Engineering Divisions showed an increase over that achieved in the previous year. A further overall increase is expected in 1965.

Building: The range of contracts which have been awarded to us includes shopping centres, office blocks and flats for both private developers and Local Authorities, hospitals, schools, laboratories, factories, depôts and accommodation for H.M. Forces as well as other contracts with the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Civil Engineering: Roadworks have continued to form an important part of our home activities. The Chiswick/Langley section of the M.4 Motorway has been completed satisfactorily and was officially opened on 24th March, 1965; it is expected that the Severn Bridge/Almondsbury section will be opened in the Spring of 1966. A further roadwork and bridges contract has been awarded to us in association with Higgs and Hill, Limited, for the construction of the Eton Windsor Relief Road, where we are undertaking the Buckinghamshire section.

Airfields also form a regular pattern of our work; contracts are currently placed in hand at Stornoway, Leeds, Castle Donington, Southampton and London Airport. Good progress is being maintained on these contracts.

Housing: The number of private houses built, sold and occupied during the year has shown a small increase over 1963. We are equipped to continue this advance, but the most serious limiting factor in the provision of houses is the restriction of the necessary finance to owner/occupiers.

Concrete: The capacity of Costain Concrete Company, Ltd., was increased by our acquisition in July, 1964, of Shockcrete Products, Limited. The demand for the specialised products has improved.

Siporex: The demand for Siporex products continued to improve during 1964 and it is expected that a second factory will be in production by the end of 1965 to meet this situation. A major contract for over 800 all-Siporex houses was awarded to us in association with W. & C. French, Limited, by the Basildon Development Corporation.

OVERSEAS

Europe: Our business interests in Europe continue to grow. A joint company has been formed to manufacture mortar in Belgium. Another joint company is being registered in Holland to exploit our Jack-block system on the Continent.

Australia: Turnover in Australia increased in 1964, and an adequate volume of new work has been obtained for 1965. Your Board are fully confident that in the longer term this should prove to be a profitable area of operation.

Nigeria: During the year the Ahmadu Bello Stadium, Kaduna, has been brought to completion as has also the major pre-stressed concrete road bridge at Wuya, where we are still occupied on extensive river works. Further contracts have been secured for the construction of teacher training colleges, extensions to universities and for several factories and other industrial and commercial buildings. Costain (West Africa), Limited, is securing an adequate volume of new work in an area where the availability of funds for capital development is limited.

Central Africa: The financial results for the year again show improvement. Work during the year was mainly centred in Zambia and Bechuanaland, although the opencast mining work in Rhodesia was maintained at the same level as in 1963.

Zambia achieved its independence in October, 1964, and the new Government's development programme has greatly increased the prospects for substantial turnover in that country; the effects of which will be seen during the next three years.

In Bechuanaland progress on the construction of the capital at Gaborone proceeded to schedule. This enabled the Bechuanaland Government to move its administration from Mafeking early in February, 1965. A substantial volume of new work remains to be completed at Gaborone.

Tanzania: Work on the Nyumba Ya Mungu Dam continues satisfactorily. This contract is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1966.

The chairman also reviews the Group's interests in the Argentine, Canada, The Republic of Guinea, the Maldivé Islands, the Middle East, Pakistan and the U.S.A.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The years 1965 and 1966 will be a period of consolidation during which we shall be developing the property investment side, Siporex housing and our Dredging Division, while at the same time continuing the planned and calculated diversification of our organisation. Although our turnover in Building and Civil Engineering contracts will increase, the impact of rising costs will reduce margins. It is hoped, however, that the increase in efficiency will enable us to meet this situation without a set back in our profits. Therefore it is not anticipated that the profits for 1965 or 1966 will be appreciably greater than those for 1964. The long range prospects of the Group justify the sober confidence of the Board.

Company Report

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited

The Parent Company of the Blue Circle Group

Earnings Reach A New Peak in 1964

New Sales Records Established at Home and Abroad

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS LIMITED will be held on June 24 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by Mr. J. A. E. REISS, B.E.M. (Chairman and Managing Director) which accompanied the report and accounts sent to stockholders.

Accounts

Once again I wish to draw your attention to the capital expenditure of our Group. Expenditure during 1964 amounted to £13,605,750 and during the nineteen years since the last war we have expended on capital account £108,788,024; during the same nineteen years we have provided out of profits £56,585,143 for depreciation and transferred £17,029,580 to fixed assets replacement reserve, a total of £73,614,723, which is equivalent to 67½ per cent. of the outlay.

The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited holds the entire ordinary capital of The British Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited and Alpha Cement Limited, so a clearer picture of our past year's working in the United Kingdom is produced by combining the results of these three companies than is shown in the consolidated accounts, which include not only companies not engaged in the manufacture and sale of Portland Cement, but also our overseas interests. The figures to the nearest thousand pounds are as follows:—

The excess of trading income over expenditure after deducting directors' and trustees' emoluments, share issue expenses and subvention payments to subsidiaries, increased by £2,584,000 to a new record figure of £13,996,000. The net surplus before providing for taxation was £13,109,000, an increase of £3,157,000.

Provision for taxation increased by £1,871,000 to £6,089,000; the allocation for replacement of fixed assets was £926,500, which is the amount of the investment allowances, in terms of tax, as compared with £701,000 a year ago, leaving available for appropriations and payment of dividends £6,093,000, which was £1,060,000 more than in 1963. An amount of £2,790,000 has been transferred to unappropriated profit as compared with £2,108,000 a year ago.

There remained in the accounts of the parent company £3,303,000, or £378,000 more than in 1963, available for payment of dividends and the distribution on the ordinary stock of 10 per cent. for the year, an increase of 1.36 per cent. (after adjustment for the

capitalization in June, 1964) over that of the previous year, is proposed.

Past Year

1964 was a year of quite remarkably good building weather, and this enabled us to beat all records for deliveries at Home by topping the 10,000,000 ton mark for the first time. We were only able to do this by grinding up nearly 1,000,000 tons of clinker that we had accumulated during the bad Winter of the previous year.

Our Sand and Gravel Division showed a very satisfactory increase in profits and the numerous special products that we make for the building trade all turned in improved results although several of them still require further time before they will be able to make a substantial contribution to profits.

This Year

I still feel confident that the demands upon us from the building industry will continue to increase although not at the rate which we experienced last year. There may well be a temporary falling off in demand by the beginning of next year owing to a variety of factors, the chief ones being the lack of funds available for would-be purchasers of houses and the effect that the reduced value of the investment allowance under the corporation tax system may have on industrial building. These factors together with the distinct possibility of general deflation at the same time can well have a marked, if only temporary, effect upon what I still feel is a very rosy future for your Company. We are making every effort to increase our capacity as quickly as possible.

Overseas Companies

Once again I am pleased to be able to tell you that the companies overseas in which we are interested established a new sales record amounting to just over four million tons. Our interests overseas date from 1912 and these investments are an integral part of our over-all operations.

In the course of his review of the Group's overseas interests, the chairman said:

In Kenya we are shareholders in The East African Portland Cement Company, Limited, which, in spite of a further slowing down in the construction industry, succeeded in increasing its trading profit.

Our other interest is in the British Standard Portland

Cement Company Limited, which operates a 400,000 tons vertical kiln plant at Mombasa. This company increased its export trade considerably and recorded a very satisfactory year's operation. To cater for the rising demand, an order has been placed for the supply of a new 250,000 tons rotary kiln. Through this company we are participating in a new 130,000 ton works which is being erected near Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. This plant will be in operation next year.

Our Rhodesian subsidiary, The Salisbury Portland Cement Company Limited, again increased its share of a depressed market. Until the political future of Rhodesia is clarified, conditions in the building industry there are likely to become increasingly difficult.

Conclusion

I am as confident as ever in the long-term future of your Company. However, the recent Finance Bill, if it goes through Parliament in its present form, will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on profits in the immediate future. During the last few months there have been significant cost increases, many of which are quite out of our control, and coupled with this is the reduction in the net value of capital allowances and in double tax relief on overseas income as a consequence of corporation tax.

The future of your Company depends on expansion overseas just as much as at home, and it would indeed be a disaster for the country if British Industry was to be kept in a strait jacket as far as overseas investment is concerned and thus leave the field clear for foreign competitors.

Power Securities Corporation Limited

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Power Securities Corporation held last Thursday the CHAIRMAN, Sir Andrew M. MacTaggart, said:

"I have to inform you that since my statement was issued Sir Ralph Stevenson, G.C.M.G., having attained age 70 on 16th May, decided to resign from the board as at that date. Mr. E. H. Ball, C.B.E., who retired from the board of Associated Electrical Industries, Limited, last month, has decided to retire from this board also, and his resignation becomes effective at the end of this meeting".

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman also stated:

"In January, 1966, it will be fifty years since I first joined Balfour, Beatty & Company, Limited, and I feel that would be a fitting time for me to retire from the Power Securities Corporation and its group of companies.

"Agreement has been reached with my colleagues on the board of the Power Securities Corporation that Lord Renwick of Coombe, K.B.E., will succeed me as Chairman of the Corporation, and Sir Kenneth Hague, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., will become Deputy Chairman".

Selection Trust

MINING FINANCE AND EXPLORATION

Results for Year ended March 31st, 1965

	£	(1964) £
Revenue, less expenses, of the Company and its subsidiaries was	4,910,160	3,987,002
Taxation amounted to	2,278,996	1,926,814
	2,631,164	2,060,188
Interest of outside shareholders in profits of subsidiaries was	140,425	71,833
leaving	£2,490,739	£1,988,355
	£	£
This amount has been applied as follows:—		
Transferred to Reserves or Surplus	1,005,910	589,189
Ordinary dividend of 3s. 0d. per share (1964, 2s. 9d.) less tax	1,484,829	1,399,166
	£2,490,739	£1,988,355

Exploration expenditure of £447,255 (1964, £414,445) was charged to Exploration Reserve.

Recovery of £159,390 (1964, £106,234) in the value of certain investments was credited to Investment Reserve.

Freehold property in London was re-valued at £900,000 and the resulting surplus of £827,847 credited to Capital Reserve.

Consolidated Net Assets

	£	£
Quoted investments at book values	6,076,912	5,865,232
Unquoted investments at book values	360,774	161,893
Net current assets	3,141,112	2,722,708
Other assets less other liabilities	2,393,163	1,582,419
Outside interests in subsidiaries	(1,973,380)	(1,879,667)
	9,998,581	8,452,585
Appreciation of investments over book values*	44,910,557	38,038,705
Total Net Assets	£54,909,138	£46,491,290

* Taking quoted investments at Stock Exchange prices and the unquoted investments at arbitrary valuation.

Analysis of Assets and Income

	% of Assets	% of Income
U.S.A. & Canada	50	23
Ghana & Sierra Leone	9	30
South Africa	18	17
South-West Africa	12	17
Zambia	3	4
Rhodesia	2	3
United Kingdom	6	6
	100%	100%

The above percentages take into account both direct and indirect interests in the countries concerned and are necessarily only approximate.

Principal Interests

American Metal Climax	Tsumeb Corporation
Bikita Minerals	Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Western Deccala
Palabora Mining Company	Western Holdings
Roan Selection Trust	
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	

Copies of the annual report of Selection Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1965, may be obtained from the Company's Transfer Office at 4 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2



Beef: a safe investment in Rhodesia

After the Argentine and Australia, Rhodesia has probably the best potential for export beef production in the world, but is as yet largely undeveloped.

PHILLIPS REPORT 1964.

Rhodesian herds are increasing and now number over three and a half million head. Rhodesian beef is welcomed in the meat markets of the world. Moreover, the African continent, with a rising standard of living, will call for more and more beef.

Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia

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

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over backwards

to meet your

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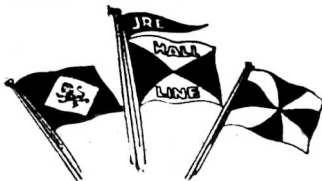
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SEE HOW WE SAIL: Monthly sailings from London and Middlesbrough to East African ports (via Mediterranean) and to Beira (via The Cape). Cargo to Rhodesia can go by rail from Beira or Port Elizabeth.

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 if inducement MTWARA

	Closing	Glasgow	*Sch. Wales	B'head
ADVENTURER		—	June 8	June 15
† HEREFORDSHIRE		June 16	June 21	June 29
§ CITY OF PRETORIA		June 30	July 5	July 13

* if inducement. † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR).
 § also calls PORT SUDAN and ADEN.

also by arrangement
RED SEA PORTS:—
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN, MASSAWA, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI, BERBERA and ADEN

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

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Loading Brokers:
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 LIVERPOOL 2**

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

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, June 10, 1965

Vol. 41 No. 2122

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52s. yearly post free

HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

JOINT SERVICE



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

Vessel
PLAINS MAN

Glasgow	18. June	Birkenhead	129 June
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: If inducement. * With or without transhipment.
† Closing 28 June for Mauritius.

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

Vessel
JOURNALIST

Glasgow	7 July	Birkenhead	16 July
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Pretence of Unity Dropped by Kenya Ministers

**FURTHER TO
OUR LETTER OF
18th ULT . . .**



. . . we regret to inform you that we don't want your stupid old paper kites. We make better ones ourselves—and anyway we usually prefer to spend our money on tennis rackets and boxing gloves nowadays . . .

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PRETENCE that independent Kenya is a happy one-party State, led by a Cabinet free from personal, tribal and doctrinal rivalries — a pretence which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has steadfastly declined to endorse—should have been shattered by recent events. It is safe to predict, however, that the damaging exposure of the past few weeks will be quickly covered by the politicians, journalists, broadcasters, and other publicists in Africa and the Western world who are more concerned to uphold the African myths of their own creation than to admit the truth and make it known. The *claqueurs* could not have acted more promptly to divert attention from weaknesses in the State structure which seriously threaten its existence — thus repeating their manoeuvres at the time of last year's army mutiny. Immediate British intervention at that time in response to the appeals of a very frightened Cabinet almost certainly frustrated the intention of some very well-known political personalities to ally themselves with the military malcontents.

Now it has been the turn of ambitious political dissidents, some pro-Communists prominent among them, to bring into the open their bid for dominance in the hierarchy. That several senior Ministers were bitterly antagonistic to one another had long been known in ever-widening circles, for some of them had not troubled to hide their contempt for colleagues whom they often named in private conversations, even with some Europeans. When they began to denounce Cabinet colleagues in public, sometimes by name and sometimes by scarcely veiled implication, local newspapers (which have to exercise

great prudence in their reporting if they are to escape a very real risk of suppression) could quote statements which differed little if at all from those which had been privately current for months. It has been very noticeable that in most of the news telegrams from Kenya published in Britain of late the effect has been minimized by the interpolation of assurances that President Kenyatta is wise, far-seeing, and in complete control.

* * *

Such affirmations are, however, not reconcilable with his choice of Mr. Odinga as his Vice-President. Who will argue that that nomination was wise now that the Head of State has been driven to remove his deputy from the leadership of the delegation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, not with the customary excuse of diplomatic indisposition, but undisguisedly because his speeches have flagrantly contradicted those of Mzee Kenyatta himself? Who can say that it was far-sighted to select for the second office in the State a man who had frequently boasted of his financial and other relations with Communist leaders and has now told his tribal followers that "Communism is food to me"? If the ostensible master of Kenya had in fact such autocratic power as his associates have wanted others to believe, would he have picked as his chief lieutenant a militant demagogue whose injudicious declamations might at any time inconvenience the Government, embarrass the President, anger the majority of the party, and alarm and discourage investors?

* * *

The answer, of course, is that "Jaramogi" was made Vice-President (to the chagrin of other contenders for the title) because he is a

Luo with great influence in that tribe, which he did more than any other man to bring into alliance with the Kikuyu; because he had disbursed for party and other purposes scores of thousands of pounds admittedly received from Communist sources, without which finance the Kenya African National Union could not have attained its position of paramountcy and Kenya could not have lost its Parliamentary Opposition; and because for these and other reasons the President deemed it prudent both to keep on good terms with and have under close personal surveillance a man whom it would have been dangerous to offend. The partnership of convenience was obviously not based on unity, personal or political, or on that spirit of *harambee* (togetherness) which the "Father of the Nation" invokes in almost every speech. Whereas Mzee loses no opportunity of proclaiming Kenya's non-alignment in international affairs, his second-in-command is equally emphatic in praising Communism. Yet he was to have been the Cabinet spokesman at the conclave of Commonwealth leaders which is to open in London today week!

* * *

Disunity has now been paraded not only within the ranks of Kenya's Cabinet but between Kenya and Uganda over the convoy of Chinese arms seized by Government order as it passed through

Differences with Neighbour States.

Kenya on its way from Tanzania to Uganda. Had there been normal friendliness and trust between the neighbouring States the incident would assuredly have been treated as a regrettable but understandable piece of inefficiency and unintentional discourtesy due to the inexperience of a junior officer. Instead, it was given maximum emphasis and publicity and, after discussions lasting several days and involving numerous Ministers and a flight to Nairobi by Prime Minister Obote, Uganda was made to submit to abject humiliation — which was farcically blended with assurances of mutual regard and esteem. Demonstrations of disunity within Kenya have thus been matched by demonstrations of disunity with Uganda. Differences with Tanzania had already been exhibited by the rejection of arms from Communist Russia when such weapons had been discharged in Dar es Salaam from the same vessel only a few days earlier; by a refusal to have Communist military instructors when Tanzania had welcomed them; and by a decision not to permit Mr. Chou-En-Lai, Prime Minister of Communist China,

to follow his visit to Tanzania with one to Kenya, as he wished. Only those who are blind to events, deaf to the public pronouncements of competitive and mutually hostile politicians, or so brainwashed by propaganda as to be uninfluenced by whatever happens can fail to recognize the significance of the realities now revealed.

Statements Worth Noting

"Perhaps the Church's greatest contribution to the new nations is its fostering of authentic family life".—The Rev. J. S. Kingsnorth.

"Kenya's forest estate now covers some four million acres".—Mr. S. O. Ayodo, Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife.

"We have rejected the Western capitalist system and the Eastern Communist system".—Mr. T. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

"Kenya raises about £13m. a year from taxes on income and capital and £22m. from taxes on consumption and production".—Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Finance Minister.

"Foreign aid should be recognized as a form of distributive justice. As in a domestic economy, it should be made from a sense of justice and solidarity".—Miss Barbara Ward.

"By 1969 I want to see 100,000 visitors each staying 14 days in Tanzania. That would mean an expenditure of nearly £10m.".—Sheikh Idris Abdul-Wakil, Minister of Information and Tourism.

"We can produce a cadre of boxers of world or Commonwealth standard in four to five years. If Nigeria did it in four years, I see no reason why we in Northern Rhodesia cannot".—Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Health.

"Insistence on at least one local director on a board applies only when Zambian Government loan funds have been granted to establish factories or for other undertakings".—Mr. A. D. Figov, of Luanshya, Zambia.

"The size of Kenya's unemployment problem will be appreciated if you consider that those of all races employed in wage-paying industries number only 540,000 out of a population exceeding nine millions—and in addition there are about 100,000 school-leavers every year looking for employment".—Mr. E. M. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services.

"Why should an individual choose a political career in the expectation that the public will make it possible for him to pursue it? Others may have a vocation for other things without expecting public subscription. We are well on the way to creating for ourselves the intolerable incubus of being ruled by professional politicians. If we accept this we may have signed the death warrant of our democracy".—Major-General Sir Edward Spears.

"If the country can make it possible for every child from rich home or from poor home to have education at the cost each can afford it will have rendered a greater service to the whole society than by waiting until the country can give education free to all children. In short, the Government attaches greater importance to universality of education, at whatever cost to the taxpayer".—Mr. G. Mutiso, Assistant Minister for Education in Kenya.

Commons Debates Rhodesian Independence

Sympathetic Speech of Secretary for Commonwealth Relations

SYMPATHY FOR RHODESIA and rejection of advice to pursue extreme courses of action against that country marked the speech of MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, when he opened a debate on Commonwealth and Colonial affairs in the House of Commons before Parliament rose for the Whitsun recess.

He said, *inter alia*:—

"Since we came into office last October, H.M. Government have been continuously and intensely concerned with the search for a solution to the difficult problem of Rhodesia. My own visit with the Lord Chancellor to Rhodesia was an earnest of our determination to find a way forward in a situation which remained intractable. As the Prime Minister said at the time, it was of vital importance to Rhodesia, ourselves, and the whole Commonwealth to do so.

"On my return I was not altogether without hopes of working towards an acceptable solution. Our exchanges with the Prime Minister of Rhodesia have continued. Progress was naturally retarded during the election campaign in Rhodesia, but we have remained in contact with Mr. Smith, and I do not think that the prospects of negotiation have been adversely affected by the elections.

Britain's "Genuine Attempt to Negotiate"

"The Prime Minister told the House on April 29 of our readiness to seek a negotiated settlement with the Rhodesian Government. We have now asked our High Commissioner in Salisbury to resume discussions with Mr. Smith with a view to these negotiations being profitably carried forward. For our part, this represents a genuine attempt to explore every possibility of reaching a just and lasting solution.

"We are under no illusions that the answer will be easy to find, but we believe that Mr. Smith is sincere in his wish to seek a solution by negotiation if at all possible.

"The grant of independence to Rhodesia is the responsibility of the British Government and Parliament. This was recognized by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their meeting in London last year. We fully understand the anxiety of many of our friends here and in the Commonwealth, but we hope that they too will understand that, if a peaceful and lasting solution is to be found which will win the support of all peoples in Rhodesia, it can only be through a process of delicate and realistic negotiation.

"H.M. Government are frequently urged to pursue extreme courses of action against Rhodesia. Those who advocate such courses have either not considered their appalling consequences to Rhodesia and to other countries or they are for political reasons exploiting the situation to their own ends without the slightest regard for the races in Rhodesia. The concern of H.M. Government and I am sure of the whole House is for the safety and the welfare of all the peoples in Rhodesia.

"H.M. Government are also aware, and have been at pains to point out, that any hasty or ill-judged action by the Rhodesia Government would have disastrous consequences for that country. This is why we believe that the only possible course in order to reach a peaceful solution in Rhodesia is that of patient and realistic negotiation.

"We are also charged with treating Rhodesia differently from the way in which we dealt with other former Colonial territories in their progress to independence. The Rhodesia problem is without parallel. Rhodesia is the only territory for which we have a responsibility which has enjoyed the penultimate stage of constitutional development before independence—that is, full internal self-government—for a period of 42 years.

"This means that the Rhodesia Government have not been staffed or controlled by the Colonial Office. Their police force, armed forces and administration have all been under the control of the Rhodesia Government. These are the realities which must be borne in mind in any consideration of this difficult problem.

Patient Negotiation the Only Way

"There must be a willingness on all sides to discuss and compromise. We, for our part, shall continue, no matter what the difficulties, to seek an agreed solution through patient negotiation. In our judgment for the well-being of the peoples of Rhodesia there is no other way.

"I am encouraged in this search by the way in which patience and perseverance were rewarded in the difficult problem that confronted us when the Government took office last October over the mineral royalties dispute in Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia.

"The Northern Rhodesian Government had made it plain that they would not allow the Chartered Company to continue to draw copper royalties after independence. If the question were not settled by agreement by the time of independence, they intended to proceed immediately to hold a popular referendum on a constitutional amendment which would enable them to take over the company's mineral rights without compensation.

"When I was due to attend the Zambian independence celebrations the question was still wide open. Talks with the previous Government last September had failed because of the apparent unbridgeable gap between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Chartered Company. We did not take any different view from that of the previous administration on H.M. Government's position and responsibility in the matter.

"But we were not prepared to let this new African State enter into independence with a legacy which could jeopardize our relations with it from the outset. We took a decision therefore to offer a contribution towards a settlement. When I touched down at Lusaka airport on October 22 we had only 30 hours to go before independence, and we had to negotiate an agreement before the expiration of that time. Some brisk and realistic talking was done late at night and into the early hours of the morning.

"It was not easy for me, for the Zambian Ministers, or for the president of the Chartered Company. But I am glad to say that towards the end of the day, about four hours before the moment of independence, we agreed on the principles of the settlement which I reported to the House on November 24."

The Modern Commonwealth

Earlier in his speech Mr. Bottomley had said:—

"The Commonwealth of 1965 is very different from that of 1960. Starting with the independence of Nigeria in 1960, we have seen the emergence to independence and membership of the Commonwealth of a further 12 countries in Africa, Europe and the Caribbean. Two, Tanganyika and Zambia, have since joined in the United Republic of Tanzania.

"We now have a Commonwealth comprising 21 members and a population of about 750m. One person in four in the world lives in a Commonwealth country.

"In a dangerously divided world it is a priceless advantage that 21 such diverse nations can come together voluntarily in a basic spirit of friendship. Our association, a world in miniature, often reflects the divisions of the world at large. But we work together. We listen to each other even when we cannot agree. This softens the sharpest edges of our differences. It makes accessible great areas of co-operation which would otherwise remain closed to us.

"Personal contacts are the very roots of the special Commonwealth relationship. The Prime Minister will shortly be welcoming his colleagues to the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. But already since this Government came into office British Ministers have visited 16 of the 20 Commonwealth countries overseas. It has been my privilege to attend four Cabinet meetings in other countries. Nearly 100 Ministers have visited London, 14 of them Heads of Government.

"The Commonwealth receives 80% of our bilateral economic aids. Over 11,000 British experts are serving in developing Commonwealth countries, employed by overseas Governments or under contract to the Ministry of Overseas Development. The Commonwealth Development Corporation continues to occupy a vitally important place of our aid effort; along with its investment it provides valuable technical and managerial know-how.

"Much of the overseas trade by which we live has been

with the Commonwealth. But the proportion has been declining steadily in the last 13 years. In 1952 about 40% of our total exports went to the Commonwealth. Our percentage of total imports was near the same figure. Both percentages have dropped by roughly a quarter. Moreover, in absolute terms Britain has not been making a significant increase in her exports to the Commonwealth in the last five years. This is disturbing because of its implications not only for our trade but also for our general relations with the Commonwealth.

"We have under scrutiny what can be done to increase our trade with the Commonwealth. In recent years British exports to non-Commonwealth markets and imports from non-Commonwealth sources have both increased. But we have not been maintaining our share of the increasing imports into important Commonwealth markets, despite all our advantages there. One of the tasks that the Government have therefore set themselves is enlarging our share of Commonwealth imports by improving our competitiveness in their markets.

"Only if Britain can increase her exports will she be able to pay for her imports. The Commonwealth supplies about 30% of our imports and takes about 30% of our exports. There is plenty of room to increase our exports to the Commonwealth. Commonwealth trade amounts to almost 25% of free world trade. We must go all out to improve and increase Commonwealth trade.

"I turn to Africa. Whatever our party, all of us, I think, subscribe to the policy of leading our dependent territories as rapidly as possible to independence.

Mistakes and Failures

"Since 1960 Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Malawi, Zambia and the Gambia have all become independent. They have each sought and been granted by the common consent of their partners membership of the Commonwealth. Today African countries make up nearly half the overall membership of the Commonwealth association. They represent nearly half of the combined population of the 32 independent States in Africa south of the Sahara.

"There is nothing easier than to question the value of our relationship with our Commonwealth partners in Africa. We are asked why we tolerate attacks made on us and our policies from African quarters. Critics point to what they see as the failure of parliamentary democracy to take root and flourish on African soil. They ask what return, what practical benefits we gain from our unceasing efforts to help and advise our friends in sub-Saharan Africa.

"Such criticisms fail to take account of the enormous difficulties with which the leaders of the new Africa find themselves confronted as soon as they get their independence. It overlooks the very real and solid achievements there have been. It forgets that if there have been mistakes and failures that is not unique in Africa.

"Of course, we in Britain will go on having our ups and downs in our relationships with the Commonwealth countries in Africa. We should delude ourselves if we believed otherwise. These relationships cannot be settled and secure until a mutually satisfactory solution has been found to the burning problems which still concern everyone south of the Zambezi.

"About 200,000 of our own people are still living and working in Africa. Since 1937 we have increased our exports to what now comprises Commonwealth Africa from £22m. to over £200m. British investment in Commonwealth Africa is estimated at roughly £500m. Last year over 16,000 students from Commonwealth Africa were studying in Britain. Today there are about 1,500 teachers working in Commonwealth countries in Africa under British aid schemes.

"It remains the policy of H.M. Government to continue to give sympathetic help and support to our Commonwealth partners in Africa to the best of our ability and to our mutual advantage. In this way we can hope to go on playing our part in the achievement of stability and social and economic progress throughout the continent.

"But the future of our relations with Commonwealth Africa—perhaps the future of the Commonwealth itself—is largely dependent on finding satisfactory solutions to the problems of Southern Africa."

Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Speech

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME said (in part):—

"We no longer direct the Commonwealth. The attitude that Whitehall knows best receives a very lukewarm reception in modern Commonwealth circles. Nevertheless, the British Prime Minister at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is expected to make constructive proposals to help the progress of this association of sovereign and independent States.

"The rt. hon. gentleman mentioned the problem of Rhodesia

moving to the independence which all of us wants to see her gain. I would not add to or subtract a word from what he said. I think that he described the situation and in doing so received the support of both sides of the House.

"I was glad to hear him say that the Government's intention is to open up again negotiations with Mr. Smith with the aim of achieving a compromise which will lead to an honourable independence for that country, accepted by them and by us and acceptable to the Commonwealth.

"It is the desire of all hon. Members on both sides of the House to maximise Commonwealth trade and to assist in any action which will enable African and Asian members to stand on their own feet earlier than otherwise they could do. All Commonwealth countries look for more trade and more investment. While I was at the Commonwealth Office and since it can certainly be said that investment has been as important as trade.

"If action by Britain is to hit the target we must make a correct appreciation of what the Commonwealth is and what it is not. It is not a political or an economic bloc. Anyone who has been present at meetings of Finance Ministers or Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth is bound to have marked the change in the outlook of Commonwealth countries, old and new, in recent years. The whole Commonwealth is now consciously multilateral in outlook.

"The ambition of almost every Commonwealth country, in addition to selling its food and raw materials, is to industrialize and sell its manufactured goods. The emphasis is placed firmly therefore by every Commonwealth country on freedom to trade in all markets. The firm intention is to pursue these objectives through international organizations, particularly G.A.T.T. and U.N.C.T.A.D. and the opportunities which present themselves in the 'Kennedy round'. Australia must find new outlets in Japan, Canada must sell to the United States, Britain must sell in Europe, and the African countries must sell to each other.

"The main ambition of the Asian and African countries must be to match food production to population. Unless they can do that they will fail. By so doing they will raise the whole level of activity in great agricultural areas so that the purchasing power of the millions on the soil is increased and an internal market created.

Scramble to Industrialize

"There has been a scramble to industrialize in many countries of Asia and Africa which in a number of cases has unbalanced the economies of the countries concerned. A further ambition—this is particularly true of Africa—lies in the need to develop communications and sources of power for industrial expansion.

"To secure these basic objectives of policy my colleagues and I, particularly after the Montreal Conference in 1957, put education right in the front of our programme—education in the application of research, education in the art of administration, and the training of young people in all the Commonwealth countries. Applied knowledge makes all the difference between success and failure for a developing nation. It can convert malnutrition and inertia into vigour and self-reliance.

"Investment is fundamental to growth and the development of Commonwealth countries. I have wondered lately whether the Prime Minister understands how much reliance is placed on capital investment from Britain and the setback to development plans which will follow if the flow is curtailed. Commonwealth countries follow our Commonwealth debates very closely. They will remember that in a debate last year he urged that incentives should be given to private enterprise to cater for the industrial needs of the Commonwealth and to invest in the Commonwealth.

"What have we got instead?—the deterrents of the corporation tax and the abolition of the concessions for overseas trading corporations. I profoundly hope that the Prime Minister will tell us tonight of the Government's willingness to lessen the severe long-term effects of the present provisions of the Finance Bill on investment in the Commonwealth.

"O.E.C.D. has examined a proposal for a scheme to insure overseas investment against political risks. The hope is that this will be a multilateral scheme acceptable by the World Bank, Germany, the United States, and Japan have instituted schemes of their own. I think that these schemes are operating to the detriment of trading companies in Britain. Trade follows investment and aid, and if there is further delay our country will suffer. I hope therefore that the Government will seriously examine the possibility of adopting such an insurance scheme.

"Incidentally, I express great surprise when we are talking about development overseas at the absence of the rt. hon. lady (Mrs. Castle) who is responsible. Apparently she does not see fit to come to the Government front bench. I think that the Prime Minister might send for her to be present and hear what the House feels about development overseas.

"The market in Britain is of the greatest importance to the

(Continued on page 648)

U.N. Committee on Colonialism Meets in Africa

Incitement to Subversion at Sessions in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam

THE MISCHIEVOUS NATURE of the proceedings in Lusaka of the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism, evident from the brief telegraphic reports already published, is made clearer by the verbatim texts of various speeches which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has now received.

President Kaunda, who invited the committee to meet in Zambia, greeted its members with the challenge to "stop talking and start acting; action is required, not words". He continued:—

"But Mr. Smith has played his game very well up to now. He worked up the issue of a unilateral declaration of independence so much that at the home front he got support virtually from all white people. This U.D.I. campaign on the international level has had the effect of neutralizing counter-campaigns for majority rule because all concerned were busy trying to counter U.D.I. The net result has been no declaration of independence unilaterally, and many progressive Governments, organizations and people have sighed with relief.

Situation in Rhodesia

"In fact, what he actually wanted he has achieved even if for the time being only—white domination to continue. The present Constitution is as good as independence for the white electorate except in name. So long as people fear U.D.I. so much they will not talk of majority rule; nothing could fit Smith better.

"We in Zambia have been firm in our stand against Portugal, South Africa, and Rhodesia. Our views are not concerned with the paleness of the colour of those who rule Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa, or South West Africa. Our prime concern is the recognition of the importance of man the individual, whatever his colour.

"This has been ignored in the regimes of the countries I have just mentioned, and has resulted in the creation of second-class citizens, the degradation and oppression of many millions who have been denied the chance of a dignified and wholesome existence.

"Zambia's geographical position and the development of its communications and economy in the past have left us in an awkward, well-nigh impossible situation. But this does not deter us in condemning those who carry out imperialistic, racial, and colonialist policies."

Mr. Coulibaly, chairman of the committee, said in the course of a long reply:—

"In this part of Africa many States and many people are still unfortunately under Colonial domination or under the most shameful possible form of domination, *apartheid*. I am thinking of the African population of Rhodesia, South West Africa, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, and South Africa.

"The fact, Mr. President, that your country lies close to the countries of those Governments which have usurped power in this part of Africa means that your Government have very heavy responsibilities to bear with regard to pitfalls of this region which is fighting under very difficult conditions to gain their human rights and to restore sovereignty in their countries.

Cemetery of Empires

"Twenty years after the establishment of the United Nations and 18 years after its adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights millions of human beings are still deprived of their undeniable rights. This creates tension which may at any moment bring about a breaking of peace at international level.

"We say to the Government of Portugal that the period of colonial domination is over. Portugal must appreciate that history is a cemetery of empires. The Colonial Portuguese Empire must disappear, and it is up to the Government of Portugal to see that this inevitable transformation takes place in a spirit of friendship with the people who have suffered so much from the attacks on their sovereignty and their dignity.

"The nearly 200,000 settlers in Rhodesia should understand that they cannot, neither by using force nor through discriminatory legislation nor by simply suppressing an elementary liberty, continue to impose their domination on the four

million Africans in that territory. They must revise their outlook and accept the transformations which now have become inevitable throughout the whole of Africa.

"Because we want to help the settlers of Rhodesia not to continue to remain outside international legality we ask them to accept and respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which lays down that 'the will of the people is the basis of the authority of the public powers. This will must take the form of elections which should take place at regular intervals, everyone having the right to vote'.

"We have come to Lusaka with the hope that the authorities at present governing South Africa and Rhodesia will understand that the United Nations is the watchdog of the rights of man, and that these rights must be protected in order that man will not have to go to the greatest extreme in trying to revolt against tyranny and oppression.

"Our coming shows that the United Nations is solidly behind all the peoples of this continent who are deprived of their rights to sovereignty, behind all who are victims of racial discrimination, behind all who suffer from the actions of men who do not believe in equality of all races."

Mr. Gabre-Egzy (Ethiopia) said, *inter alia*:—

"We regard Zambia as the farthest outpost in the great and heroic battle for African freedom and independence. This rôle which history has thrust upon Zambia cannot be played effectively without a great sacrifice.

"Is Africa to rest on her laurels and sink into complacency just because the bulk of the continent is now free and independent? Are we to forget our brethren in the remaining few but vitally important areas of Africa who still languish under the cruel domination and the iron heel of ruthless and unscrupulous regimes of bigoted alien races who happen to have entrenched themselves in these parts of Africa through all sorts of despicable tricks and stratagems? Are we expected to abandon the disinherited masses of South Africa, Angola, South West Africa, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, and Zimbabwe?"

"Those who expect this of us are in for a rude shock, for we Africans will never rest until we see the entire continent free and independent.

Brink of National Catastrophe

"The Europeans now living in Zimbabwe, who are outnumbered by the Africans by 20 to one, see the doctrine of white supremacy—which stands condemned in the new Africa—as their only salvation. The determination of the ruling white minority in Zimbabwe has pushed that country to the brink of national catastrophe.

"Another step in this tragic direction was taken a few weeks ago when it was announced that Mr. Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front had won the so-called national elections. We all know that these were a mockery of free and fair elections, designed to mislead international opinion. The voting system was so rigged that Mr. Smith had to win.

"His plans are well known to the British Government. What is most puzzling is the equivocation and inaction of the British Government in this serious matter. In October the British Prime Minister said that a unilateral declaration of independence by the minority Government would be an open rebellion against the Queen of England. He warned that such an act 'would end Rhodesia's relations with Britain and cut Rhodesia off from the Commonwealth and from most foreign Governments and international organizations'. But these economic and diplomatic threats did not deter Mr. Smith. He has threatened his own economic counter-measures should Britain forsake him.

"One is led to believe that the proposed British economic sanctions may not achieve the desired effect, and may even hurt innocent parties more than the intended target, Mr. Smith's Government. The Zimbabwe African nationalists tend to share this view. They argue that economic sanctions are a poor weapon with which to subdue Mr. Smith.

"Mr. Smith is not without allies. Within Rhodesia part of Big Business is behind him. So is the whole Rhodesian Army and Air Force and, of course, the majority of the white electorate. Externally, he counts on sympathetic assistance from South Africa and the Portuguese authorities in Angola and Mozambique. The triangular axis in process of formation between Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal is for evil purposes. It does not augur well with prospects for tranquility in Southern Africa or Africa as a whole. Pressure must be applied to disrupt it before it is firmly established.

"When Mr. Smith talks of independence it is meant only for the 200,000 Europeans. When Rhodesia was proclaimed

self-governing 42 years ago African interests did not count. They do not seem to count even today despite the radical and irreversible changes which have taken place over the continent. This calculated manner of ignoring African interests is one of the tragedies of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Smith has not suggested how he intends to meet the aspirations of 95% of the population. Self-government which caters for only a few at the expense of the majority cannot be morally or otherwise acceptable. Rhodesia, a British Colony, could do this only by connivance with the minority of Mr. Smith. There are already persistent rumours that Britain is searching for a formula by which she could grant independence to Rhodesia without application of the democratic principle of one-man-one-vote. If true, Britain would stand exposed before international public opinion, for then the motive behind all this official equivocation and prevarication on the Rhodesian question would be very clear.

Rebellion Condoned

"Zimbabwe under the Rhodesian Front is inspired by the evil philosophy of apartheid and is facing a gloomy future similar to that of South Africa. Britain more than Mr. Smith and his followers must be held responsible for this situation. "Race relations have been so poisoned that racial bitterness has been heightened to an explosive degree. Racism is a corrosive phenomenon which destroys, seeks revenge, draws on hatred of a virulent nature. Mr. Smith is preaching racialism and segregation when the world as a whole is moving away from this evil.

"Thousands of Africans are put in jail for political reasons. African political parties and newspapers sympathetic to their cause have been banned.

"In such suffocating circumstances, if the Africans of Zimbabwe today decided to take up arms to regain their rights or to set up a nationalist government-in-exile, they are not to be blamed.

"The Organization of African Unity has warned that if Mr. Smith declared independence unilaterally it would support a government-in-exile. In the event of such an occurrence Britain cannot escape responsibility for the bloodshed that will inevitably result from the clash of the African and European populations of the country.

"It is not too late for the British Government to summon a round-table conference of all political shades of opinion in Zimbabwe to work out a fair Constitution for the establishment of a democratic Government on the principle of one-man-one-vote. Such a Conference must be preceded by the release of African political leaders and the reactivation of their political parties. A favourable political atmosphere must be created before there can be serious political negotiations".

Africa's Awakening

Mr. Natwar Singh (India) said that so long as racialism and colonialism existed anywhere there could be no real peace, no real prosperity, no hope for real understanding.

"All Africa is ablaze with the thirst for freedom. The most exciting thing that has happened in the 20th century is the awakening of Africa. Today 34 independent States of Africa are members of the U.N. Ten years ago the number did not exceed half a dozen.

"Yet not too far from Zambia a handful of bigoted settlers are holding sway over the lives and destinies of four millions of indigenous people and denying them their freedom and fundamental rights. The granting of independence to Rhodesia must follow, not precede, the grant of full and equal rights to all the inhabitants, irrespective of their colour and creed.

"The committee will have to address itself to Mozambique, Angola, and so-called Portuguese Guinea, where colonialism in some of its most brutal forms exists even today. None of us can afford to slacken our efforts so long as Portuguese imperialism is not liquidated".

A document submitted on behalf of the Organization of African Unity described the situation in Rhodesia as explosive and a potential threat to world peace.

Tanzania's delegate recalled that Mr. Harold Wilson had undertaken at the time of the recent British general election to support the United Nations wholeheartedly. "Ypt the U.K. representative comes here today to say that Britain cannot support the resolutions of the United Nations".

Mr. Meilik, the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, bitterly criticized Britain. Since when, he asked, had she rejected her position as a Great Power and all that followed from it?

In answer to questions, Mr. Nyandoro alleged that the

Rhodesian Army was being trained in guerrilla warfare by a West German expert and that the Royal Rhodesian Air Force had pilots supplied from West Germany. The visit to Rhodesia of the Lord Chancellor and the Commonwealth Relations Secretary be dismissed as "a political holiday".

The Foreign Ministry in Mogadishu announced that the Somali Government would send observers to the Lusaka, Dar es Salaam, and Addis Ababa sessions of the Committee on Colonialism. The delegation would be led by a former Somali Ambassador in Paris.

Mr. Noel Mukono, publicity director of Z.A.N.U., and other Africans from Rhodesia alleged that they had been flogged and kept in chains at Nyanyadzi by police who sought to extract confessions.

After one session an egg hit an American delegate as he left the building. An African who said that it had been thrown by a Z.A.N.U. supporter commented: "It was aimed at the British, but if we had had another it would have been aimed at the Americans".

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT KAWAWA of Tanzania said in an address of welcome when the committee re-assembled in Dar es Salaam that the grant of independence to Colonial countries was an extremely urgent responsibility if Africa and the world were to be saved from explosions which could lead to another war. The O.A.U. and freedom-fighters from Colonial and European-dominated areas had resolved to bring the continued humiliation of Africa to an immediate end.

"Time is running very short. The colonialists have either to abandon their outmoded system or be compelled to do so by forceful action. The mounting world solidarity against colonialism is certain to defeat it once and for all.

"Tanzania is bordered by Mozambique, which is dominated by Fascist Portugal. So she is one of the countries in the front line of the battle against colonialism. We in Tanzania must struggle to win back our human dignity, and those who are not with us are against us".

Members of the Committee

Representation on the committee is as follows: —

Australia: Mr. Hugh Gilchrist, High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam, and his country's permanent representative on the committee, with Mr. A. C. Wilson as adviser; Bulgaria: Mr. Baruh Grinberg; Cambodia: Mr. Huot Sambath, Cambodia's permanent representative at U.N.; Chile: Mr. Herman Sanchez; Denmark: Mr. Skjold G. Melbin; Ethiopia: Mr. T. Gebre Egzy and Mr. Girma Abebe as adviser; India: Mr. Natwar Singh; Iran: Mr. M. S. Esfandiary; Iraq: Mr. A. H. Aljubouri;

Italy: Mr. Carducci Artinisio; Ivory Coast: Mr. J. Kagan; Madagascar: Mr. G. Rakotoniaina; Mali: Mr. Coulibaly (the chairman); Poland: Mr. K. Siniganowsky; Sierre Leone: Mr. G. E. O. Williams; Syria: Mr. R. Jonejati; Tanzania: Mr. Malcela; Tunisia: Mr. S. Bonzayen; United Kingdom: Mr. F. D. Brown and Mr. B. L. Barden as adviser; Uruguay: Mr. M. Marques-Sere; U.S.A.: Mr. C. Thoron and Mr. E. C. Grigg as adviser; U.S.S.R.: Mr. Malik.

Opposing Ministers, Not the Crown

BRIGADIER C. E. LUCAS PHILLIPS has written in the *Daily Telegraph* : —

"It is shameful that a British Government is threatening to strangle Rhodesians. These are the methods of Nkrumah and Nasser, not of British statesmen. You do not throttle your own child because his views differ from your own. And does not history acclaim Hampden and Pym as great patriots because they stood out, not against the king, but against 'the king's evil ministers'? Mr. Ian Smith is as good a patriot as Hampden — and as George Washington.

"Likewise South Africa. No one dreams of suggesting that we should champion the cause of apartheid: What was disgraceful was that certain members of the Commonwealth (urged on by outsiders) should have attempted to coerce them in a matter of internal policy. By the same reasoning we should be fully justified in demanding the expulsion of Ghana for its Fascist-style practices. South Africa has not suffered from severance from the Commonwealth.

"Nor in the long run would Rhodesia. She has had to tighten her belt before and could do so again if needs be. But let us hope it will not come to that".

Mr. Odinga Replaced As Leader Continued Criticisms of Vice-President

THE KENYA CABINET decided last Thursday that Vice-President Odinga should be deprived of the privilege of leading Kenya's delegation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, of which he would not after all be a member. It was announced that Mr. Murumbi had been appointed leader.

Mr. Daniel Moi, Minister for Internal Affairs, said: "Mr. Odinga's statements on Sunday were calculated to further the cause of Communism, of which he and a few henchmen have become champions. He should resign. There should be no compromise. This craving for power should not be tolerated."

After a stormy debate next day in the House of Representatives, Mr. Otiende, Minister for Health and Housing, said that all policy statements by Ministers would henceforth be checked in draft by the President.

Mr. J. Z. Kase congratulated the Government on removing Mr. Odinga from the delegation for London. The House would later ask for his resignation of the Vice-Presidency, he predicted.

Dismissal of Three Ministers Proposed

Another Member proposed the dismissal of three Ministers — Mr. Odinga for his allegation that the Government was under British and American influence, and Messrs. Mboya and Moi for their violent public attacks on the Vice-President.

A third Member suggested that President Kenyatta should follow the example set by Dr. Banda in dismissing all trouble-making Ministers and banishing those who wanted to lead the country from colonialism to Communism.

Mr. A. K. Soli considered that Mr. Odinga had lowered the dignity of his office and should be dismissed immediately.

Mr. Waiyaki, an Assistant Minister in the Vice-President's office, said in reference to a struggle for power: "Five or six people in this House seem to think of themselves as future Presidents; but President Kenyatta is still healthy. But let us refuse to fight the cold war. Our problem is to see that the people are better off tomorrow than today."

The Attorney-General, Mr. Nionio, afterwards issued a statement reminding politicians that to spread rumours likely to cause fear and alarm was a criminal offence which carried the penalty of two years' imprisonment.

On Sunday Mr. Odinga had told a Luo Union conference in Kisumu that Mr. Mboya was a dividing influence and needed to be taught respect for his elders. If he was not prepared to respect Mr. Odinga as Mr. Odinga respected Mzee Kenyatta he would see a reaction from the Luo people. China was one of Africa's best friends.

The conference resolved that the President ought to represent Kenya at the Commonwealth Conference if Mr. Odinga was not sent.

It appointed a delegate to see the President about differences between Luo leaders. Both Mr. Odinga and Mr. Mboya are members of that tribe.

Mr. Mboya described the speech as part of a smear campaign and character assassination.

On Monday Mr. Jowi, Assistant Minister of Labour, and Mr. Agar, both of them Luo M.P.s, called for Mr. Odinga's immediate resignation on the ground that he had broken his oath of office and his oath of allegiance to the Republic and President of Kenya.

The President has appointed a commission of three Ministers, the Solicitor-General, and the Cabinet Secretary to investigate the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, headed by Mr. Achieng Okeno, a close colleague of Mr. Odinga. A motion of no-confidence in Mr. Okeno is expected to be moved in the House of Representatives this week.

Rhodesian Chiefs

FIFTY CHIEFS and HEADMEN from Rhodesia arrived in London on Saturday and in their stay of eight days will visit Oxford, Dagenham, Bristol, Manchester, Cambridge, Bishop's Stortford, and see farms, agricultural settlement schemes and research stations, view the Trooping the Colour ceremony, go to several theatres, and attend a reception at Rhodesia House. The Commonwealth Relations Secretary will give a tea party for them.

Commonwealth Appeal Court

Bad Example of H.M. Government

MR. A. IVAN KAUFMAN, a Rhodesian barrister practising in London, has said in a letter to *The Times* —

"If a Commonwealth Appeal Court could be instituted and was able to function effectively not only would the rule of law be better preserved and constitutional matters resolved objectively, but a necessary conformity in mercantile law might be achieved. For these reasons alone the conception of such a court has cogency. Nevertheless, unless it becomes patently evident that all Commonwealth countries respect the independence of the judiciary (now certainly not the case) the influence of such a court cannot be beneficial.

"It also cannot be irrelevant to state when considering this matter that the prevailing attitude of H.M. Government in the Burma oil war damage compensation dispute — however impolitic the company's claim — is a bad example to new independent and underdeveloped States. It is especially untimely if a Commonwealth Court is to be seriously considered."

Fed Up With Strikes

KENYA'S LABOUR MINISTER, Mr. Mwendwa, said when speaking in the Central Legislative Assembly that the people of East Africa were "fed up" with irresponsible strikes. The Governments were sympathetic to the workers, who should trust them to protect their needs.

Sentence Suspended

MR. S. O. AYODO, Minister for Natural Resources and Wildlife in Kenya, has told a deputation of the East African Professional Hunters' Association that the Kenya Government has "no immediate intention to nationalize the hunting industry". He recommended the association to take "urgent practical steps to ensure effective African participation in all aspects of its functions".

Rhodesian Mission to Spain

MR. J. MALTAS, chairman of the National Export Council of Rhodesia, is leading a trade mission to Spain. His colleagues, who represent agriculture, mining, and secondary industry, are Messrs. C. A. Bott, D. J. Divett, and J. C. Graylin, R. A. Griffith, and R. Rushmere, with Mr. P. M. Swift as secretary. They are accompanied by Messrs. J. G. Chipman (representing the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. D. A. Huddy (Huddy Diamond Crown Setting Co., Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd.), Mr. B. Mabbutt (Rhodesia and General Asbestos Corporation (Pvt.), Ltd.), Mr. N. Spoel (Cold Storage Commission), and Mr. J. P. Willsher (Rhodesia Sugar Refineries, Ltd.).

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PERSONALIA

THE REV. MANESSE KURIA has been appointed Area-deacon of Eldoret, Kenya.

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, who died in December, aged 81, left £188,035, on which duty of £71,155 has been paid.

MR. R. A. GRACE is now chairman and Mr. R. BENNETT vice-chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

MR. P. K. F. V. VAN DER BYL has been reappointed Parliamentary Secretary for Information in the Government of Rhodesia, and Mr. I. B. DILLON Parliamentary Secretary for Mines.

THE REV. T. T. NABETA, now warden of University Hall, Makerere College, Uganda, is the first African to hold the office. He took a course in theology at Trinity College, Cambridge.

MAJOR ROBERT ORLANDO RODOLPH KENYON-STANLEY, of Shifnal, Shropshire, and previously of Kenya, left property in Britain valued at £85,385, on which duty of £30,611 has been paid.

MR. A. KELLER, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, opened the annual conference in Fort Victoria of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia.

MR. EVAN R. CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Rhodesia since January of last year, who will sail next week on retiring from the office, gave a farewell reception at Rhodesia House last Thursday evening.

MR. S. L. OKEC, Uganda's new Commissioner of Lands and Surveys, spent a year at the School of Military Survey at Newbury after graduating B.A. from London University in 1957. He is an Acholi, aged 33.

DR. H. T. CARROLL, an Australian who is animal production and health officer of F.A.O. for East and Central Africa, said after a first tour of Zambia that its maize standards surpassed those in Kenya, where he has spent the past five years.

DR. CONNOR CRUISE O'BRIEN, former head of United Nations operations in Katanga, has been appointed to the Albert Schweitzer Chair in the Humanities at New York University. He recently resigned the post of Vice-Chancellor of Ghana University.

MR. J. N. GONDO, M.P. for Ndanga, the new Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, is the first African to hold that office, which carries a salary of £2,500 a year. He is a qualified teacher, aged 42, with a diploma in commerce. He was first elected to Parliament in 1962, and in the last House served on the Opposition front bench.

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL has been appointed by Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Minister for Economic Affairs, to be independent chairman of two economic development committees for the construction industry, one for building and the other for civil engineering.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, Socialist M.P. for Kettering, and lately United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, has been elected to the executive committee of the British Council to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, M.P.

M. PIERRE BIGAYIMPUNZI was received in audience by THE QUEEN last week and presented his letters of credence as Ambassador for Burundi. M. ANTOINE NYENAMA, Counsellor in the Embassy, and MME BIGAYIMPUNZI were also received by HER MAJESTY.

MAJOR ALFRED MURPHY, of Karen, Nairobi, who left estate in England valued at £77,256, on which duty of £32,318 has been paid, bequeathed £1,000 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nairobi for a fund for the building and maintenance of a church at Karen.

SEÑOR LARGARRIGUE, executive vice-president of the Copper Department of Chile, flew to Zambia last week for talks with the Government. Though he declined to discuss the matters for discussion, he said that Chile considered the present level of £288 per long ton for copper to be quite high enough.

MWANA MULENA (Prince) IMWAKA, a member of the House of Chiefs of Barotseland, has been installed as Natamoyo, an office which makes him "mother of life" in the Government. Throughout the 1939-45 war he served in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the Middle East, Madagascar, and Malaya.

MR. F. B. CANNING-COOKE, manager of the Copper Industry Service Bureau in Zambia, is the employers' delegate to the current session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, and Mr. A. MUGALA, president-general of the United Trades Union Congress of Zambia, is representative of workers. Mr. N. MUNDIA, Minister of Labour and Social Development, leads the delegation.

Obituary

MR. J. A. F. GETHIN, of Sabatia, has died in Kenya after a short illness. He leaves a widow, daughter, and three sons.

MR. J. E. G. WILLIAMS, who has died in Zambia, aged 74, discovered in 1924 what became the Bancroft copper mine.

COMMANDER C. J. P. HILL, R.N.(Retd.), who has died in Nairobi, aged 82, was the eldest son of the late Admiral George Hill.

MR. ALAN ROYSTON LOW, whose death at the age of 75 is reported from Rhodesia, retired four years ago from the managing directorship of the *Gwelo Times*, with which he had been associated for 46 years.

MR. HUGH ALAN DELAP, of Donyo Sabuk, who has died in Kenya, was the elder son of the late J. O. K. Delap and Mrs. Audrey Delap, now of Muthaiga, Nairobi. He leaves a widow.

MR. JOHN OLDHAM, O.B.E., who has died, aged 68, at his home in Cheshire, was chairman and joint managing director of the family business of battery manufacturers, and in that connexion had frequently visited Southern Africa.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. R. S. MASSY, who died in Rhodesia at the age of 81, was commissioned in the Royal Field Artillery in 1902 and retired from the Army in 1943. He was Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1939-40, and was then given command of a corps. He had been High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.

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Zanzibar Welcome for Chinese Premier

Speeches There and in Dar es Salaam

CHOU EN-LAI, Prime Minister of Communist China, flew on Sunday from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar for a six-hour visit, during which he is reported to have received a much warmer welcome than in the Tanzanian capital. In particular, the military display outshone that in Dar es Salaam on Friday.

Some 250 steel-helmeted soldiers of the Zanzibar Army, armed with Chinese rifles, marched past with the Russian-style goose-step, as did other troops carrying Russian sub-machine guns across their chests, and men of the People's Militia with Chinese rifles at the slope. A company of the People's Women's Army also strutted past, wearing Cuban-type peak caps and khaki skirts. They were followed by a teenage contingent of Zanzibar Pioneers under the command of a boy whose age was estimated at eight years. Youth League men and women bore Russian rifles with fixed bayonets.

On the road from the airport, where some 3,000 people had gathered, every palm tree had a picture of the visitor. Thousands lined the route, many carrying large pictures of Mr. Chou, Mao Tse-Tung, Lenin, and Marx.

At a rally attended by a crowd said to have numbered some 30,000, Mr. Chou described China and Tanzania as comrades in arms against the imperialism of the West. He denounced United States imperialism as the main bulwark of modern colonialism, not merely supporting the old Colonial Powers but playing the rôle of international gendarme in Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world, committing murder, arson, and many other evils. He accused Americans of engaging in "bloody suppression" in the Congo and of plotting subversion in Zanzibar and other African States.

Nobody's Puppet

Vice-President Karume thanked the Chinese leader for the help given to Zanzibar in the past year and hinted that more aid would be welcome.

"We will accept aid from anybody so long as there is no interference with our policies, but we are nobody's puppet and are non-aligned to East and West", he said. "Nobody should come here and say they have come to lead Tanzania. Tanzania is going to be led only by the men of Tanzania. The United Republic is an unbreakable chain."

Though correspondents who accompanied Mr. Chou to Zanzibar were unanimous in reporting a warmer welcome than that accorded on his arrival in Dar es Salaam, some described his arrival in the latter city on Friday as the biggest welcome ever received by a foreign visitor.

At a State banquet, however, President Nyerere, who made no mention of Communism, said: "There must be intelligent application of policies to the needs and circumstances of a country and the time. No single answer is applicable in all times and at all places. Different countries, will use different methods and systems of economic, social and political organization. It is only by doing so that each will achieve the

common aim of human progress and betterment". Tanzania, he added, would enter into trade and aid agreements with friendly countries, but her principles and freedom were not for sale.

There had been a hard struggle for the unification of Africa. The experience of the year-old union of Tanganyika with Zanzibar "makes us say very firmly that neither the machinations of capitalist financiers nor ideological intolences or even genuine human problems of organization can stand in the way of African union".

Africa Ripe for Revolution

Mr. Chou bitterly attacked American imperialism and said — as he had said in Somalia last year — that Africa was ripe for revolution.

The Tanzanian Government newspaper *Nationalist* wrote in a leading article: "Today Africa is not only ripe for revolution but is in ferment".

Two days later a Government spokesman in Nairobi said: "What type of revolution China has in mind is not clear. The Government of Kenya wishes it to be known that Kenya intends to avert all revolutions irrespective of their origins".

Chinese Ambassadors in Uganda and Zambia are believed to have hinted that Mr. Chou would welcome the opportunity to pay friendly visits to those countries, and to have been rebuffed.

When Mr. Chou visited the University College outside Dar es Salaam, built at a cost of £2m., the principal, Dr. Wilbert Obagula, told him that he hoped for links with Chinese universities by exchanges either of students or staff. The reply was that "we would welcome any number of students" and a promise to send books in English and Swahili.

At a banquet given by Mr. Chou on Monday evening President Nyerere said that the visit had made a great contribution to the establishment of friendship between China and Tanzania. "After seeing you and hearing your words our people can judge for themselves the humanity and dedication of the Chinese people and their Government".

Mr. Charles Simpson, managing director of a radio consultancy in Glasgow, who has been working in Dar es Salaam under contract to the Tanzanian Broadcasting Corporation, was arrested on Saturday and was not allowed to see his wife or the British High Commissioner. No charges were known to have been made when this issue went to press, but he is said to have driven his car past the motorcade taking the Chinese Prime Minister into the city.

Many Arrests in Sudan

RADIO OMDURMAN reported on Monday that a former Cabinet Minister and three retired Army officers had failed in an attempted coup, that large quantities of arms had been seized, that many arrests had been made, and that the country was paralyzed by a general strike. Khartoum airport was closed and telephonic communications ceased.

On Tuesday the Prime Minister stated that the arms had been sent by Syria for Eritrean Freedom Fighters with his prior knowledge.

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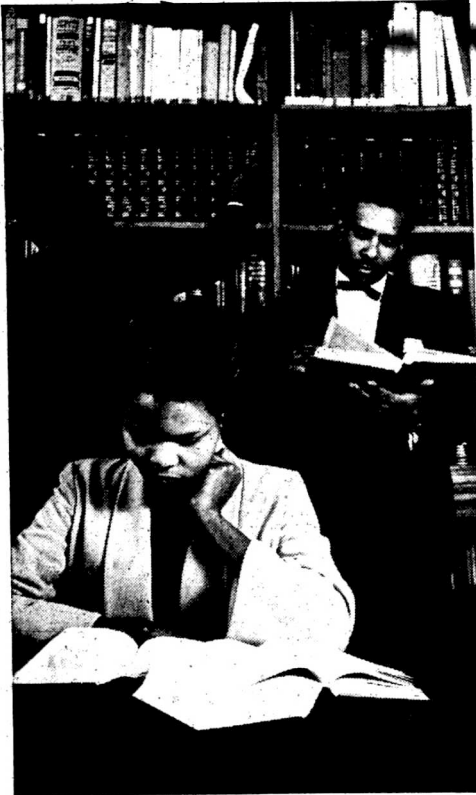
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Uganda Humiliated by Kenya

Statements After Seizure of Arms

KENYA'S DETERMINATION to humiliate Uganda over the incident of the convoy of Chinese arms destined for the Uganda Army was briefly reported last week. It is more clearly shown by the full text of the official documents.

A long joint statement signed by President Kenyatta and Dr. Obote, though it emphasized the resolve to maintain good brotherly relations, continued:—

"The Uganda Government disassociated itself completely from the unauthorized statements recently made by some of its Ministers and members of the Central Legislative Assembly. It was agreed that the Central Legislative Assembly must not become a forum for discussing the sovereign decisions of individual Governments. The President emphasized that the actions taken following the arms incident were within the sovereign rights of the Kenya Government. In exercising these rights Kenya would accept no dictation or pressure from our side.

"The Prime Minister of Uganda admitted that the entry into Kenya by officers and men of the Uganda Army and the convoy of lorries carrying arms without prior information or authority was a serious violation of Kenya's territorial integrity and that the individuals concerned had committed a serious offence under the law. He undertook that if Kenya acceded to his plea the Uganda Government would institute an immediate inquiry into the incident and take appropriate measures against whoever was responsible. The Kenya Government would be informed of the results of the inquiry and of any steps taken thereafter.

"The President and Government of Kenya accepted the Uganda Government's apology and explanation. The President stated that he was impressed with the fact that the Prime Minister had come personally to discuss these matters with him.

Explanations, Assurances and Apology

"In view of the sincere apology, assurances and explanations given by the Uganda Prime Minister in the Uganda Parliament, and subsequently at the meeting in Nairobi with the President, and the promise of action by the Uganda Government against those responsible, the Kenya Government decided that a new situation had arisen and agreed to the Uganda Government's appeal to release all those arrested, including the seized arms.

"Both Governments agreed to place on the table in each of their Parliaments the text of this *communiqué* so as to enable Members of Parliament and the public to understand the decisions now reached.

"The meetings took place in an atmosphere of complete frankness and cordiality. The decisions reached were motivated by a joint desire for harmony and unity between the two States. It was agreed that both countries will co-operate in every effort to ensure the security and stability of the two States.

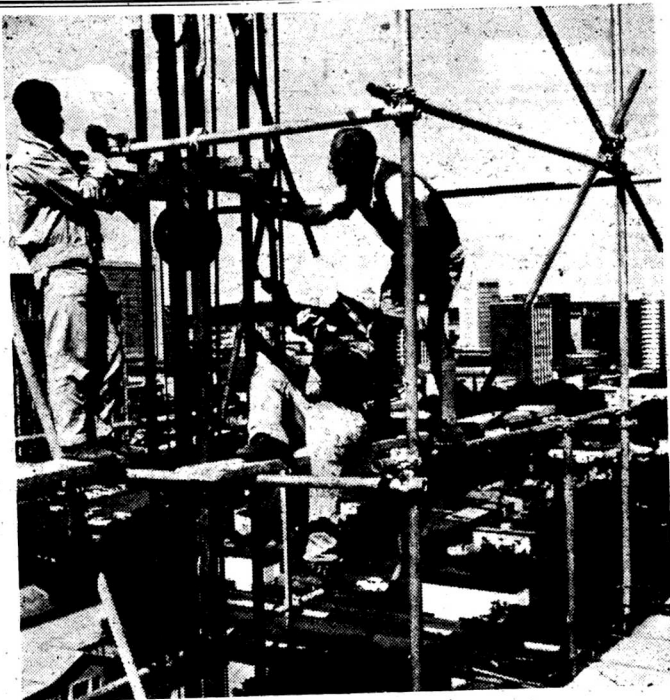
"The President stated that he had felt it necessary to give serious consideration to the visit of the Prime Minister and his appeals in view of the close personal relations that have existed between them. Both the leaders felt that they had a duty to seek a solution within the spirit of *harambee* and African unity."

Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, simultaneously issued the following statement:—

"I wish to record publicly my deep and sincere appreciation for the statesmanly decision taken today by the Hon. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and his Government to release the men and arms which were confiscated. The decision is in keeping with Mzee's character, beliefs, and aspirations, for which he has fought and suffered in the past. It also symbolizes the true African spirit of *harambee* and has done a lot to advance the cause of African unity which we are all endeavouring to achieve. All our people and those who have the interest of Africa at heart will now know that through frank brotherly discussions no problem is insurmountable."

The talks immediately preceding the settlement had lasted for hours. The Kenya Government had been represented by the President, four Ministers and the Attorney-General, and Uganda by the Prime Minister and two other members of the Cabinet. Previously there had been days of discussion between Ministers.

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- * a mining industry producing more than 30 different minerals and metals, worth over £26,000,000 in 1964
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Debate on Rhodesian Independence

(Report continued from page 640)

Commonwealth. We are the greatest consumer of Commonwealth goods. But 600m. people cannot find their living, much less a rising standard of living, in a market confined to 60m.

Two factors militate against a heavy increase in Commonwealth exports to the United Kingdom: our own agricultural output, which we cannot allow to decline, and the fact that we are one of the most advanced manufacturing countries in the world. Therefore, we can look forward in future years to a steady increase in the purchasing power of our people, and that part of that would go to buy Commonwealth goods and that we shall see an increase in both value and volume of Commonwealth trade. Nevertheless, all Commonwealth countries must look further afield if they are to earn the wealth which they require for their development. Calculation of their trading prospects must lead them to the conclusion that advantage lies for their countries in a unified European market pursuing outward-looking policies.

Commonwealth and Common Market

"It is becoming clearer and clearer, particularly after our recent experience with the aircraft industry, and looking forward to the manufacture of more and more complex machinery and the need to market it, that we cannot afford to ignore the advantages of being inside a market of 200m. consumers.

"The Commonwealth watches our chronic balance-of-payments problem with anxiety and the possibility of diminishing British investment with consternation. I believe that it is now as apparent to the Commonwealth as to us that, if we are to be a source of strength to the developing countries in the Commonwealth, we should most certainly be a part of a great European trading area. This is the best way in which we can fulfil our future duty to the Commonwealth.

"Perhaps the greatest anxiety—most pronounced in the old Commonwealth—is that partnership in Europe, economic and political, may dilute the enthusiasm of our people for the Commonwealth and may impair our loyalty to the Commonwealth concept of a family relationship of nations who through common ties have built up a friendship which everyone wants to keep alive.

"I understand the fear, but to yield to it is seriously to underrate two things: first, the ties of blood, and, secondly, the British genius for political relations. I have no doubt whatever that we can combine membership of the European Community with a healthy influence in the Commonwealth partnership; and we can do it with ease and confidence and profit to all concerned.

"I believe in the Commonwealth, in a strong Britain, and in a united Europe. All are compatible and all are necessary."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, Socialist M.P. for Kingston upon Hull, West, said in the course of his speech:—

"Rhodesia is a problem taxing the minds of all Africans. The Leader of the Opposition pays no attention to the United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four meeting in Lusaka. When I consider the composition—with a Mali chairman, a Soviet delegate, a Venezuelan, a Tanzanian, and others, some well-disposed and others not so well-disposed—I also perhaps do not pay so much attention to what they have been saying.

"I get much advice about Southern Rhodesia. There is no clear solution to this problem. I cannot see any clear answer for Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Difficulty Is Unique

"My rt. hon. friend spoke of 'a just and lasting solution' and of 'patience and negotiation', but we have been speaking of those for a long time. The Government have been getting plenty of advice, for example, from Jomo Kenyatta, whom I respect very much; but he has had a different experience in Kenya, and, speaking at that distance from Rhodesia, the problem is not as easy as might be imagined. The difficulty in Rhodesia is unique. Its problems cannot be compared with those in Kenya or Ghana or any other African territory, where there is a mixed community of white and black.

"There are 240,000 whites, at least four times the number in Kenya. Rhodesia has been self-governing for 40 years, while Kenya was never self-governing. Rhodesia has a white police force and a white army and possesses jet aircraft, including bombers. All this puts the question in a special position. When one speaks of a possible solution one has to remember that if the white population does not like it there is no way of enforcing a solution.

"We are faced with many Europeans who are our own kith and kin and who do not wish to hand over their political power. I have met Zimbabwe leaders like George Nyandoro, who is now in Tanganyika, and Nelson Samkange in London with others. All are devotees of black nationalism and wish soon rather than later to have a State in which one man has one vote—a State modelled on Kenya, Ghana, or Nigeria, where the Europeans will be technicians and advisers.

"I do not see how in the near future, with these opposed divisions, we can expect anything in the way of a just and lasting solution for all the sections of the population in Rhodesia. I should like the Prime Minister to say how the Government intend to approach the problem. What plans are we putting forward?

"The African view is that a conference should be called immediately. They say that it does not matter if the white Rhodesians do not come, that a Constitution should be made at this conference, and the white Rhodesians warned that we would use force to impose it. Force means invading, I cannot imagine any Government of this country invading and using force against 250,000 people in Rhodesia. I do not contemplate my own Government taking such a course with helicopters and paratroopers. Can we be told what the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State have in mind? I cannot visualize our engaging in civil war on the lines of what happened in Algeria. I do not think that any Government which took that course would get the support of the country.

"Mr. Smith blows sometimes hot and sometimes cold, but he is certainly now the master of the country, with some 50 seats in the legislature. If he did not satisfy his supporters he would go the way of those before him—people like Field, Garfield Todd, and Whitehead. The difficulty in Rhodesia is that the Europeans there do not wish to take up the positions that were adopted by Europeans in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. I shall be happy to listen to anybody who can tell me how to persuade them to do so.

If U.D.I. Occurred

"If Mr. Smith goes for a unilateral declaration of independence, what do H.M. Government do? He could be outlawed; and I presume that he would be by all the Commonwealth countries. I suppose that he would get support from Portugal and South Africa. Are we to see a common market south of the Zambezi, with Mozambique, Rhodesia, Angola and down to the Union? This is a possibility which we might have to consider. Presumably we would apply economic sanctions and refuse to buy Rhodesian tobacco. The Rhodesians would then cut off power to Zambia—or would they?

"I am told that we should call their bluff. This is a very difficult game, because Zambia could lose her copper exports in such a bluff. The City of London could sever loans to Rhodesia, and we would not allow Rhodesia access to our money markets. Rhodesia would then be crippled economically and financially, with a visible lowering of standards of living of the Europeans. This is the warning given to Rhodesian politicians by ourselves and others, such as their business community.

"I do not know whether Mr. Smith is as tough as he is supposed to be. He talks about 'going it alone'; and some people believe that he would. What is imperative is that H.M. Government must be quite clear and definite in telling Rhodesians what are the choices facing them. The public should know quite clearly also, so that if and when something serious does happen they will know why and how it happened. I hope no sort of catastrophe does take place, but it may.

"The African leaders say to me: 'If you cannot settle this yourselves, give it to somebody else'. Zambia or Tanzania could not successfully invade. I have heard it suggested that the Americans and the Soviets might get together and jointly settle this problem."

MR. NIGEL FISHER (Cons., Surbiton), who had returned from Kenya three weeks previously, said:—

"I was immensely encouraged by that visit. It seemed very clear to me that President Kenyatta is in control and that his Government are ruling fairly and firmly. Kenya is genuinely unaligned. We must not claim that it is pro-West, or yield to fears that it may turn Communist. There is no disposition to flirt with Communism. The rejection by Kenya of the Russian arms gift and the take-over of the Lumumba Institute are clear evidence of that.

Reservations About Kenya

"I found reservations about the future of the land settlement scheme. These reservations were widely held by leaders of European opinion as well as of African opinion. From Kenya's point of view this money is not being spent as productively as they think it could be. It compensates Europeans who wish to leave but does not create any new wealth or bring new land into production. Most people were in favour of phasing it over a longer period—perhaps eight or 10 years—and using some of the money available and security for genuine land development. Compensation and security cases would be bought out as before, and many people thought that it would also be a good thing to prime the Land Bank.

"Those farmers who want to stay on are taking out Kenya citizenship and making a conscious commitment, and identification of their interests with Kenya's. It is thought that about 25% of the European farmers who were there some years ago fall into this category and would stay permanently. I

felt that Anglo-Kenya relations are good and likely to remain so.

"Only one thing could seriously prejudice our relations with Kenya—and it applies to the other African countries of the Commonwealth. I speak of the future of Rhodesia—certainly the most divisive and emotional issue facing the Commonwealth, particularly the African Commonwealth.

"Even the leaders of African opinion cannot understand how very small our power to influence Rhodesia really is. Even when one explains that there is not a single British official or soldier or policeman throughout the whole of Rhodesia one is still met with doubt, almost with incredulity.

"I wish the Commonwealth Secretary all possible luck with the Rhodesian negotiations. He will need it. I do not envy him his task or his grave responsibility—to the Commonwealth as well as to Rhodesia. I only wish that I could feel more optimistic than I do about the outcome. A unilateral declaration, although not imminent, is likely later, I fear, if the negotiations fail. I hope that Mr. Smith will not play this very short; but I fear that he will not, probably cannot, play it very long.

Threat to Commonwealth

"I believe—and I hope to goodness that I am wrong—that the maximum concessions which the Government of Rhodesia can make would not be enough to meet the views of H.M. Government, still less of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Indeed, I doubt whether they would be enough to meet the views of the Opposition in this House either. I am sure that they would not be enough to meet the views of the Commonwealth. This is really what worries me. I hope that I am wrong, that there is a chink of light that I have not been able to see.

"In the final analysis, when all the chips are down, we cannot split the Commonwealth. If in the end we have to choose—and I hope that the choice will not have to be made—between Rhodesia and the Commonwealth, there can be only one choice, and we all know what it is.

SIR FREDERIC BENNETT (Cons., Torquay) said that since Mr. Smith could be replaced only by somebody more extreme, it did no good to repeat the warnings which had been issued. That did not help the possibility of reaching a settlement.

"Rhodesians appreciate that under the present Government the best chance for these negotiations to continue is for them to stop making attacks on this country's intentions with regard to bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion. In other words, there should be mutual restraint in the issuing of warnings of all kinds while the negotiations are proceeding."

SIR HARMAR NICHOLS: "My hon. friend's comments would well be directed to the Member for Surbiton (Mr. Fisher) who well suggested that he was not quite sure what Mr. Smith rather suggested that he was not quite sure what Mr. Smith would say in the future, but the Government were against it, the Opposition were against it, and the Commonwealth was against it. If my hon. friend could send out the message that we would look with sympathy at whatever Mr. Smith said, instead of pre-judging it before he has said it, it would be of great benefit."

SIR F. BENNETT: "Threats from either side do not help, and one should not pre-judge any negotiations."

Warnings to Rhodesia

MR. DAVID ENNALS (SOC., Dover):—

"I believe that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia wants to achieve success. He has behind him, however, powerful pressures from those who want to cut loose straight away from the British connexion. I do not believe that he wants to see it, but powerful forces urge him to do so.

"The Prime Minister may come forward with proposals. As Sir Robert Tredgold said during his recent visit to London, the Rhodesian Parliament could pass a constitutional amendment to a Bill incorporating all the amendments which they wish and then come to the U.K. Government asking that they should comply with these changes, thus bypassing the legitimate means of amending the entrenched clauses. When the British Government refuse, as they would be obliged to do, it may be said that H.M. Government are being unreasonable and obstructive, and therefore this would be an excuse for a unilateral declaration of independence.

"The hon. Member said that it was not wise to repeat warnings of the consequences of U.D.I. I do not agree. I believe it important that it should be clearly understood in Rhodesia—particularly by those who are prepared to take the law into their own hands—how tremendously serious would be the consequences which would flow to them and to their place in the world if they were to act illegally.

"The Rhodesian White Paper published on April 26 cast doubt on Britain's determination to carry out the economic measures which the Prime Minister had outlined in November. I welcome the fact that the Prime Minister clearly reiterated in the House on April 29 that the declaration of October 27

expressed the view that the economic effects of a unilateral declaration would be disastrous to the prosperity and prospects of the people of Rhodesia and that Rhodesia's external trade would be disrupted.

"If the Government were to take the law into their own hands Rhodesia would be isolated from its friends in the Western world, isolated from other countries of Africa, and isolated from the Commonwealth. I believe that the hon. Member for Surbiton was quite right to say that, if this country were faced with the choice between going along in the direction in which Rhodesia might want to take us and the Commonwealth, our choice would be clear.

"The British Government's responsibility is no different because Rhodesia has a white minority Government from what it would be if it had a black Government. The tradition has always been that British territories have been granted independence when they have a representative Government. It would be a tragedy if we were to desert the post at this stage.

"I do not believe that the people of Africa or the people of this country would forgive a British Government if, for whatever reason, they did not act according to their principles. I believe that the Government will do so. H.M. Government have a clear responsibility not only to help the country to move towards independence and to promote opportunities for self-expression of the people but also to preserve law and order.

"If the Rhodesian Government were to act in such a way as to stimulate a revolt in Rhodesia, the responsibility would be on Britain to preserve law and order, however unpopular that task might be.

"H.M. Government must be firm. We should indicate that we would not permit independence to be granted in circumstances which did not give to the African people the clear prospect of an eventual African majority. Many of the criticisms levelled against H.M. Government in debates in the United Nations have been irresponsible and have shown a lack of understanding of the difficulties and limited power which Britain has.

What Africans Must Understand

"Of course, H.M. Government must be reasonable. We felt a sense of pride and satisfaction when my rt. hon. friend went with the Lord Chancellor to Rhodesia, met the white and African leaders, and created an improved atmosphere, which, now that the election is over, gives some hope that the talks can begin again.

"We must say to the African people that they must not expect to achieve majority rule overnight, and that as long as there are negotiations, acts of violence will not help to create the right atmosphere. We must also say to the white people that we cannot expect the Africans in Rhodesia to be prepared to accept any system which will not give them within the foreseeable future an opportunity of participating fully in the Government of their own country.

"The time may come when Britain will have to exert authority. We must always realize the possibility, if the negotiations do not succeed, that a constitutional conference will have to be called. What we must now do is to give every opportunity to those who, we hope, will have the good sense to come to the conference table to see that these negotiations produce results. I hope that an opportunity will be provided for Mr. Smith to visit London and have discussions with the Prime Minister.

"The task is to try to lead Rhodesia peacefully towards its independence on the basis of fairness and equality of all men regardless of the colour of their skin."

MR. JEREMY THORPE (Lib., Devon North): "I agree with almost everything said by the hon. Member for Dover (Mr. Ennals). The Secretary of State, like Agag in the Old Testament, was treading delicately. He covered his intentions, which were distinctly honourable, with a cloak of respectability which were distinctly anonymity. We cannot go into details as to what policies H.M. Government will raise and how the negotiations will go. Obviously, there will be the questions of increased aid for African education and of getting more Africans to qualify for the B roll vote.

Great Mistake of African Nationalists

"The African nationalists have made a very great mistake in boycotting the elections in Rhodesia. They should have done everything they could to get the maximum representation and then said to the European minority: 'Look how responsible we are. Look at the contribution we have made in Parliament. How can you resist our claim for greater political rights?'

"They have not played it very sensibly. They should have gone about it in the same way as Julius Nyerere in Tanganyika. He proved the ability of the African population to take greater and greater control of the situation. He not only made his point, but allayed the fears of the European minority. Therefore, when independence was reached, there were not the same stresses and strains which, in my view, will be inevitable in Rhodesia."

MR. JOHN TILNEY (Cons., Wavertree) asked: "Is it not time that there was a Commonwealth Order of Achievement, rarely granted and stemming from the Head of the Commonwealth, on the advice of Presidents and Governors-General?"

"Is there any reason why this country should not be put on the same basis as Canada, Australia and others, and have our own Governor-General, thereby freeing Her Majesty from some of her purely United Kingdom work? At some time in the future—a long way away, one hopes—there might be a minor on the throne of Britain and the high office of Head of the Commonwealth might have to be moved for a time elsewhere.

"Some may think these ideas very bizarre—like those of a Commonwealth Court of Appeal or a Commonwealth Assembly. But organizations, like businesses, either go forward with the times or sink into obscurity".

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS (Cons., Streatham) considered that other Commonwealth Governments, like Britain's, must sometimes be prepared to modify their policies in the interests of Commonwealth unity. That, he thought, is the essence of the Commonwealth relationship.

"Its unique characteristic is that it brings together not like-minded peoples but unlike-minded peoples. It helps these people to understand and respect one another. In this way it exercises a direct and indirect influence for peace and tolerance throughout the world.

"I hope that we can use the word 'Britain' rather more often than 'United Kingdom', which is such an awful expression.

"I hope that once the other Prime Ministers know that negotiations are in train with Rhodesia they will not press the British Prime Minister to enter into any commitments with them which would fetter his freedom of action.

"Nobody is more aware than I am of the difficulty of these negotiations. Deep anxieties, sincere convictions, and strong emotions are involved. However, one powerful factor may tip the scale in favour of agreement. That is the realization of the consequences of failure. More and more people on all sides are coming to realize what a break between Rhodesia and Britain would mean.

"The Commonwealth Secretary referred to the appalling consequences, and there is no doubt that for the Rhodesians it would spell disaster. But they are not the only people who would be affected. It would confront Britain with one of the most painful of dilemmas. The whole of Africa—indeed, the whole of the Commonwealth—would be put into confusion".

Prime Minister's Statement

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, said in the last speech in the debate:—

"There is no difference between the two sides of the House concerning Rhodesia.

"We, then in Opposition, were kept fully informed of the meetings and conferences which the rt. hon. gentleman had with the Prime Minister of what was then Southern Rhodesia last September. I also saw him, and there was no difference between the parties at that time. There has been no difference at any time since. I saw the full minutes of those meetings. I completely agreed with what was said on behalf of Britain on that occasion, and I think that it can be said that everything that we have done since has been in continuance of the policy then stated.

"We have had to make some pretty tough statements, and I think that those have been understood and supported throughout the House. I believe that they have had their effect. But I agree that the problem is tremendously difficult. Nobody in any part of the House will underestimate the difficulties, which are very big, but so long as these talks continue there is hope.

"It is our duty to try to secure by negotiation an arrangement which we regard as democratic—because without that there can be no going forward—an arrangement which can form the basis of independence for Rhodesia. This is what we are trying to do. I hope that none of us will underestimate the difficulties, which are very big, but so long as these talks continue there is hope.

"I did mention even before the end of the election and before the resumption of the negotiations that one could see at least a ray of hope, and it is the job of all of us to try to turn it into a reality".

Mr. Humphry Berkeley's Reply

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Mr. Raymond Byrne's letter entirely misses the point. I was not trying to disembark at Salisbury; I was travelling between Tanzania and Zambia. There was no need for me to leave the transit lounge. However, the Rhodesian customs authorities insisted upon inspecting my baggage, opening a briefcase, reading confidential documents, searching my clothes, and opening sealed envelopes addressed to me. This behaviour would have been extraordinary treatment for any visitor to Rhodesia. It is, of course, incomprehensible for somebody who was not attempting to enter the country.

Yours faithfully,

House of Commons. HUMPHRY BERKELEY.

MR. BYRNE, to whom a proof of this letter was sent, replies: "As Dar es Salaam is a hive of Communist activity directed against Rhodesia, Mozambique, South Africa, and Angola, and as Mr. Berkeley has official financial associations with the Government of Tanzania, I think that the Rhodesian customs officials had good reason to be inquisitive. A normal M.P. or *bona fide* traveller would be treated with the utmost courtesy. Notoriety carries penalties".

Mr. Oppenheimer on Rhodesia

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER said in his annual statement as chairman of Anglo American Corporation: "Although the economic position in Rhodesia has improved considerably, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory because the inflow of capital from outside, which is so necessary to a country at Rhodesia's stage of development, is not taking place, and as a result investment is lagging. This may be attributed very largely to the political uncertainty arising from the dispute between the Rhodesian and British Governments regarding independence. There appears to be no possibility of a quick or simple solution to this dispute, or to the underlying problem of Rhodesia's Constitution. Time, patience, and economic development are needed. Meanwhile there is nothing to be gained for either side by precipitating a crisis".

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Zanzibar Compensation Arrangements

MR. GOODHART asked the Minister of Overseas Development last week whether she would make it a condition of further aid to Tanzania that adequate compensation should be paid to all British subjects who had lost their possessions during civil disturbances since Zanzibar's independence, and that pension commitments to expatriate officers formerly serving in Zanzibar would be honoured in full.

Mr. Oram: "The Tanzania Government have agreed to assume responsibility for paying the pensions of all officers entitled under the Zanzibar Public Officers Agreement, and, except for special cases which are being urgently considered, arrangements are already in train for disbursement of the amounts due. With regard to compensation for loss of property, payments have been made to British former officials in Zanzibar. Claims from a small number of non-officials are under consideration by the Commonwealth Secretary."

Mr. Goodhart: "Before aid to Zanzibar is increased, will the Minister ensure that all the cases are settled satisfactorily? Does she realize that the whole concept of overseas aid is damaged if we do not stand up for the rights of those who have devoted their careers to helping development in overseas countries?"

Mr. Oram: "My original answer indicated that considerable progress has been made in this sphere. I do not think it would be appropriate, following this success, to start making threats of the kind the hon. gentleman invites me to make."

Mr. Paget: "Does my hon. friend recognize that this question involves two quite different matters: that riot damage may be an acceptable risk in a high-profit area but that compensation to officials who have given their whole lives to a territory ought to have a first priority?"

Mr. Oram: "We are fully aware of the needs of the officers who have served, and I think that we are making commendable progress in satisfying their needs."

The interim report of the Stamp Mission on land settlement in Kenya having now been submitted, the Minister for Overseas Development has invited the Government of Kenya to send a ministerial delegation to London in the week beginning on July 26 for preliminary discussions.

Zambianization of the Copper Mines

THE COPPER MINING COMPANIES in Zambia are arranging for the displacement of 60 employees on expatriate conditions of service who have become redundant as a result of the programme of Zambianization; they are mainly in the junior supervisory and staff operator categories.

Agreement on terms for the displacement of expatriates was reached in October in discussions between the companies, the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association, and the Mine-workers' Society. Where possible, employees in specified categories are to be allowed to volunteer for displacement.

Compensation will be on the basis of six months' basic salary, plus one month's basic salary for each completed 24 months of continuous service. Assistance will also be given for travel expenses.

When the agreements with employee associations were made last year it was expected that normal turnover would provide most of the initial job opportunities for Zambians. The rate of turnover of employees on expatriate conditions has, however, appreciably decreased, and it has consequently been necessary to carry out displacement at a higher rate than was then expected.

In jobs requiring high degrees of skill and experience displacement is likely to be some time away. Greatly expanded training programmes, on which the copper companies are currently spending about £2m. a year, are now in full operation, and if the rate of turnover continues at the present reduced level further displacements will be necessary in certain job categories from time to time.

Inadequate British Competition

MR. J. HARLEY has written in the *Financial Times*:—

"I have just returned from a delightful holiday in Kenya, where the hotels are very good by holiday standards and where one can be assured of perfect sunshine and warm bathing in our mid-winter.

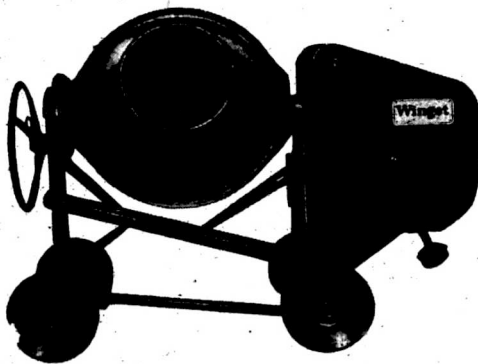
"To my surprise, however, most of the tourists were from the Continent. My wife and I had to travel on a Swiss tour by a Swiss plane as the cost of the only British tour was quite outside the purse of the ordinary British holidaymaker.

"The return tourist fare to Nairobi by scheduled flight is £241, which is the minimum at which a travel agency is permitted to organize tours from this country. I was attracted to a holiday in East Africa for 15 days at £118 inclusive of all hotel charges, etc., but from Rotterdam. I eventually took another tour from Zurich at £178 (or £214 from London) for 17 days, inclusive of good hotels, all meals, and four days' touring the game reserves.

"I am sure charter planes could take Britons to East Africa for 15 days' glorious bathing during the winter months at under £150, without the need to use any foreign currency. Cannot someone take the Air Licensing Board before the Restrictive Practices Court?"

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Post Office deposit accounts in Uganda now exceed 145,000. A three-member trade delegation from Bulgaria is visiting East Africa.

Three Makonde stilt dancers have left Tanzania for England to take part in the Commonwealth Festival.

A non-stop London-Nairobi air service by B.O.A.C. starts today. The 4,250 miles will be covered in 84 hours.

Economic advisers of the World Bank have discussed development plan priorities with Ministries in Zambia.

At Nairobi Air Training School there are 44 African students from Kenya, 20 from Uganda, and 19 from Tanzania.

Uganda's revenue for 1963-64 slightly exceeded £27m., or £3.6m. above the estimate, and £5.8m. above the 1963-64 receipts.

Uganda has more chartered secretaries than any other East African State. Eleven are Europeans, 10 African, and one is an Asian.

Hundreds of cases of meningitis, cerebral and spinal, having occurred in the Khartoum Province, all gatherings have been forbidden.

A £1m. 400-bed teaching hospital in Zomba is to be built by West Germany. It will be linked with the new Malawi University.

The British Leprosy Relief Association, of which Lord Boyd of Merton is president, has had a film made with the title "The Name of the Cloud is Ignorance".

Seventeen Malawi Africans were jailed last week on charges of riot and arson in the Fort Johnson area on Friday. The sentences varied from two to four years' hard labour.

Company Meeting**"SIBEKA"**

"SIBEKA", Société d'Entreprise et d'Investissements du Bécéka, formerly known as the Société Minière du Bécéka, held its annual meeting in Brussels on May 26.

The annual report then presented records that world diamond sales in 1964 exceeded £113.18m., a new record, the 1963 figure having been £115.9m. The share of the Congo, almost entirely confined to industrial diamonds, was 8%, as against 9.5% in the previous year, all being from the properties of the Société Minière de Bakwanga, which are managed by "Sibéka".

Illicit production in the Congo, which developed strongly in 1962 and 1963, is described as continuing to exercise a devastating effect on the world market, and last year the Bakwanga Company was consequently unable to sell its whole output.

Unless energetic intervention be made by the Congolese authorities it is feared that there will be no improvement in 1965.

Throughout last year calm prevailed in South Kasai, though the rebellion approached dangerously near in July-August. The courage and devotion of the company's Congolese and European staff and their families are praised by the directors.

Illicit Diamond Trade Disastrous

M.I.B.A. (Société Minière du Bécéka) has for two years continued to draw the attention of the authorities to the disastrous effects upon the country's economy of the illicit diamond trade, against which strong and permanent measures were needed. Through lack of such measures M.I.B.A. has had to restrict its output since the beginning of 1965. Plans now being put into operation, however, encourage a hope that production may soon return to the rhythm of previous years, which would be advantageous alike to the Congo State as granters of the concession, and to the legitimate concessionaires.

Production in 1964 totalled 14,751,880 carats, as against the 15m. carats planned. M.I.B.A. allocated 1,240m. Congolese francs for expenditure on industrial and social installations, that high total, a considerable increase on past expenditures, being due partly to devaluation of the franc.

At the end of the year 33 of the 196 agents of the company were Congolese. The labour force totalled 3,938, their families numbering 3,713 wives and 13,512 children.

Of M.I.B.A.'s distributable balance for 1964 of 620m. Congolese francs half was attributable to the granters of the concession and half to the shareholders. Altogether payments to the Congo Government by M.I.B.A.—Sibéka totalled 1,930m. Congolese francs.

Société Bécéka—Manganèse reported a net profit in 1963 of 11,440,537 francs, against 14,300,817 in the previous year.

Société Minière de Kisenge had a profit of 36,746,629 francs and paid a net dividend of 25 francs on its capital of 500,000 shares. The 1964 production of manganese was 288,000 tons, and the planned output for 1965 is 300,000 tons.

Interests are also held in British Diamond Distributors, Ltd., Industrial Grit Distributors, Ltd., Diamond Purchasing and Trading Co., Ltd., Diamond Trading Co., Ltd., Diamond Development Co., Ltd., Ultra High Pressure Units, Ltd., Industrial Diamond Products, Ltd., and "Foraki", in which a 25% holding was acquired as part of the plan of diversification.

With the same object holdings were acquired in Pétroufina, Carbochimique, Diamants de l'Angola, L.W. Manufacturing (Le Tourneau-Westinghouse), and Air Products — a Belgian company formed to sell industrial gas in the Benelux countries.

The Kenya Power Company Limited

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Kenya Power Company Limited will be held on June 30 at the company's head office, Nairobi. The following is the statement by Mr. V. A. Maddison, C.M.G., the chairman, circulated with the report and accounts:—

The Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1964, continue to show an increase in the bulk supply of electricity to the authorized distributor, The East African Power & Lighting Company, Limited, 321.93 million units being delivered, as compared with 307.38 million units in 1963.

During the year, the nominated demand under the terms of the Kenya/Uganda Electricity Agreement, 1955 was 30MW compared with 27MW in 1963 together with 2.033 million units under the arrangement for the purchase of "peak units".

The agreements supplementary to the Kenya/Uganda Electricity Agreement, 1955, referred to in last year's statement, were signed during the year.

Amending legislation has been passed enabling the Company to make application for a variation in Bulk Supply Licence No. 2 to permit the monies of the Reserve and Equalization Fund to be used to meet the cost of essential capital works and abnormal repair and maintenance costs. The notice of the Company's intention to apply for the variation in the licence has been published and it is anticipated Bulk Supply Licence No. 2 will be varied in the near future enabling payments due to The East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited to which I referred last year, to be made.

In terms of the Debenture Stock Trust Deed £239,275 of the Debenture Stock was purchased for redemption during the year making the total amount redeemed £1,378,840 and the amount of the stock outstanding £6,121,160.

The Report and Accounts were adopted.

Dwa Plantations

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., report a profit of £64,842 for 1964, subject to tax of £18,013 in Kenya and £3,725 on dividends paid in the U.K. In 1963 the pre-tax profit had been £61,606. The general reserve is increased by £12,500 (£7,500); dividends on the ordinary shares again total 22½%; holders of the 6% preference receive a participating 4% dividend; and the carry-forward is £16,946.

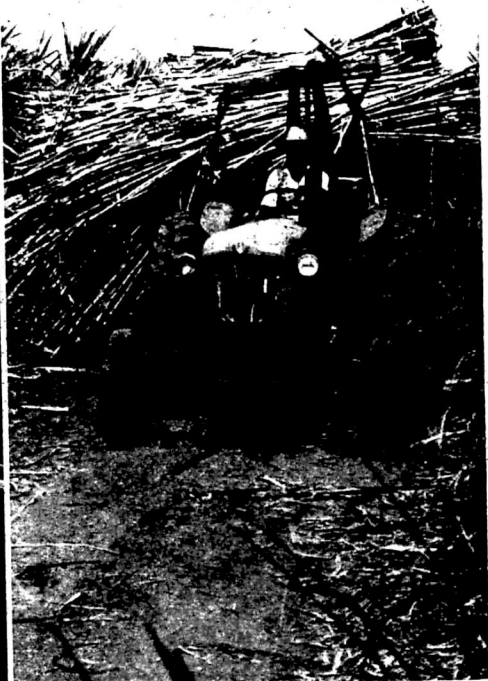
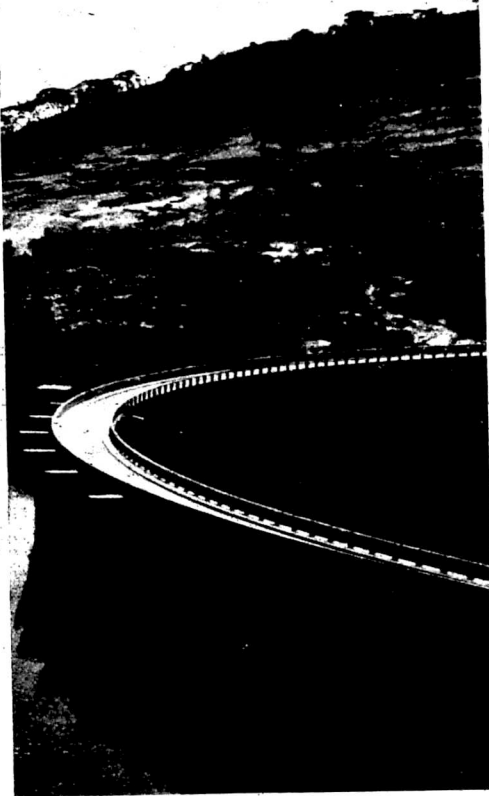
Issued capital stands at £154,676. The balance-sheet value of the estates is £248,858, costs aggregating £578,674 having been depreciated and amortized at the extent of £329,816. Current assets less current liabilities amount to £52,500.

Output of sisal at 1,855 tons was considerably above the previous year's 1,566 tons, the respective sales figures being £187,211 and £166,288. At the end of March there were 5,557 acres of mature and 918 of immature sisal.

Mr. S. R. Hogg is the chairman. The other members of the board are Rear Admiral R. E. Portlock and Messrs. R. A. Collet and W. H. Heley (managing director).

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have offered trade preferences to the European Common Market countries which are not available to British exporters. If the negotiations succeed East Africa expects to have free entry to the Common Market for all exports except coffee, cloves, and some temperate-zone produce from Kenya.

Selstrust Investments, Ltd., a subsidiary of Selection Trust, Ltd., reports profit after tax to March 31 at £1,753,359 (£1,425,091), of which almost £1.5m. will be absorbed in a dividend of 78s. 6d., less tax, per £1 share. The general reserve receives £100,000, raising it to £800,000. The issued capital is £1.9m. Quoted investments with a book value of £2.7m. have a market value of £34.4m. Unquoted investments appear at £258,269, and net current assets at £230,436. Mr. A. Chester Beatty is the chairman.



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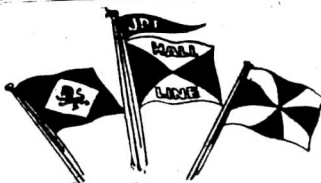
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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No. 2123

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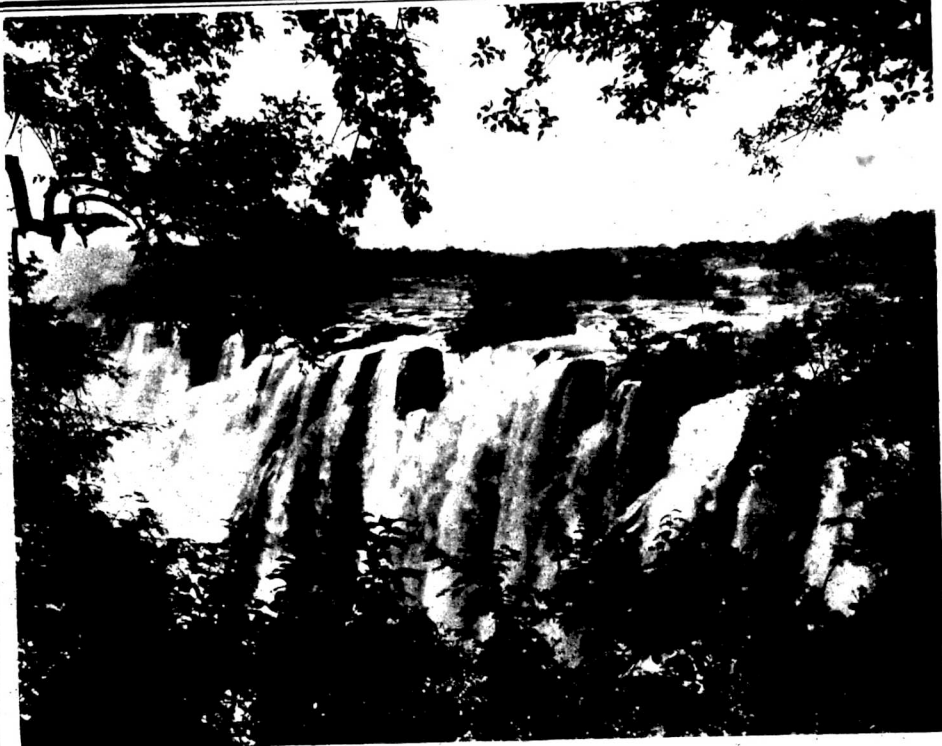
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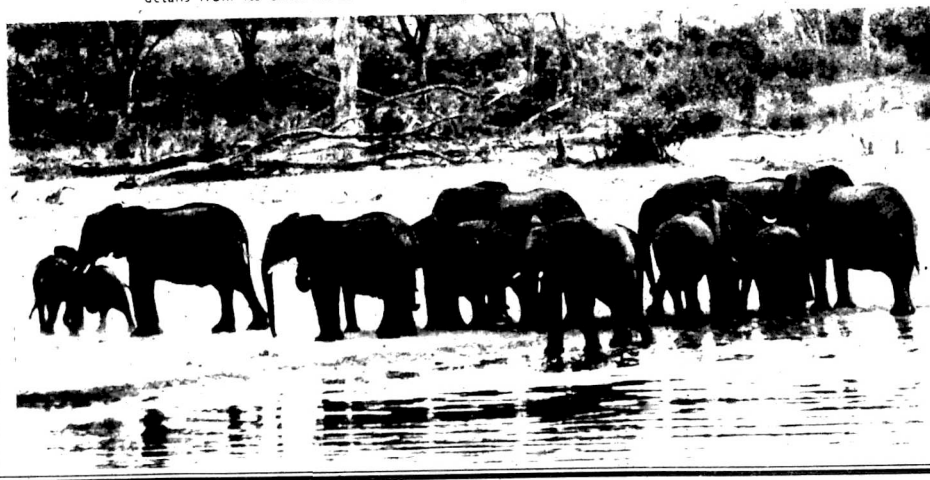


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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ASSEMBLY in London of Commonwealth Prime Ministers bodes no good to Rhodesia, which will certainly be a main topic of debate in their conference and in the numerous private discussions of the next ten days. That the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. Ian Smith, should again be denied the opportunity of stating his country's case is an inexcusable denial of elementary fair play against which there would have been vociferous protests if his skin were not white. Seventeen of the twenty-one member States of the Commonwealth are, however, now non-white, and African and Asian Heads of State and Prime Ministers have made it clear that they would not attend if he did; they have also vied with one another in advertising their intention of insisting that Rhodesia shall never be granted independence except on the one-man-one-vote basis, though they well know that the premature adoption of that system on their recommendation would wreck a country of splendid achievement and rice promise. As is the custom nowadays, political theory has once more been given precedence over reason; and pan-African pressure is relentlessly exerted for the prompt substitution of a wholly inexperienced black majority in Parliament.

Commonwealth Conference.

Only the other day President Kenyatta made a formal declaration that the Government of Kenya "would not recognize any independent Government in Rhodesia whether as a result of a unilateral declaration or of negotiation between Smith [he had not the courtesy even to say Mr. Smith] and the British Government if such Government is not based on democratic one-man-one-vote majority rule". Having thus demonstrated

Kenya Views on Citizenship.

his own racism, he criticized Mr. Smith and his supporters as "a gang of power-hungry white racists, who by their attitude and behaviour have disqualified themselves from Rhodesian citizenship". That is doubtless the brief given to the Kenya delegation — which the Mzee decided not to lead, presumably because he deems it prudent to remain at home to deal with any further serious threats to his own position. He might be reminded, but will not be by any of the black or white sycophants around him, that one of his first acts on becoming President of Kenya was to stage a public welcome for Mau Mau thugs who had remained in the forests. That such men were considered fit for Kenya citizenship is one explanation of the refusal of almost all the Europeans in the country to accept naturalization.

The first African delegate to arrive in London for the conference, Sir Albert Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, lost no time in telling journalists that Rhodesia would be the "most burning" issue. None of the other eight African delegations is likely to show more understanding of the complexity of a problem which can be solved only by cool and fair deliberation, certainly not by heated speeches. Independent African States profess almost daily to be non-aligned, but that description does not fit their behaviour towards Rhodesia, in connexion with which country (and not that country only) they flagrantly flout the principle that one Commonwealth Government should abstain from interference in the internal affairs of another. Moreover, their actions disregard the fact, which was expressly acknowledged by last year's conference, that the issue is one to be settled between the Governments of Britain and Rhodesia. An appeasement-minded

Rhodesia the "Burning Issue".

* * *

British Government having failed to remind the rest of the Commonwealth of the duty to abstain from intervention in the difficult and delicate Rhodesian constitutional problem, Sir Robert Menzies, Australia's doughty champion and the doyen of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, has done so.

* * *

The usual tongue-in-cheek platitudes about Commonwealth co-operation, cohesion, and confidence will be uttered by the politicians who prefer pretence to honest

Stark Consequences of Political Stupidity.

assessment of the results of their own continuing stupidity. The consequences are more starkly evident today than they were a year ago. India and Pakistan have been at war within the past few weeks, and, though the fighting has died down, they remain at loggerheads over the Ram of Kutch and Kashmir (a bone of contention for many years). Ghana's deliberate encouragement of subversion in other African territories has become increasingly notorious and dangerous, and only by last-minute capitulation to her aggrieved neighbours on Sunday at a conference in Lagos of Ministers of O.A.U. States did she consent to suspend her treasonable intrigues. From its Government-owned radio station Tanzania systematically insults Rhodesia, openly trains "freedom fighters" for use against that Commonwealth country, gives asylum and financial and other help to dissident movements from Rhodesia and neighbouring Malawi, and, according to Dr. Banda, allows some of his ex-Ministers to raise forces for the invasion of their country and to make preparations for his assassination (which suggests that Mwalimu Nyerere and he should not be seated beside one another in Marlborough House or anywhere else).

* * *

Kenya has just publicly humiliated Uganda over an incident which could have been settled by a telephone call from President Kenyatta to Dr. Obote. Zambia har-

Subversion As State Policy.

bour Ministers who were driven from Bandaland, permits puerile political fugitives from Rhodesia to agitate and plot against their country from Lusaka, and has given hospitality to the mischievous Anti-Colonial Committee of the United Nations so that it might repeat in Africa the ridiculous disruptive antics which it has long performed in New York. That committee is, incidentally, the only body known to us whose verbatim minutes are as nonsensical as those of the Malawi Parlia-

ment (though in a different manner). Even this brief conspectus — which avoids examination of the complicity of prominent Africans in several countries in Communist activities, particularly Chinese, last week's decision of Tanzania to destroy the East African common currency and central banking system, and other evidences of disunion (while all the territories prate of union) — suffices to indicate the parlous condition of a Commonwealth which now consists of four "Western" States (Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand), nine African, four Asian, two Caribbean, and two Mediterranean.

* * *

None but the incurably naive can expect wise decisions and honourable adherence to them from the members of such a conference. As if to emphasize that certainty, the African

Public Not Told The Basic Facts.

and Asian delegates are to fly direct from London to Algiers for a conference of some sixty Afro-Asian Heads of State and Government. Is it not self-evident that many of their speeches in Marlborough House and most of their statements outside it will really be addressed in advance to the Algiers assembly and to the politically-minded elements throughout the African and Asian lands from which they come? Of course, these basic facts find no expression in the British Parliament or Press or in radio or television programmes. The public slumber must not be disturbed.

Statements Worth Noting

"We are going to continue to clean up the civil service — of the idle, the physically unfit through drunkenness, those who misappropriate Government funds". — Mr. D. N. Ndegwa, Head of the Civil Service in Kenya.

"If peaceful means fail to bring about freedom and independence in Portuguese Colonies in Africa, the whole of free Africa will have to resort to force to achieve that goal". — Mr. Joseph Nyerere, Regional Commissioner for Mwanza, Tanzania.

"Mr. G. A. B. Oda, M.P., has moved 'that this House do note with thanks the work done by the Uganda Army in defending the country against the Congo guerrilla war', and Mr. J. H. Obonyo has seconded the motion. But in their speeches neither uttered a single word of thanks to the Army". — Dr. A. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda.

"Socialists cannot tolerate the activities of lotteries and gambling pools, which collect a great bulk of workers' earnings. Socialists cannot tolerate the introduction of this fruit-machine culture, which directs people to spend their leisure in ways that can lead only to social degeneration. These forms of gambling must be fully controlled or abolished". — Mr. Mwai Kibaki, Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Evan Campbell

MR. EVAN R. CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Rhodesia in the United Kingdom since January of last year, will sail today on the completion of an exceptionally difficult term, for his tenure of the office has coincided with the Rhodesian Front Government's insistent demand for independence. The High Commissioner has been the channel of communication for messages between the two Prime Ministers which have sometimes been unusually blunt, but, while firm in private and in public in support of the case for his country's independence, he has won and retained the respect and regard of Ministers, senior civil servants, and other persons in political, financial, and journalistic circles with whom he has been in constant contact. Having known all his predecessors at Rhodesia House, I have no hesitation in writing that few of them could have dealt so well with the problems which he has had to face, and that none would have been more successful. Some would have made a sad situation worse by brashness, dourness, or plain stupidity—for Rhodesia has had brash, dour, and stupid High Commissioners as well as men of character, competence, charm, and dependability.

Britain's Bad Record

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT that his successor should possess real character and ability, for in the next few months, or even weeks, much may depend upon the new High Commissioner's qualities. Negotiations between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith have been resumed, but neither has been disposed to precipitancy in the weeks preceding the Commonwealth Conference. Whether the pace will change thereafter must partly depend upon their assessment of the likelihood or otherwise of an early general election in Britain. Many Parliamentarians now assume that another appeal to the country will not be postponed beyond October, and that the public memory of Socialist follies will be sharp enough to ensure their defeat. The Conservative record in Rhodesia in the Macmillan-Macleod-Sandys-Butler period was lamentable, and a new Tory Government under Sir Alec Douglas-Home would find it impossible to undo the mischief of the past five years; but it would at least not slander Rhodesians by charging them with planning treachery to the Crown, as Mr. Wilson did immediately on his arrival in Downing Street. Moreover, Sir Alec has courage and principle. Mr. Campbell has, of course, kept aloof from party politics, but he must often have been privately exasperated by the politicians with whom he has had to deal.

Mr. Campbell's Career

DESPITE BRITAIN'S shocking Central and East African record since the beginning of 1960, he clings to the faith in this country which he inherited from his Scottish father, an Argyllshire man who volunteered for service during the Boer War and then settled in South Africa, where his son was born in 1908. He was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and Potchefstroom Agricultural College, and in 1931 began farming in the Umvukwes district of Rhodesia, whence he moved four years later to Inyazura, where he has continued to farm. Enlisting in the Rhodesia Regiment for the last war, he was seconded to the King's African Rifles, with which regiment he served in Ethiopia, Burma and India. After attending the Staff College in Quetta, he was appointed to the Staff of the 11th (East

African) Division and later became Brigade Major of the 25th (East African) Infantry Brigade. By 1950 he had become vice-president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and a member of the Tobacco Marketing Board, and he was president of the R.T.A. from 1952 to 1958, resigning to take control of the new Tobacco Export Promotion Council, for which he travelled widely and proved himself an able advocate. He organized and presided over the first International Tobacco Trade Congress, and has held many other offices, including membership of the Rhodesian Board of the Standard Bank. Now he is to become its chairman. Mrs. Campbell and he have served Rhodesia splendidly during their 18 months in London, and they leave behind a host of admirers and well-wishers.

Tea or Lemonade?

PRESIDENT NYERERE has ruled that nothing stronger than beer shall henceforth be served at Government receptions in Tanzania, the choice being limited to tea, coffee, fruit juices, or beer. Luncheons and dinners were not specifically mentioned in the announcement, but since the decision was stated to have been made in order to encourage frugality, wines and spirits will presumably cease to be offered as such meals. This drastic regime will not be popular, for nearly all Africans have a strong liking for intoxicants, so much so that African Ministers in all the territories flave from time to time found it necessary to denounce excessive drinking. Several have recently told African civil servants at public meetings that a serious obstacle to their promotion is the extent of drunkenness among them. Tanzania is out of step with other independent African States on other matters, and it will be surprising if they follow this procedure, especially as many of their Ministers show keen appreciation of vintage wines, whisky and brandy.

Frugality

AS TO FRUGALITY in general, when President Nyerere recently passed through London on his way to the Netherlands he was accompanied by a suite of 20 persons, and for four days they occupied more than that number of rooms in one of London's most expensive hotels. That scarcely suggested a sense of economy. Ministers from other newly independent States in East Africa regularly practise similar extravagance, staying in hotels which charge two or three times as much as those preferred by the former Federal Prime Minister and successive Prime Ministers of Rhodesia. What is good enough for white P.M.s. is not thought grand enough by many black Ministers from countries which seem always to have members of their Cabinets on tour on begging missions. This time last year President Kenyatta even left the hotel in which he had been installed as a guest of H.M. Government and transferred with his entourage to one which must have rendered a very much heavier bill to afflicted British taxpayers. Whitehall was not amused.

Deification

LUSAKA RADIO has reported that a large crowd marched through Broken Hill carrying banners, one of which read: "In Heaven, God; on Earth, Kaunda". The demonstration was arranged in support of a campaign for a one-party State. "One-Party System Now" and "Tell National Council We Want a One-Party System" were favoured slogans.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference Opens Today

Rhodesian Independence Certain To Be A Major Issue

RHODESIA will probably be the major topic of discussion for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which will open in London this morning as the 14th such gathering in the last 21 years. It will be the first ever over which Mr. Harold Wilson will preside.

The first African arrival, Sir Albert Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, generally considered a moderate among African leaders, told reporters that the question of Rhodesia was "a burning problem" continuing: —

"It is incumbent on all Commonwealth members, particularly Britain, that by their conduct in racial matters they leave no room for doubt about their genuine belief in an inter-racial Commonwealth. In this connexion the position in Rhodesia gives cause for grave concern.

Support for A Government-in-Exile

"Recent statements from London reveal an apparent change of the position taken by the British Government last October. If this frustrates and therefore leads African leaders in Rhodesia to take steps to establish a government-in-exile, African members of the Commonwealth may well be compelled to support any such move by the nationalists."

He hoped that the Commonwealth Relations Secretary would give news of specific steps to be taken to force Rhodesia on to the path of normal progress to majority rule. If that did not emerge at the conference, Sierra Leone would take the initiative in demanding direct British intervention by suspension of Rhodesia's Constitution.

"We are concerned with the ending of subjugation in Commonwealth Africa and the liberation of all Africans. An aggressor must be treated as such. Economic sanctions should be imposed on the oppressed. Rhodesia is of topmost concern at this conference."

President Kaunda of Zambia said that he expected Rhodesia to be the main issue, one of great concern to his country. "I believe all of us are bent on seeing that we find a peaceful solution", he said, "and to me that means majority rule."

President Kenyatta of Kenya had already said in Nairobi that Kenya deplored Britain's indecision, inaction, and procrastination and would not agree to any step which would lead Rhodesia to independence without majority rule.

Sir Robert Menzies

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, however, told the Press when he reached London on Sunday night that the Rhodesian question ought not to be discussed without a representative of Rhodesia being present. He had thought that last year and still held the same unpopular view.

The proposed Commonwealth Secretariat should not have executive power, for if there were an executive in the middle of the Commonwealth it would not last very long, for all its States were attached to their own rights of self-government. He would oppose a U Thant style of executive.

DR. BANDA, the Malawi Prime Minister, produced at a Press conference in London on Monday a secret document prepared by the Special Branch of his police which gave extracts from a document found at Fort Johnston in the handwriting of Mr. Chipembere, the ex-Minister who recently fled to America after unsuccessfully trying to organize a revolt.

The Prime Minister suggested that one of Mr. Chipembere's purposes in crossing the Atlantic was to establish contact with Cuban agents in the hope of getting revolutionary training in that country for Africans from Malawi.

Dr. Banda Accuses Tanzania

Saying that the British Press would give more weight to his secret document if it were presented by one of their own number, Dr. Banda invited Mr. Patrick Keatley, Commonwealth correspondent of the *Guardian*, to read the letters: one of which told Malawi rebels in the Fort Johnston area to communicate with ex-Minister Chiume in Tanzania through Mr. Othaniel Kambona, younger brother of Mr. Oscar Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanzania. Mr. Othaniel Kambona, M.P. for Mbamba Bay, would forward correspondence to Mr. Chiume.

Another document written by Mr. Chipembere asked Tanzania for rifles and ammunition, hand-grenades, dynamite, and other explosives.

His information, Dr. Banda said, was that Mr. Oscar Kambona and Mr. Job Lusinde, Minister for Home Affairs, were the two Tanzanian leaders most implicated in dealings with rebel Malawians.

There was no evidence that President Nyerere had been involved, but he had received no reply to personal letters to the President asking why members of the Malawi Brotherhood Society in Tanzania, who had refused to turn against their Prime Minister, had been detained by the Tanzanian Government at the instigation of Mr. Chiume.

The Malawi High Commissioner in London had handed a copy of that letter to the Tanzanian High Commissioner. Perhaps it had been side-tracked in the Foreign Office in Dar es Salaam of which Mr. Oscar Kambona had charge.

Dr. Banda said that he had also asked the U.K. Government to find out what had happened to the detained Malawians, but Britain had declined to become involved. He had not yet decided whether to raise these questions with President Nyerere in London.

The letter from the special police, dated May 26, had asked the Prime Minister not to make any immediate public announcement since they hoped to be able to intercept a rebel courier on his way to Tanzania.

President Nyerere, learning of the statement just before leaving Nigeria at the end of his State visit, said that there were refugees from Malawi whom Dr. Banda had wanted to have expelled. They had been given asylum only on certain conditions, and Dr. Banda had received assurances that Tanzania was not helping the Malawi Opposition. Dr. Banda had said that he wanted some of the refugees back dead or alive. How could they be sent back in such circumstances?

"Another Algeria"

Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, told reporters at London Airport on Monday when he arrived from Denmark that Britain had to choose between convening a constitutional conference on the Rhodesian independence problem and the possibility of "another Algeria". If H.M. Government did not call a conference at which African leaders now in detention or jail were present, the African majority might take the Algerian line to force a solution.

Pressed to say whether he meant civil war in Rhodesia, Dr. Obote replied: "The Algerian line is well known". His views would be expressed at the conference.

President Kaunda of Zambia told the Overseas Development Institute in London on Monday that there was need for an immediate Commonwealth development effort in the poorer countries, an effort to which all Commonwealth States should provide finance, staff, and other help. All member States should recognize equal responsibility for curing Commonwealth poverty. The Commonwealth's future might depend on acceptance of that philosophy.

At the emergency meeting in Lagos last week of Ministers

from member States of the Organization of African Unity two resolutions on Rhodesia were passed. The first called on Britain to ensure adoption of a new Rhodesian Constitution based on universal suffrage. The second recognized the deep division between the two African nationalist movements in Rhodesia and urged East African States to help them form a common front.

Mr. Diállo Telli, secretary-general of O.A.U., told reporters that he hoped that the Rhodesian Government would not compel Africa to use force by unilaterally declaring independence.

Commonwealth Secretariat

The Prime Ministers have to try to reach agreement on a secretary-general as head of Commonwealth Secretariat.

A favourite name among African leaders is that of Mr. George Ivan Smith, who succeeded Dr. Conor O'Brien as United Nations representative in Katanga and is now its regional representative in East Africa, with headquarters in Dar es Salaam. He is an Australian, and has adopted an African daughter.

Another Australian likely to be considered is Sir Robert Jackson, an adviser to the United Nations Special Fund, who was formerly economic adviser to President Nkrumah of Ghana.

A New Zealand candidate, Mr. Alistair McIntosh, has for more than 20 years been at the head of his country's Foreign Department. He is also in charge of the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr. Holyoake.

Mr. Arnold Smith, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Canada, and formerly her Ambassador in Moscow, has considerable support in some quarters.

The name of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Kenya, who has also held high office in Canada, Malaya, South East Asia, and India, is also mentioned, and some people regard him as a likely compromise candidate.

Final discussions are to be held on the Commonwealth Foundation, proposed last year to facilitate the interchange of scholars and professional experts between Commonwealth countries and organizations.

Because the Overseas Commonwealth greatly regrets the restrictions on overseas investment imposed by the present British budget, their delegates must be expected to voice criticism.

Mr. Wilson hopes for support for a plan of increased trade within the Commonwealth.

The Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle, is to speak on the Government's aid policy.

East and Central African Delegations

The East and Central African Delegations are composed as follows: —

KENYA. — Mr. J. A. Z. Murumbi, Minister for External Affairs, leads the delegation of four, the other members being the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr. J. G. Kiano; the Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Mr. Mwai Kibaki; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. M. K. Mwendwa.

UGANDA. — Dr. Obote is accompanied by Mr. Sam Odeka, Foreign Minister; Mr. Lamek Lubewa, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Mr. G. L. Binaisa, Attorney-General; Prince Ndawula; Dr. Gesa, and Messrs. G. S. K. Ibingira, P. Munyagwa-Nsibira, Z. Bigirwenkya, H. Kyembe, Engena, Ojolorong, Ochaya and Owiny.

TANZANIA. — Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere, the President, has brought with him Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Paul Bomani, Finance Minister; Mr. A. K. Hanga, Minister of State; and Mr. A. Twala, Minister for Finance for Zanzibar, together with Chief Lukumbuzya, principal secretary, External Affairs Department; Mr. H. W. Chitepo, Legal Adviser; Mr. Seaton, Director of Research of the Government; Mr. Mbuta Milanda, the President's private secretary; and Messrs. B. J. Mkapa and R. Lukindo, assistant secretaries.

MALAWI. — Dr. Banda has brought Mr. Tembo, Minister of Finance; Mr. Kwengwele, M.P.; Miss Kadzamina, the Prime Minister's personal secretary; Mr. Chilele and Miss Kazambo, assistant secretaries; and Mr. Milanga, Press Attaché.

ZAMBIA. — President Kaunda is accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Simon Kapwepwe; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Arthur Wina; the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. D. C. Mwinga; the Parliamentary Secretary in the President's Office, Mr. R. T. Sikasula; Professor Goundrey, Mr. D. Mulasiho, and five officials.

The High Commissioners in London are added to all the delegations.

Overseas Commonwealth countries agreed last year that they would in future pay the fares to and from Britain of their delegations and expect the British Government to pay only for the accommodation in London of two senior members and to provide two official cars per delegation. On that basis it is expected that the cost of the conference to British taxpayers will be about £100,000.

Blood Will Flow—in a Christian Manner, Says Z.A.N.U.

What the Anti-Colonial Committee Has Been Told in Africa

THE KIND OF STATEMENT to which the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism listened during its meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, is indicated by the following extracts from the verbatim report of "evidence" given by Mr. Noel G. Makono, who was described by the chairman as secretary for public affairs and central information of the Zimbabwe African National Union (without any indication that that body has been proscribed by the Government of Rhodesia): —

"The settler minority Government led by the eccentric Ian Smith has strengthened its position and become increasingly defiant and intransigent. In this exercise Smith's regime has taken recourse to repression and oppression to the extent of turning Rhodesia into a total police State.

"Laws have been scuttled through the minority Parliament investing the indignant Fascist settler police with sweeping powers to conduct habitual searches, raids, and arrests on Africans as any place and time under the guise of checking on subversive activities and maintaining law and order. Innocent men, women, and youths have been tortured and flogged into confessions to suit Fascist police conveniences.

"A 17-year-old Z.A.N.U. activist was battered to death on January 25, 1965, in Salisbury main police station in a desperate bid by the Fascist settler police to extract information about Z.A.N.U.'s secret plan to liberate the country. At Nyanadzi, 70-miles south of Umtali, young activists, men, women and youths, were tortured and some gunned at close range by the trigger-happy Fascist settler police. At Mutambara two defenceless men were shot dead in cold blood by a senior white police officer. At Kamei prison near Bulawayo several African prisoners were shot dead in cold blood by white prison warders.

"In a bid to usurp the country and declare U.D.I., hangman Smith has banned nationalist passes and detained and restricted Z.A.N.U. leaders and followers, assumed direct control of news media, radio, and television, and is producing Government-controlled newspapers for the purpose of indoctrinating the masses. News concerning nationalists is not published. News in Southern Rhodesia is heavily censored because it can be given only through the police.

"He has deceived, bribed, and intimidated an overwhelming number of chiefs to sing the tune of U.D.I. under the 1961 Constitution in his hurried preparations to clear the ground for the creation of Binustan apartheid in disguise. He has had the terrible audacity to parade the chiefs abroad as window-dressers in his campaign to deceive the world that he enjoys African support.

"All this leaves no room for doubt as to the explosiveness of the political situation in Rhodesia, and that final and irreversible racial colonization has been accomplished and threatens the whole of Africa, which is pledged to support the liberation movement in all non-independent African countries. This shows that the Southern Rhodesia political problems cause an imminent threat to the very roots of international peace.

"We appeal to the United Nations to expel Britain forthwith from this Committee of Twenty-Four because we regard it as cynical and absurd that a Colonial country which continues to cling on to Colonies and stubbornly refuses to grant them majority rule should ever be allowed to serve on a decolonizing committee of the United Nations. Because of her refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions on her Colony of Southern Rhodesia Britain must here and now be called upon to embrace majority rule and not wait for U.D.I.

"On behalf of our party and the four million oppressed

people of Zimbabwe, we declare that for decades we have been tolerant and have pursued constitutional and non-violent means to regain our lost sovereignty, but we have only managed in the end more repression, hate, and blood from Britain and her agent.

"We have reached a stage where we are left with no option but to pay Britain and her agent in their own coin—blood. The world will exonerate us for what is going to happen, for it is Britain which must be severely condemned for the strife which is now in Southern Rhodesia. We will not shirk our responsibility to liberate Zimbabwe through its policy of direct confrontation with the enemy. We shall liberate ourselves by our own blood."

When recalled by the committee, he said:—

An Eye for An Eye

"We shall avenge ourselves utterly, mercilessly, on the enemy. We will take an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life. We have resolved to fight to the bitter end and to the last man.

"This is the last time we can ask before this committee in a Christian manner."

Similar evidence was given by Mr. Nyandoro, secretary general of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (of the proscription of which by the Government of Rhodesia no mention was made by the chairman or any other member of the committee).

Britain, he declared, was engaged in tactical exercises with the stubborn objective of "promoting a dominantly white racist régime in Rhodesia to sovereign independence.

"In spite of having led the world to believe that she believes in a constitutional solution, the present British Government has come out, of course not surprisingly, on the side of their agent Ian Smith, declaring that they will not convene a constitutional conference and that they will not impose majority rule in Rhodesia, the effect of all of which is to rebuff African efforts towards constitutional ways of solving the problem and to reject any idea of ending the undemocratic régime in Rhodesia.

"These policies were declared by no other than the Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Bottomley. The British Government has also declared even at the United Nations that they will not tolerate unconstitutional action in Rhodesia and violence from any quarter.

"The British Rhodesian régime is violent by its very nature and is perpetrating violence over the African people every minute of every day all over the country. This kind of violence the British Government classify as internal security and therefore permissible because it is being applied on other races than their own. It follows that the violence the British Government is brandishing its warning about is the obvious retaliatory violence the Africans are obliged to exercise upon their kith and kin in Rhodesia. This attitude of the British Government is therefore no more than the continuity of the policy of entrenching their settler kith and kin and backing them by British might to do whatever they like in our country against us and further still to ensure the continued rule of settlers."

U.D.I. Part of British Policy

Oppression must lead to "most extreme bloodshed". The threat of a unilateral declaration of independence was a logical component of the British policy to establish minority independence and to create another South Africa in answer to the more challenging contemporary forces of liberty.

Africans would therefore "seize power on the battlefield by bloodshed", but they hoped the United Nations would by-pass Britain and "intervene directly in Rhodesia by military assistance, particularly from willing African countries, in support of the people's leader of Zimbabwe".

Mr. Nyandoro said in answer to questions, that West Germany had already supplied three pilots to train Rhodesians, and an expert in guerrilla warfare, and some arms.

Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, had said to him in Lusaka during the Zambia independence celebrations: "Brother, wait; I will do some miracles"; but when Mr. Bottomley was recently in Rhodesia he had told Mr. Nkomo that he could do nothing for Z.A.P.U.

India's initiative in withdrawing her representative from Salisbury ought to be followed by the United States, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, and West Germany, all of which had diplomatic or consular representation. So had South Africa and Portugal.

"The Christian Church in Rhodesia has been part and parcel of the establishment. The Anglican Church had some genuine missionaries and some settler missionaries, it being all a mixture of do-gooders and settlers. The Roman Catho-

lics were, of course, trying to form their own political party. I was taught by a missionary, but one cannot condone them. They are sinister. Some missionaries are in the police reserve and called upon the Government to suppress the African".

Asked whether some preliminary understanding could be reached by African nationalists with the Smith Government before a constitutional conference, the witness replied:—

"If Smith wants to have discussions with us he has to go to the British Government and then the British Government will call a constitutional conference and then we meet Smith at the constitutional conference in London. But if Smith calls me or calls Nkomo to talk about the political situation of this country, Nkomo cannot talk to a man with a gun and he cannot meet Smith without the British Government having called us and Smith. He has said Nkomo can go and see him, but as far as Nkomo is concerned Smith is a part of the dispute, and Nkomo will not go and discuss it with him".

Mr. J. W. S. Malacela, representing Tanzania, described Mr. Nyandoro's statements as "wonderful".

Mr. Nchwati, of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Trade Unions, said that the body had just been banned, and that its general secretary, Mr. Aaron Ndolovu, and financial secretary, Mr. Nsera Masanga, were among 50 trade union leaders in detention camps.

He alleged that Mr. Nkomo had written in a memorandum to Mr. Bottomley: "The white settlers are determined to destroy the economy before they proceed south to South Africa where they are determined to build their last castle. They are resorting to a scorched earth policy."

Mr. Coulibaly (Mali), chairman of the Anti-Colonial Committee, said that the Socialist Government of the United Kingdom would be very severely judged by the world, "if, like Pontius Pilate, they allow the white settlers of Southern Rhodesia to do what they will".

The United Kingdom Government was entirely responsible for all the sufferings of the people of Rhodesia, and its non-intervention could not be justified. Africa's 35 independent countries would never accept that the United Kingdom should make four million Africans in Rhodesia inferior to 200,000 settlers.

Chinese Money "Poured" On Chiume

Slept on Grave to Become Invisible

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said on leaving to visit Germany before attending the Commonwealth Conference in London that Mr. Chiume, one of the rebel Ministers now in Tanzania, was engaged in training "freedom fighters" in the Iringa district, and that "the Chinese are pouring money on Chiume and wasting it".

He accused Mr. Chisiza, another ex-Minister, of being concerned with Mr. Chiume in training a man at Mbeya, Tanzania, for the job of assassinating him (the Ngwazi).

Mr. Chipembere, the former Minister for Education, had run away to the United States, telling his gangsters to explain his absence by spreading the rumour that Chipembere had means of making himself invisible. Most of the people in the Fort Johnston area still believed in witchcraft, and it was not difficult to make them believe that Chipembere had medicines which would make him invisible.

A witch-doctor had made him sleep on a grave in the belief that he could then make himself invisible. That man had been arrested and was now in detention.

Speaking of 22 supporters of the Chipembere faction who had been acquitted in court on charges of subversion, Dr. Banda said:

"I do not want to comment. Our judges were trained in England, but we have our laws here. According to our laws these 22 men are guilty. As far as we are concerned, they are guilty. They set fire to houses. So what evidence do we need? Our laws and the English laws differ. But since our judges are trained in England there is nothing I can do. We have not interfered with the judiciary, but my people know that these people are guilty."

The Prime Minister asked the people to arrest anyone who returned to his village after an absence from Malawi of three, four, or five months. Once they arrested such a person they should report it to their local Malawi Congress Party chairman or the police.

Birthday Honours List

MANY PERSONS in or closely connected with East and Central Africa receive recognition in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, published on Saturday. Miss Perham is made D.C.M.G.; Sir Ronald German becomes K.C.B.; and the High Commissioner in Zambia receives the K.C.M.G.

The list includes the following names: —

LIFE PEER

ROXBEE-COX, Sir Harold, lately chairman of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Chairman of Metal Box group of companies, which have subsidiaries in Central and East Africa.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

ENGLAND, Russell. For public services in Bechuanaland.

LAING, John Maurice, deputy chairman and managing director of John Laing & Son, Ltd., civil engineering contractors with subsidiary companies in Central Africa.

YOUNG, Colonel Arthur Edwin, Commissioner of Police for the City of London. Previously Commissioner of Police in Kenya.

ORDER OF THE BATH K.C.B.

GERMAN, Sir Ronald Ernest, director-general, General Post Office. Previously P.M.G. in East Africa.

C.B.

ROGERS, Philip, deputy secretary to the Cabinet. Previously in charge of East African Dept. of Colonial Office.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE D.C.M.G.

PERHAM, Miss Margery Freda. For services to development of new countries in Africa.

K.C.M.G.

MONSON, William Bonnar Leslie, British High Commissioner in Zambia.

C.M.G.

DOUGLAS, A. J. A., Chief Secretary, Bechuanaland.
HUMPHRIES, G. J., Director of Overseas Geological and Topographical Surveys.

HUNT, R. C. C., British High Commissioner in Uganda.

KISCH, J. M., Asst. Sec., Colonial Office, seconded to C.R.O.

PEARCE, J. T. A., lately Perm. Sec., Min. of Local Govt., Tanzania.

PECK, J. A. Asst. Legal Advr., Colonial Office.

ROBERTS, H. J. For public services in Northern Rhodesia, 1954-64.

SHERIDAN, D. J., judge of High Court, Uganda.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE K.B.E.

CHAMBERS, Stanley Paul. Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Has visited East and Central Africa.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

PUTTERILL, Major-Gen., R. R. J., General Officer Commanding Rhodesian Army.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

BAILLIE, J. S., chairman, Harland & Wolff, Ltd.
BROWN, the Most Rev. L. W., Archbishop of Uganda.
BRUCE-BRAND, A. M., Secretary for Law and Order, Rhodesia.

EVANS, W. J. M., lately Chief Med. Officer, Tanzania.
MADOCKS, J. E., Advr., National Dev. & Planning Office, Zambia. For public services in N. Rhodesia, in particular in planning Zambia independence celebrations.

PARKEE, H. J. H., M.P., Parl. Under-Sec., Dominions Office 1945-46. For political and public service.

WILSON, J. F., director, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

GODWIN, Lt.-Col. W. A., Rhodesian Army.
GREATHEAD, Lt.-Col. C. W., Rhodesian Army.
SMITH, Group Capt. G. A., Royal Rhodesian Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BATTY, F. S., British subject lately resident in Sudan.
CORRIE, J. A. G., Under-Sec., Prime Minister's Office, Malawi.

DAVIES, W. O., Director of Public Works, Bechuanaland.
DRAKE, the Rev. H. F., field sec. and head of Baptist Mission stations in Congo.

FAIRHURST, J. For public service in N. Rhodesia and Zambia, particularly as director of Zambia independence celebrations.

FRANCIS, T. E. S. For services to sport, particularly cricket and Rugby football, in Rhodesia.

GARRARD, R. M., Commissioner for Surveys, Malawi.
GEE, T. W., Perm. Sec., Min. of Ed., Uganda.

GOWER, R. H., lately Perm. Sec., Min. of Local Govt., Tanzania.

HILL, D. C., lately Perm. Sec., Min. of Home Affairs, Tanzania.

LEWIS, W. E., Chief Commissioner, of Forests and Game, Malawi.

LLOYD, P. G., rep., British Council, Ethiopia.
LOCKLEY, G. J., lately Chief Fisheries Officer, Tanzania.

LUNAN, M., lately Commissioner of Agriculture, Tanzania.
MCCLEURE, A. L., Deputy Chief Engineer, Crown Agents.

MAHONY, D. J., lately Dep. Sec., Treasury, Tanzania.
MCLEAN, P. S., lately Actg. Perm. Sec. for Planning, Uganda.

MONTGOMERY, J. For services to medicine and the community in Umtali, Rhodesia.

RATRAY, A. G. H., officer in charge of Agric. Experimental Station, Salsbury, Rhodesia.

ROSE, W. V., Commissioner for Agric., Uganda.
SMITHYMAN, V. T., Dep. Comm. of Police, Swaziland. Prev. served in Malawi.

STUBBINS, B. J. J., lately P.C., Tanzania.
WEBSTER, G., Chief Conservator of Forests, Uganda.

WOOD, W., lately Perm. Sec., Min. of Commerce and Industry, Tanzania.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

GERRARD-WRIGHT, Major R. E. J., on loan to Kenya Government.

DE HAAST, Major W. T. D., Rhodesian Army.
HOLDEN, W. W., W. Off. C.I.L., Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALISON, A. L., chairman, Sinoia Town Management Bd., Rhodesia.

BALSDEN, Mrs. A. M. For social welfare work in Shabani, Rhodesia.

BARTLETT, N. R., Snr. Estab. Officer, Min. of Works, Malawi.

BASTABLE, Miss I. L., lately Principal Matron, Tanzania.
BIRCHER, E. A., founder and chairman of Rhodesian Paraphlegic Games Assoc.

DORAN, Miss R. J., lately Principal Matron, Tanzania.
FLEMING, J. T., lately Senior Courts Adviser, Uganda.

JOHNSON, T. J., Hide Improvement Officer, Uganda.
MCCLEAN, Miss M. B., palantypist, Uganda Parliament.

MURPHY, G. H. A., lately head of C.I.D., Uganda.
RIDLEY, J. For services to British community in Jinja, Uganda.

RINGSSELL, J., Govt. Printer, Uganda.
SPRINGER, W. J., pilot, British South Africa Police Reserve, Rhodesia.

WESSELS, Miss G. V., Principal Nursing Officer, Malawi.
WILLIAMS, B.A., founder and chairman of Intensive Conservation Committee, Bubl, Rhodesia.

ZWIMBA, Chief, President of Council of Chiefs, Rhodesia.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

GEORGE, H. L., Under Sec. (Admin.), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rhodesia.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military Division)

PARDOE, R. B., Sergt., Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

(Civil Division)

GENET, L. J., police field reservist, B.S.A.P., Rhodesia.
KING, A. M., overseas, Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic, Rhodesia.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL for Distinguished Service

BAILEY, R. J. V., Snr. Asst. Commissioner, B.S.A.P., Rhodesia.
BEVAN, A. T., Asst. Commissioner of Police, Malawi.

PERSONALIA

MR. SWARAN SINGH, Foreign Minister of India, has visited East Africa.

PRESIDENT RADHAKRISHNAN of INDIA is to pay a State visit to Ethiopia in October.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER has resigned from the board of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

MR. GEOFFREY ELLMAN-BROWN, M.P., has joined the Rhodesia Board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

MME. SUPENI, Deputy Foreign Minister of Indonesia, has led a three-member goodwill mission to Somalia.

MR. CHOU EN-LAI, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrived back in Peking last Thursday from his visit to Tanzania.

MR. S. M. KAPWEPWE, Foreign Minister of Zambia, and MRS. KAPWEPWE visited Denmark and Sweden on their way to London.

SIR ROBERT ADEANE and MR. HARLEY DRAYTON are the two directors of Steel Trust (1965), Ltd., registered with a capital of £1,000.

MR. JOHN GIBSON JARVIE, former chairman of the United Dominions Trust, Ltd., left £188,035, on which duty of £71,155 has been paid.

MR. EVAN R. CAMPBELL, retiring High Commissioner for Rhodesia, and MRS. CAMPBELL will sail today from Southampton in the PENDENNIS CASTLE.

MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, sometime Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has joined the board of Trades Union Unit Trust Managers, Ltd.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR gave a farewell luncheon at South Africa House on Friday for MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Rhodesia.

MR. WILFRED GRENVILLE-GREY, 34-year-old brother of the COUNTESS OF MARCH, and his Zulu wife have arrived in England from their home in Kitwe, Zambia.

MR. P. J. GACHATHI, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Information in Kenya, and MR. A. J. HUGHES, a senior press officer, have been in London for a few days.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, who was Governor-General of Uganda when he retired from the Colonial Service two years ago, has been elected a director of Metal Industries, Ltd.

MR. JOHN KAKONGE, Director of Planning in the Ministry of Planning and Community Development in Uganda, has been elected a Member of Parliament to fill a "special" seat.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD GALE, who succeeded LORD MONTGOMERY as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe in 1958, is writing his memoirs. He is a member of the council of the new Anglo-Rhodesian Society.

MR. C. A. MURRAY, Secretary of Agriculture in Rhodesia, said recently in Umtali that the tea production of the Eastern Districts might in time earn about £7m. a year for the country.

MWALIMU JULIUS NYERERE, President of Tanzania, paid a five-day official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria on his way to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

DR. LESLIE FARRER-BROWN has been appointed chairman of the Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development, formed to co-ordinate the work of seven organizations engaged in such work.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA and MRS. T. B. BAZARRABUSA held a reception at their home in Hampstead on Monday night for DR. OBOTE. Ugandan dishes had been flown from Africa for the occasion.

DR. DOUGLAS ANGLIN, a Canadian Rhodes scholar, has been appointed the first vice-Chancellor of the new University of Zambia. For the past seven years he has been Professor of Political Science at Carleton University, Ottawa.

SIR BERNARD DE BUNSEN, Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, will leave Uganda at the end of this month. He is to become principal of the College of Education in Chester. Makerere's new principal is MR. Y. K. LULE.

MR. R. W. CANNON, who has been appointed deputy engineer-in-chief of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., served the group in Mombasa at one period. MR. JOHN POWELL, appointed assistant engineer-in-chief, was at one time posted to Salisbury.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Vice-President of Kenya, who recently said that "Communism is food to me", proposed THE QUEEN'S health at a reception in Nairobi on Saturday given to celebrate the birthday of HER MAJESTY by MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, the U.K. High Commissioner.

The first call of PRESIDENT KAUNDA on his arrival in London was at a nursing home in Lambeth to see his three-year-old daughter, who had recently been brought to Britain by her mother after badly burning her hand in an electric fire. The child is making good progress after an operation.

MR. AUSTIN SHABA, Minister for Local Government and Housing in Tanzania, will from July 1 take charge of a new Ministry of Housing. MR. I. M. BHOKE MUNANKA, Minister of State in the President's Office, is to become a Minister of State and assume responsibility for Local Government.

DR. F. HEYWORTH, who has left London for Addis Ababa to become manager of the new Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research and Specialist Services in Ethiopia, has been head of the chemistry section of the National Vegetable Research Station of the Agricultural Research Council in Britain.

The engagement is announced between MR. CHARLES ANTHONY COLVILLE, son of the LATE VISCOUNT COLVILLE OF CULROSS, and the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS COLVILLE, and MISS KATHERINE SANKEY, daughter of the LATE H. J. SANKEY, of Kinangop, Kenya, and MRS. E. COWLING, of Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

MR. T. J. MROYA, Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya, is due in London on June 18 for a two-day stay for talks at the C.R.O. and the Ministry of Overseas Development, and MR. MRYU KOINANGE, Minister for Education will be here for a few hours on June 26 on his way to Sweden.

MR. CHARLES SIMPSON, a British radio engineer who had been imprisoned in Dar es Salaam for four days, was released last week on bail of £50. He was deprived of his passport pending trial. He denied charges of dangerous driving and failing to stop on police signals. A police inspector said that there might be a third charge.

ZAMBIA



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

7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 0691

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at last week's annual dinner of the Corona Club. MISS GWILLIAM, president of the Women's Corona Society, was in the chair for its annual dinner on the same evening.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. B. R. BROOKE, MR. & MRS. J. W. BRETT, MR. & MRS. C. H. CHANDLER, MR. & MRS. J. H. COCKBURN, MR. W. A. D. CRAIG, MR. D. T. DREDGE, MR. & MRS. C. I. B. GORDON, MAJOR & MRS. P. J. KENWORTHY, MR. A. S. PEARSON, and MR. J. W. L. TRUTER.

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, the Attorney-General, represented Kenya at last week's celebration in London of the 750th anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta. MR. WESLEY NYIRENDA, Speaker of the National Assembly, represented Zambia. He is to attend this week's conference in London of Commonwealth Speakers.

MR. D. A. R. PHIRI, personal assistant to the resident director in Lusaka of the Anglo American Corporation, and a B.L. of Oxford University, and MR. B. R. KUWANI, senior official of the Bank of Zambia, have been appointed to the board of trustees of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in the vacancies caused by the resignations of MR. J. THOMSON and MR. C. P. S. ALLEN.

MR. PREM BHATTIA, who has been appointed India's High Commissioner in Kenya, has been a journalist since 1934. He was news editor of All India Radio from 1939 to 1942, Assistant Director of Public Relations in the Indian Army for the next three years, and later Director of Public Information to the Bengal Government. Latterly he has edited *Indian Express* and *Sunday Standard*.

Obituary

THE RT. REV. HUMPHREY BEEVOR, from 1952 to 1957 Bishop of Lebombo, Mozambique, has died at the age of 61.

DR. JAMES LEGGATE, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 63, had been a medical officer in Rhodesia since qualifying at Liverpool University in 1925.

LIEUT.-GENERAL H. R. S. MASSY, a former Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, whose death in Wedza, Rhodesia, has already been reported, had lived in the Colony for nine years. He was 81.

MAJOR ROBERT PERCIVAL DERHAN, who has died in South Africa, aged 70, was for many years in the British South Africa Police in Rhodesia, and was from 1952 to 1956 police recruiting officer at Rhodesia House, London.

ALDERMAN DEMETRIUS CATSICAS, who has died suddenly in Umtali, aged 61, was born in Greece and arrived in Umtali as a child of seven. He had been in business as a clothing manufacturer since 1932, and was four times mayor of Umtali and twice deputy mayor.

MR. J. W. MONTAGUE FITT, who has been killed in a motor accident in South Africa at the age of 59, was Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Federation before his appointment as Federal High Commissioner in Pretoria, where he settled a year ago after retiring from the civil service.

MR. A. P. MOELLER, who has died in Copenhagen at the age of 88, controlled two shipping lines with a combined fleet of nearly 100 vessels, half of them large tankers, and was believed to be one of the 10 richest men in the world. The son of a captain in the merchant marine he went to sea as a boy, but before he was 30 he and his father started business in partnership, buying a ship with borrowed money. In recent years he had developed large plantation interests in Tanzania.

Rhodesia's New High Commissioner

BRIGADIER ANDREW SKEEN, O.B.E., is to succeed Mr. Evan Campbell as High Commissioner for Rhodesia in London. He is due on July 21.

He was educated at Wellington College and Sandhurst, and commissioned in the Royal Berkshire Regiment in 1926, when he was posted to the Rhine Army. Later he served in the Somaliland Camel Corps. Soon after the outbreak of the last war he went to France, and afterwards served in Tunisia, Egypt, Tripolitania, and India. In 1945-47 he was deputy director of the Adjutant-General's Branch of the War Office, and then retired. He passed through the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Minley.

He went to Rhodesia in 1947 to farm in the Vumba district, near Umtali, and has since taken an active part in local affairs. He is president and life vice-president of the Manicaland Publicity and Development Association; was chairman of the Vumba Town Planning Authority from 1960 to 1962 and has again occupied the office since last year; has been chairman of industrial boards since 1963; and a member of the Rhodesian Forestry Commission since that year. He serves on the Tourist Board of Rhodesia and has been a member of the Umtali-Odzi Road Council since 1955.

In 1953 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Federal Parliament, and in 1958 for the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia.

In 1939 he married Miss Honor St. Quintin Beasley. They have a son aged 23, who is now on the staff of the High Court in Rhodesia, and a nine-year-old daughter at school.

Sudan's New Prime Minister

MR. MUMAMMAD AHMAD MAHGOUB was last week elected Prime Minister of the Sudan by the new Constituent Assembly in succession to Ser al Khatim al Khalifa, the non-party civil servant who had been head of the Caretaker Government.

Mr. Ismail al Azhari, a former Prime Minister, was elected Permanent President of a five-member Supreme Council, a collective presidency. Dr. Fadil Shaddad was elected Speaker.

Three seats are being kept vacant in the Cabinet for representatives of the Southern Provinces.

Mr. Mahgoub and Mr. Azhari are old friends and old political rivals. On January 1, 1956, they jointly hoisted the new Sudan national flag for the first time at the Palace in Khartoum.

For protesting in 1961 against the military junta under General Abboud, Mr. Mahgoub was exiled to Juba for seven months. He was then allowed to return to Khartoum to resume his large law practice.

Born in 1908, he studied at Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, first qualifying as an architect and then as a lawyer. He joined the Sudanese nationalist movement in its early days, and has been a member of the Umma Party since its formation, but has been one of the moderates in that pro-Mahdi organization. He was leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly created in 1948, and in the first Parliament of 1954.

After independence in 1956 he became Foreign Minister and led the first Sudan delegation to the United Nations. His attitude has been conciliatory in Arab quarrels and he has never been regarded as either pro-Western or pro-Egyptian.

Ethiopian Ambassador Resigns

MR. BERHANU DINKE, Ethiopian Ambassador in the U.S.A., who was recalled to Addis Ababa two months ago, is now stated to have asked for political asylum in America and to have resigned his post because he could no longer accept the Ethiopian Constitution, which declares the person of the Emperor (to whom he is related by marriage) to be sacred and his power indisputable. Mr. Dinke had served in Washington for many years. Another report suggests that he may organize a "freedom movement" against the Emperor.

Nationalists Use Witchcraft and Magic

Reasons for New Rhodesian Measures

MR. DESMOND LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Law and Order in Rhodesia, told Parliament last week that the extension of emergency measures had been due to the use of witchcraft and magic by the nationalist leader Mr. Nkomo and his associates in order to coerce unsophisticated tribesmen to their cause.

Their emissaries had moved at will to and from the restriction areas, reporting to their masters, and carrying to all parts of the country their plans and instructions for subversive activities. There had been so much freedom of movement and so much coming and going, indeed, that the whole object of the restriction areas had been defeated.

That was why states of emergency had recently been declared in the Nuanetsi district, which includes the Gonakudzingwa camp to which Mr. Nkomo has been restricted, and the Lupani area in the north of the country.

Mr. Lardner-Burke said that in February, March and April there had been a disturbing deterioration in morale among the people of the Sengwe tribal trust area near Nuanetsi, in which many Africans had become convinced that they must not delay in getting into the good books of Mr. Nkomo and his henchmen.

New methods of coercion and intimidation by witchcraft and magic had been introduced there, but in the Lupani locality intimidation had followed the familiar pattern of damage to property, threats of physical violence, and menaces of later reprisals.

Nkomo "A Great Magician"

Many tribesmen had been told that Mr. Nkomo was the future king of the country, and that their position would be intolerable if they did not quickly register their names. There had consequently been a considerable trek to Gonakudzingwa. At Easter the railway had had extra coaches to the trains, and at normal week-ends hundreds of persons, including some Europeans and Indians, had travelled by rail and road to visit him, sign a book, and receive a so-called "visitor's card".

The rumour was propagated that Mr. Nkomo was a great magician, who could bring or withhold rain. He was said to hold out his hat, take away his hand, and leave the hat suspended in the air. Another story was that he had only to throw up his shirt for it to turn into an aircraft to carry him and his people away.

An alleged "secret", not known to the Government, was that during the recent visit of Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, he had promised that Mr. Nkomo would very soon become King of Rhodesia.

By these means, said the Minister, constant propaganda, and the relative helplessness of the police because of strict adherence to the rule of law, Nkomo had been built up to king status and superstitious tribesmen had been converted to his cause.

In some areas those who waived had been threatened with serious punishment if they failed to visit Gonakudzingwa, from which instructions had gone out to tribal areas to resort to civil disobedience on June 1—a date forestalled by the Government's actions.

International Communism was helping the self-elected African leaders, against whom strong action had become essential.

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation has received from the United States Government an aircraft equipped as a laboratory.

Rhodesia's New Parliament Opened

Governor's References to Independence

INDEPENDENCE was mentioned only briefly in the speech from the throne delivered by Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, when the Rhodesian Parliament met last week for the first time since the general election.

"My Government's return to power with a greatly increased majority in the Legislative Assembly is a mandate for them to lead the country to full independence", he said. "My Ministers will keep this aim constantly before them, and it is their intention to pursue vigorously the negotiations with the British Government for the grant to Rhodesia of our independence."

"When independence is obtained Rhodesians of all races and classes will be presented with the challenge to demonstrate that they are ready to accept and discharge the obligations which independence will place upon them."

There was a promise that the Government would deal promptly and decisively with any threats to the maintenance of law and order.

Emphasis on Economic Progress

Indications were noted of economic expansion at a rate even above that of last year, and the Government were said to be working closely with the Industrial Development Corporation to increase the capacity and output of manufacturing industry, with the special object of higher exports of the products of primary industries in processed form, notably ferro-alloys and pig iron.

High priority would continue to be given to the development and diversification of agriculture, and improvements were intended in communications and in radio and television coverage.

The pay of nurses would be increased.

The entire African education programme would be reviewed, and a better balance was contemplated between general and technical education in high schools.

In the new Parliament all 50 A roll members belong to the Rhodesian Front. Ten of the 15 B roll members have joined a new United Peoples' Party led by Mr. J. M. Gondo. Four are Independents, and the other is Dr. Ahm Palley, a European who is both a doctor of medicine and an advocate. Mr. Gondo and his followers had been elected as Rhodesia Party candidates, which has now no European representative in the House.

A multi-racial body called the Rhodesian Constitutional Association has been formed "to keep alive the principles of racial co-operation as the only long-term solution to Rhodesia's problems." Mr. Gondo and Mr. David Butler, previously Leader of the Opposition, are two of the founders and members of a small steering committee.

If Conscience Were the Guide

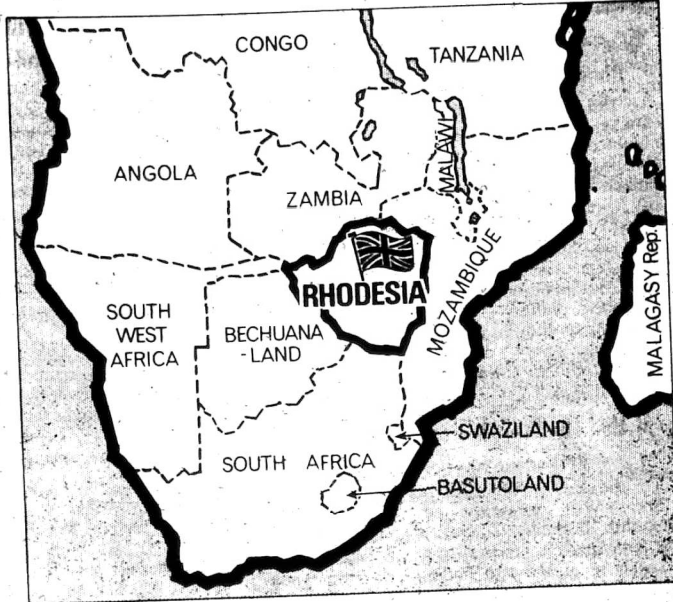
MR. A. T. CULWICK, who served for many years in Tanganyika and Kenya as a district commissioner, said when addressing the annual conference of the Rhodesian Local Government Association that if the white man in Africa were to follow the dictates of his conscience, he had to continue in control, and that failure to follow that course would inevitably produce chaos. The eclipse of the white man must result in the retrogression of the black man and consequent untold misery.

The political aspirations of Africans could and should be met by entrusting them with the management of their own local affairs, but at their present stage of development they could not be given power over groups other than their own.

The Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs. Barbara Castle, has said that she hopes for an increase, not a decrease, in the overseas economic aid from Britain, which totalled £191m. last year. The Ministry will seek, however, to provide the aid in forms least detrimental to the balance of payments.

"Our mission is to create civilised conditions here on a non-racial basis so the time may come when we will not have to think of our Government as a European or African one, but as a Rhodesian one — provided it is based on merit."

Mr. Ian Smith,
Prime Minister,
4th June, 1964.



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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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1964 DOMESTIC EXPORTS			£119,465,000 (38.5m. to U.K.)
RE-EXPORTS			£17,993,000
GOLD			£7,086,000
TOTAL EXPORTS			<u>£144,544,000</u>
1964 IMPORTS			£109,695,000 (33.4m. from U.K.)
FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE			£34,849,000

The Progress continues

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Office of the High Commissioner for Rhodesia,
Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2
Tel: COVent Garden 1212

Letters to the Editor

War Services of Two Cabinets Rhodesian Example to British Socialists

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — The potted biographies of the new Rhodesian Cabinet compiled by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and published on May 27 show that eight out of the 12 members saw active service during the last war.

By comparison, I can find reference to only 13 out of the 23 members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet having served in the armed forces during either of the two world wars.

Is it not invidious for the Rhodesian volunteers to be dubbed plotters of treason by those whose free civilian status they have helped to ensure?

Yours faithfully,

Royal Automobile Club, ADRIAN J. A. D. FITZGERALD.
London, S.W.1.

M.P.s. in Trouble with the Customs

Brigadier Spencer's Comments

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, — With reference to the letter from Mr. Humphry Berkeley, M.P., I imagine that the customs and immigration officers of Rhodesia are no different from those of the late Federation, from whom as an ordinary visitor I always met with the greatest courtesy and helpfulness.

As a frequent traveller in many countries I have always found customs officers most congenial provided the passenger is co-operative. Mr. Berkeley was a transit passenger through Rhodesia, merely a business passenger on a journey in no way connected with his position as an M.P. Maybe the Rhodesian customs authorities had advance information or suspected that he might be carrying documents inimical to Rhodesia. Hence the search.

A few years ago a Mr. Stonehouse, M.P., visited East and Central African countries as correspondent of a Sunday newspaper. In the Federation he got into some difficulty and appealed to Sir Roy Welensky to get him out of it as a privileged person. Sir Roy was not too helpful, saying of Mr. Stonehouse: "Oh, yes, an M.P. I believe, rather an obscure one." Mr. Stonehouse in due course told a long yarn in the Commons of the dreadful insult he had suffered as an M.P. Neither side of the House displayed much interest.

Exmouth,

Devon.

Yours faithfully,

F. E. SPENCER.

Faster Mail Service to the Cape

Delay in Delivery of "Good Hope Castle"

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES in the shipyard will cause a delay of three months in delivery of the new cargo liner for the Union-Castle Line, which has consequently had to rearrange its programme.

On July 16 WINDSOR CASTLE will inaugurate a faster mail service to Southern Africa under which the voyage from Southampton to Cape Town will be completed in 11½ days.

The contract delivery date of GOOD HOPE CASTLE was the end of July, and she was to have taken her place in the accelerated service in August. Because work on her is proceeding more slowly than expected, her delivery from the builders has now been delayed until October.

Her first two sailings, scheduled for August 20 and October 8, will now be taken by CAPETOWN CASTLE, which will take 13½ days from Southampton instead of the 11½ days of the faster schedule.

CAPETOWN CASTLE was to have sailed in a supplementary passenger service from Southampton on August 17, September 22, and October 26. The first of these sailings will now be made on August 20 in the mail service, and the second will be the mail sailing on October 8. The October 26 sailing will be taken by STIRLING CASTLE.

Assassination Plot Against Mr. Tshombe

Heads Cut Off by Boy Rebels

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION PLOT against Mr. Tshombe, Prime Minister of the Congo, and also against Mr. Munongo, Minister of the Interior, has been discovered. The secretary-general of the new Conaco party disclosed in Leopoldville last Thursday that the discovery had been made in Elizabethville.

Mr. Tshombe had arrived back in the capital that day from his visit to Europe, during which he met General de Gaulle, General Franco, and the King of Burundi. He denied having visited Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister, in Lisbon, where he spent a few hours on his way to Madrid. He also visited Brussels.

A Congolese military spokesman said a few days ago that the rebel forces had now been split into bands of brigands. They had, he feared, killed all the European hostages who had not already been rescued.

Fifty-Five Priests Shot

Fifty-five are thought to have been killed by rebels recently, most having been shot and cast into a river. Thirty-one Roman Catholic priests are known to have been shot on the banks of the Rubi River, into which their bodies were thrown.

In the same area seven bodies of dead Europeans were found at the side of a road.

The Rev. Johannes Holte, a Norwegian Baptist missionary, who was rescued with his wife after eight months in captivity in the northern Congo, spoke of planned and indiscriminate killing by rebels. He had seen some of them cut off the heads of African prisoners, while others stuck flat pieces of iron into their skulls. He had also seen Africans, including local politicians, shot in the back by boys aged 14 or 15. Mr. Holte has spent 30 years in the Congo.

It has been announced in Leopoldville that about 500 Africans have died in a smallpox epidemic in an area near Stanleyville recaptured from the rebels in which there is only one doctor. Whereas 500 are known to have died in that locality, it is thought that total losses may be four times as high.

Mr. Thomas Kanza, "foreign minister" of the rebels, denied in Nairobi at the week-end that they had held European hostages, and forecast that within six months the rebels would have gained control of Leopoldville.

Within a few days, he said, the revolutionary leader, Mr. Gbenye, would leave the Congo to tell the world how "the decisive turning-point in the revolution would be reached within the next few weeks".

An East African Exhibition has been held in Bonn, capital of Federal Germany.

Three Merille tribesmen are reported to have shot two women and two girls in Kenya.

Seven lions and one cub used in making the film "Born Free" arrived on Monday in the CLAN MAC TAGGART.

Two British students in Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Farnworth, have been fined £30 and £20 respectively on charges arising from interruptions by African students at an election meeting addressed by the Prime Minister.

Zambia and the United Arab Republic have signed a declaration of friendship and co-operation promising maximum efforts to encourage cultural and economic interchanges and co-operation and regular consultation on other matters of mutual concern.

Some members of the Barotse National Council have expressed dissatisfaction with measures which are being introduced to put judicial institutions on the same footing throughout Zambia. In the words of an official statement, "this had led to differences of opinion over the means of implementing Central Government policies in the area".

The Zimbabwe African National Union has been allowed by Lusaka Radio to advise Africans working in Rhodesia to withdraw their money from banks, building societies, and post offices, not to sell livestock, to store large quantities of food, and to decline to pay poll tax, stock fees and dipping fees if a unilateral declaration of independence be made.

Australian's Tribute to Zambia Britain Entitled to Share Credit

WHEN MR. HUGH GILCHRIST, Australian member of the United Nations Anti-Colonial Committee, was recently in Lusaka, he said that it was his fifth visit in the last nine years.

Paying tribute to Zambia's development before and after independence, he continued:—

"Here we have seen an example of successful decolonization for which the peoples and the leaders of Zambia are largely responsible, but for which the British Government may fairly claim some share of the credit.

"We see here a people's revolution, but a revolution without malice, without violence, without destruction, without injustice. We are in a State in which race relations are characterized by tolerance and co-operation, in which hard work and the dynamic utilization of resources are the mainspring of development for the welfare of all, not for a minority, and in which there is less concern for the maintenance of civilized standards which is a negative and static concept than for the steady raising of those standards above the existing levels for the whole population. For leaders and peoples in Africa south of the Zambezi I believe these are lessons of the greatest importance.

"We in this committee can preach, appeal, and warn, but conversion of belief is often more profound and pertinent when it is influenced by example rather than preaching.

"I hope that the leaders and people south of the Zambezi will come across this river and study the policies and plans of Zambia and see for themselves how the transition to majority rule and an advance to higher standards of productivity and welfare and human dignity for the people of the State can be achieved with justice and peace.

"No one expects that such changes will be achieved in Rhodesia, for example, at one stroke of the pen or without an extraordinary effort in particular by the Rhodesian Government; but we are entitled to ask that the effort be made."

Driven Out of Zambia

MR. DAVID WELENSKY, an elder brother of Sir Roy Welensky, the former Federal Prime Minister, arrived in Salisbury on Saturday with a son and daughter-in-law, saying that the family had been driven out of Zambia, their home for 25 years, "because the Welensky name is mud there". Africans had, he said, gathered regularly outside his home in Lusaka shouting threats that they would burn down the house, a caravan and a car, and even machine-gun the premises.

Journalist Expelled

MR. ANTHONY SAVILLE PITCH, a 26-year-old Rhodesian on the staff of *Zambia News*, a Sunday newspaper, has been expelled at 24 hours' notice as an "undesirable inhabitant". He is the first journalist to be deported from Zambia. A temporary permit issued to Mr. Michael Pantelides, of Choma, has been cancelled, and he was ordered to leave the country at once.

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ISLE OF MAN

Pearl of the British Isles

Zambian Criticises Southern Neighbour Objections to Imports from Rhodesia

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told journalists before leaving Lusaka that an £8m. air base being built by the Government of South Africa in the Caprivi Strip threatened the peace of Zambia and the world. The only reason he could think of for the base was "war-mongering".

A Rhodesian company, Lewis Construction, Ltd., had, he said, moved £2m. worth of heavy machinery along the Zambezi River, which divides Zambia from the Strip, thus showing that the job was to be done quickly. His Government might have to speak to the Zambian business which was associated with that Rhodesian company.

He also objected to the import of businesses in Zambia of bricks from Rhodesia when they could equally well be made from Zambian clay by Zambian labour.

The possibility of stopping other unnecessary imports from Rhodesia and South Africa was under consideration, as was a plan to establish semi-Government industries on the boards of which the Government and the employees would be represented, thus stabilizing the labour position and discouraging fantastic wage demands.

On another occasion President Kaunda said that South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola had stopped arms and ammunition passing over their railways to Zambia, which had therefore arranged for arms to be flown in through Tanzania. "Next they are going to stop our copper exports", he suggested.

The South African Defence Department promptly denied that an air base was being built in the Caprivi Strip.

Exchange Control Relaxed

ZAMBIA has somewhat relaxed its exchange control regulations. On departure from the country, for instance, a family may take £5,000 (previously £4,000), or in the case of persons of over 50 years of age £8,000 (£7,500). Travel allowances are increased to £450 per calendar year and made cumulative for three years, but with £10 per day of absence as the maximum permitted drawing. As a means of attracting specialists from outside Zambia, expatriates employed on contracts of up to five years may apply for two-thirds of their earnings to be remitted to their country of origin.

Pledge to Press

THE PRESIDENT OF ZAMBIA has given an assurance that the deportation of a white reporter on the *Sunday Zambia News* was not in any way concerned with his newspaper work and did not imply any intention to interfere with the freedom of the Press. "We have a high regard for the way local Press and overseas correspondents generally do their work", says the official statement. "Even when we feel that stories have been unfairly slanted against this country we have not interfered, and we have no intention of interfering in the future. This statement is made to allay fears which might arise among local or visiting journalists that their freedom was being violated by the Government".

Mandatory Death Penalty

THE HIGH COURT OF RHODESIA has rejected the appeal of two Africans, Lloyd Gundu, who was sentenced to death for complicity in an attempt at arson on a European home and two dynamite explosions on the premises of a newspaper, and Herbert Sambo, convicted of setting fire to a school hostel in Chipinga. They received capital sentences under the clause in the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act which makes the death penalty mandatory for petrol-bomb or explosive attacks on residential or other buildings. Their plea was that the legislation was invalid because it contravened the Declaration of Rights in Rhodesia's Constitution. Three appeal judges rejected the plea in a written judgment of 23 pages.

Three Currencies for East Africa

Hope of Federation Abandoned

THE FINANCE MINISTERS of Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda announced last Thursday in their budget statements that their countries were to establish separate currencies within about a year, and that exchange control would be introduced forthwith in order to prevent a flight of capital. All transfers of money to sterling area countries outside East Africa now require official authorization.

The decision to withdraw from the East African Currency Board and establish its own central bank and monetary system was first taken by Tanzania. Uganda and Kenya had to follow. The Currency Board's assets are to be divided not later than July 1 of next year.

A continuing grievance of the Tanzania Government has been that Kenya had had an unfair share of industrial gain at the expense of its neighbours. The Finance Minister said recently that the trade gap was still widening to Tanzania's disadvantage.

Money Transfers "Over a Period"

In June, 1963, the three Governments pledged themselves to achieve political federation by the end of that year. They have nevertheless continued to drift apart, and the decision to sever the monetary link between them is regarded in many quarters as destroying all hope of union in the foreseeable future, and also as a threat to the existing common market and perhaps also to the Common Services Organization.

Kenya's Finance Minister, Mr. Gichuru, said that he regretted the Tanzanian break-away and that his Government had been anxious to retain the common currency and the one central bank. He intended to operate exchange control in a liberal manner, and assured investors that they would be allowed to transfer money out of the country over a period.

He had pleaded with Tanzania and Uganda not to introduce their own currencies, but they had insisted on having their own way.

Chinese Agencies in Kenya

There were Chinese agencies in Kenya which must be challenged, agencies which received money from China. That money must now be controlled, and when the Exchange Control (Amendment) Bill, introduced that day, was passed, no money would be able to enter or leave Kenya without the Finance Minister's knowledge and approval.

Senator Clement Lumbembe said in the Upper House: "Nkrumah has influenced Tanzania and Uganda to weaken the East African Federation because he failed to unite West Africa."

Mr. Paul Bomani, Tanzania's Finance Minister, said on Sunday that he took serious exception to statements made in Nairobi in the past few days. The new currency, like that of the other two East African States, would enjoy the backing of the substantial sterling assets of the Currency Board, worth about £70m., and Tanzania was prepared to make an East African central banking system possible by participating in a federation, which Kenya and Uganda were reluctant to do.

As Kenya had discarded the idea of federation, he doubted whether its special pleading for continuance of a common currency was in the interests of East Africa as a whole.

Kenya's Need of Vigilance

President Kenyatta's Warning

"I SHALL FIGHT with all my strength anyone, any group, or any country tempted to undermine our independence, whether such force come from within or from outside Kenya". That statement was made by President Kenyatta on Madaraka (Independence) Day, which is henceforth to be celebrated in Kenya as a public holiday.

He described the dissolution of the Parliamentary Opposition as a historic achievement, and continued:—

"The people called for unity. The people rejected tribalism and tribalists. The people refused to compromise on unity and forced the leaders to heed to their voice. But unity cannot be taken for granted; there are many forces that do not want to see us remain united. Some people remain tribalists at heart and regard unity as their enemy.

"There are others whose personal ambitions drive them to forget the people and the nation. There are those people and nations outside Kenya who do not want the African Government to succeed; they want our nation to serve their interests and work to their dictation. To remain united we must ever be vigilant.

"My faith is shared by all true nationalists in our country. It is supported by every worker, peasant, farmer, and soldier in our country. I am confident that all the youth of Kenya would not hesitate for one moment to join me in fighting against forces of disunity, subversion, external intrigue, and personal greed".

Kenya Minister Attacks Chou En-Lai

MR. GICHURU, Finance Minister in Kenya, told his Parliament last week that Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Communist Chinese Prime Minister, was a man without shame. "The other day he said that the whole of Africa is ready for revolution. Against whom?, I must ask. The only thing China knows is to send arms under disguise through our country". Kenya's Ambassador in Peking was restricted to a 10-mile radius and followed whenever he moved from his home. China's Ambassador in Kenya had built a large wall around himself—"for what reason I cannot understand". Mr. Gichuru added: "Sometimes we wonder if we should not move our Peking embassy somewhere else". Kenya was grateful to China for a grant of £1m., but that did not mean that Kenya must subject itself to China.

H.M. Government has offered to lend Kenya another £3m. for capital development in 1965-66 on terms to be agreed and to advance £1m. for the Kenya Land Bank and Agricultural Finance Corporation.

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Frugality Campaign in Tanzania

Soft Drinks Only at Government Receptions

PRESIDENT NYERERE told the National Assembly last week that he would dissolve Parliament at the end of the present sitting in order to give the people of mainland Tanzania their first opportunity to select their representatives in Parliament for the next five years.

"Tanzania's watchword must be frugality. Therefore from today no spirits will be served at any Government reception — only tea, coffee, beer, or soft drinks. As from today, no car, except for the four-wheel-drive vehicles, will be bought for any Government official or politician at a price higher than £900".

Speaking on the one-party State proposals, Mwalimu Nyerere said that T.A.N.U. was formed and received the overwhelming support of the people because of certain basic political principles. Its purpose had been to bring democracy to Tanganyika and so establish the nation's independence.

"It is on this principle that you are being asked to establish a one-party State system by law. The Constitution must not be treated lightly. Any change must be carefully considered and fully debated to see whether we really believe it will achieve the purpose we desire".

Check on Abuse of Power

Through a mass party any citizen who accepted T.A.N.U.'s basic principles could participate in the process of government. Change was proposed in methods of selecting candidates for Parliament and local government to give the people a choice between two T.A.N.U. candidates and eliminate the present apparent conflict between, on the one hand, freedom to choose a representative and, on the other, the preservation of national unity.

The President commended the proposals to establish a permanent commission on the abuse of power as a check

against those who might abuse their responsibilities and the power entrusted to them.

The National Development Corporation, a bridge between private and public investment, already promised to make vast contributions to the economy. It had taken over the Government's investments in Williamson-Diamond Mines, Tanganyika Packers, and the Mwanza salt mines.

The National Housing Corporation, which had built 900 houses, would extend its operations to Morogoro, Tabora, Tanga, Mtwara, Songea, and Shinyanga.

Mr. Kawawa, the Second Vice-President, said that the report of the Presidential Commission on a one-party State had been approved by the Government and was being studied by many other African States. Tanzania would be the first country to show the world that a one-party State could be truly democratic.

Mr. Muhana, M.P. for Bukoba, suggested that candidates should use only Swahili in their campaigns.

Mr. Sarawat (Mbulu) proposed that President Nyerere should be retained as Life President of the Republic.

Budget Changes in Tanzania

A 5% DEVELOPMENT LEVY on persons in Tanzania with a monthly income above £10, and deductible before income and personal taxes are calculated in particular, though persons with contracts between the Government of Tanzania and another Government or recognized organization will have the levy treated as a loan and refunded when they leave the country. Personal tax is raised by 50%, radio licences are doubled to £1, airport charges go up to 15s., and there are sharp increases in income tax and on petrol and beer. On the first £1,000 of taxable income a flat rate of 2s. 6d. in the £1 is payable. Thereafter surtax will be on a rising scale for each £1,000. Kenya, by contrast, is to make no great changes in direct or indirect taxation.

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(D) ROBIN GRAY

Bit.	S'w'n'h Phil.	Ch'ton N. Yk.
	JULY 7	JULY 8
	JULY 10	JULY 12
	JULY 15	

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

(D) ROBIN TRENT

Bit.	S'w'n'h Phil.	Ch'ton N. Yk.
	JULY 22	JULY 23
	JULY 25	JULY 26
	JULY 29	

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Booker Group's £14m. Net Profits

THE BOOKER GROUP, LTD., which has subsidiaries in Zambia and Malawi, reports profit after tax for 1964 at £1,254,128 (£1,447,045). Dividends of 1s. per share tax-free take £590,299 (the same), and the carry-forward is £549,026 (£695,702). Fixed assets total £18.4m., net current assets £10.4m., and investments £1.4m., net assets after deduction of minority shareholdings in subsidiary companies and loans due from them being £21.6m. (£20.8m.). The issued capital is £6.5m.

Sir Jock Campbell, an outspoken supporter of the Socialist Government, tells the shareholders that he is "dismayed" by the probable effects of the corporation tax on British productive investment in developing countries, continuing "In a balance-of-payments crisis the Government must take strict measures to curb the outflow of capital, but the unrelieved application of a corporation tax in the overseas field seems to me like trying to will weeds with sodium chlorate (which kills all growth) when selective weed-killers are available... The British balance-of-payments would suffer if new enterprises in the developing Commonwealth were not undertaken, or if existing ones were run down or got rid of to foreign buyers."

Kenya Power Company

THE KENYA POWER CO., LTD., had fixed assets valued at just under £7.5m. at the end of 1964 and net current assets of almost £230,000. The issued capital of £100. Loan capital outstanding amounts to £6.1m. in 5½% debenture stock 1975-85. The company has hydro-electric stations at Tana and Wanjii on the Tana River and a transmission line from Tororo to Nairobi for the receipt of power from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station in Uganda. Mr. V. A. Maddison is the chairman, and the other members of the board are Messrs. R. E. M. Anderson, E. T. Jones, J. C. Mundy, J. M. Mweru, and R. J. Ouko, the two last named being nominees of the Government of Kenya and of East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. has issued a statement of accounts as at March 31. Current, deposit, and other accounts, contingency reserves and profit and loss balance then totalled £999,910,045 and acceptances, guarantees, etc., for account of customers added £106,842,176. The issued capital is £24m., and there is a reserve fund of £19m. Advances to customers exceeded £554m., bills discounted were little short of £134m., investments exceeded £148m., cash almost reached £91m., money at call on short notice was well above £69m., and remittances in transit nearly reached £20m. The investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation stands at £5m., and bank premises at rather more than £20m.

British and Commonwealth Shipping

BRITISH & COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING CO., LTD., report group profit for 1964 at £8,953,000, an increase of more than £1m. on the 1963 figures, and the best results for a decade. After allowing for tax, depreciation, and minor adjustments, the net profit is £1,860,000 (£1.4m.). Shareholders will receive 12% against 10.7%. The group includes the Union-Castle and Clan lines.

Kampala Stock Exchange Opened

TO ENCOURAGE UGANDANS to save by investing in commercial companies, the Uganda Development Corporation is seeking to create a market in the shares of subsidiary companies through the establishment of a Kampala Stock Exchange. The first placing is of 20,000 ordinary shares each in Nyanza Textile Industries, Ltd., and Uganda Cement Industries, Ltd., and 10,000 in Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., and Uganda Consolidated Properties, Ltd.

Repayment of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company's 6% loan stock has been postponed from July 1, 1965, to July 1, 1975, holders receiving the right to convert every £2 of stock into two ordinary shares of 10s. each at a premium of 10s. per share.

Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Lusaka, in association with the Government of Zambia, is to spend about £3m. to expand production and thus save imports which now cost the country about £100,000 a month in foreign exchange. The Chilanga factory is to be extended and a second factory built at Ndola with an initial capacity of 200,000 tons a year.

Forestral Land's Profits Doubled

THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER & RAILWAYS CO., LTD., a group with large East and Central African interests, and with subsidiary companies in Kenya and Rhodesia, reports profit after tax for 1964 at £869,932, or rather more than double the 1963 figure of £422,250. Ordinary dividends totalling 10% less tax take £333,200, the dividend equalization reserve receives £250,000, and the sums carried forward are £119,460 by the parent company and £98,702 by subsidiaries.

Issued capital is just under £7.5m. Capital reserves total £4.6m., and revenue reserves £3.7m. Fixed assets exceed £7.5m., net current assets are almost £3.7m., and the investment in the Argentine subsidiary appears at the cost of £5m. There was a gross dividend from the Argentine of £876,877, compared with £292,479 in the previous year.

Mr. George F. Taylor is chairman and managing director. Lord Glenconner deputy chairman, and Mr. L. J. Leathers vice-chairman. The other directors are Sir Walter Worboys and Messrs. M. Lees, C. D. Macquaide, W. R. Merton, and T. C. Raymond.

An Italian delegation of 21 members and a Pakistani trade delegation of seven members have recently visited Malawi.

A Hongkong Government trade mission is visiting Kenya this week. It will then go to Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Telephonic communication with Fiji is now available from East Africa. The minimum charge is 75s. for three minutes.

Conversion of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation into a Government department is under consideration by the Zambia Government.

Mitchell Construction Co. (Zambia), Ltd., has received a £335,000 contract to build a secondary school at Chadiza, 40 miles south-west of Fort Jameson.

Wankle Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesia, produced 255,231 tons of coal and 18,612 of coke in May. The April figures were 233,045 and 15,700 tons respectively.

The Portuguese Government is backing a new sugar factory in Mozambique with a loan of £2.5m. over 12 years. The initial capacity is to be 40,000 tons of sugar annually.

Hulett's Sugar Corporation, Ltd., produced 114,938 tons of raw sugar in Rhodesia in the 12 months to April 30, compared with 94,507 tons in the previous 12 months.

The new Gallaher tobacco processing plant in Salisbury, which has been opened by the Governor of Rhodesia, is the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. It has cost £500,000.

An export duty of 40s. per 100 lb. on crocodile skins has been introduced in Uganda, from which the export of sun-dried and stretched skins of inferior quality is now prohibited.

A referendum of tobacco growers in Rhodesia is to be taken next month to find out if they prefer strict control of production to free enterprise with guidance from the Tobacco Association.

Sisal Outputs for May—Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,571 tons, making 17,421 since July last; Dwa Plantations, 146 tons, making 739 for five months (748 tons); Central Line Sisal Estates, 500 tons, making 3,663 tons for eight months (3,236).

The Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company's steelworks at Que Que are to be greatly expanded, the capacity being perhaps quadrupled. The 1964 profit was £520,000, whereas in the previous year there had been a loss of £423,000. Mr. E. S. Newton is the chairman.

From their two-year low a few weeks ago coffee prices have recovered remarkably, Uganda robustas now being quoted at about 245s. for July, 238s. for September, and 213s. for November. The higher prices result from the International Coffee Council decision to reduce export quotas by 4%.

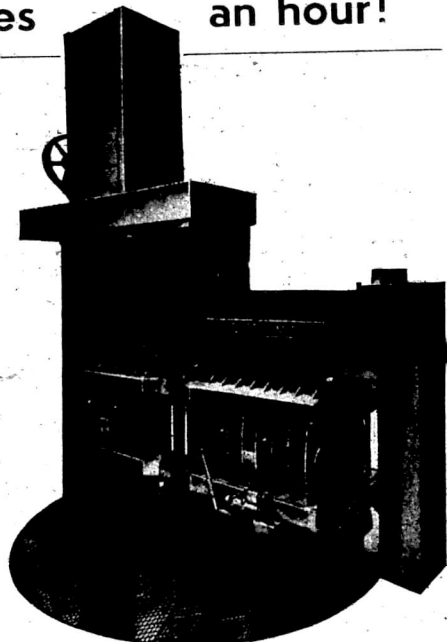
An Investment Guarantee Agreement has been signed between Uganda and the U.S.A., which will offer investment guarantees to American firms engaging in projects for the development of Uganda's economic resources and productive capacities, provided the projects are approved by the Uganda Government.

To encourage maize growing, so that local production may meet the country's requirements and provide a constant reserve of at least 500,000 bags, the Grain Marketing Board of Zambia is to announce in mid-September each year the price to be paid for the next crop. A pledge has been given that it will not be more than 2s. 6d. per bag above or below the previous season's price.

Selection Trust, Ltd., which has large mining interests in Zambia, Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa, West Africa, and North America, reports profits after tax to March 31 at £2,631,164. Almost £1.5m. is required to pay dividends of 3s. per 5s. share, less tax. The exploration reserve receives another £500,000 and the general reserve £100,000, bringing it to more than £1.5m., and the carry-forward is just over £1m. (£619,941). The issued capital is £4.1m. Fixed assets appear at £2.6m. and net current assets at £3.1m. Quoted investments standing in the books at £6m. have a market value of £4.5m. Mr. A. Chester Beatty is the chairman and Mr. E. G. Wharton-Tigar the managing director.

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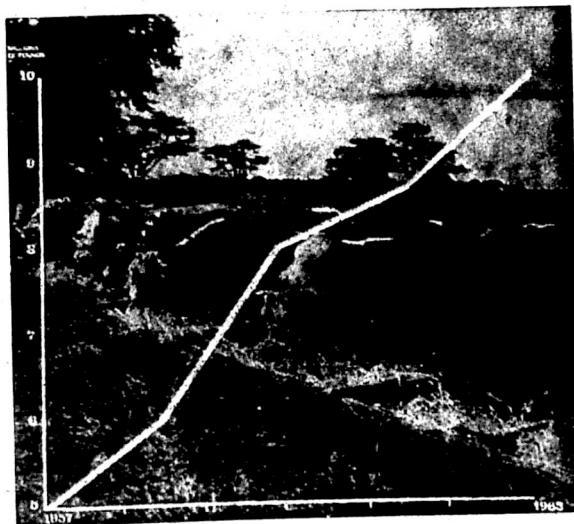


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† GOVERNOR		July 14	July 19	July 27

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