

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

WAR WITH RHODESIA is regarded as "a distinct possibility" by the *Guardian*, which has asserted in an uncharacteristically hysterical leading article that if Britain does not prepare for military action against Rhodesia she will be a party to the disintegration of the Commonwealth. The elementary fact that military action would most certainly have that effect apparently escaped the notice of the writer (or writers) and editor of a newspaper which is widely regarded as well informed and balanced in judgment (though in our view it is far more often wrong than right about Africa). It is naïve to assume, as the *Guardian* does, that a Government in the United Kingdom which decided to attack Rhodesia in order to appease African proponents of the one-man-one-vote nonsense would have the support of the country and of the soldiers and airmen detailed for an outrageous offensive—which would doubtless be called a peace mission by the specialists in international double-talk, for in this politically dishonest era almost any crime is made acceptable to gormless millions by the simple device of attaching a label which will deceive the masses. Dr. Banda was much more realistic when he said a couple of days earlier that any British Government which contemplated using force against Rhodesia would be defeated in Parliament, since the troops would mutiny rather than kill their father's friends and their own brothers, cousins, and friends in Rhodesia.

That there should be cold contemplation of such a crime anywhere in Britain, merely because a certain number of white and black emotionalists resent ordered, progressive, peaceful change in Rhodesia is a measure of the calamitous consequences of the lack of any sane policy in regard to Africa which has characterized all three political parties in Britain for

years. Not one of them has been or is guided by principle, or even by policy, in this matter. All have preferred to appease the noisy nationalist *cliques* by conceding whatever they demanded, however unjustifiable it might be from the standpoint of equity for the people as a whole, of honourable discharge of the duty of trusteeship, or of providing an acceptable solution to a problem which would never have arisen but for the faithlessness and folly of the politicians. Hitherto all commentators, from Mr. Harold Wilson downwards, have mentioned possible military action only in response to a unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government, that act being described as rebellion, and therefore to be countered by force of arms. The *Guardian* has advocated war on British initiative if the Smith Government should merely decline to allow Rhodesians, black and white, to attend a constitutional conference convened by Britain—despite the fact that to summon such a conference would represent interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs and therefore contravene the established convention that Britain shall not intervene in any such matters unless requested so to do by the Rhodesian Government.

\* \* \*

Any settlement which does not provide for political power to pass to the Africans in Rhodesia before the country becomes independent is described by the *Guardian* as bad, and all constitutional safeguards are dismissed as nugatory. **Basic Facts Disregarded.** Was that argument used by the newspaper when it campaigned for independence for Kenya and Zambia (not to mention Malawi, Ghana, and other African territories)? Of course not. It was content to leave the European minorities which had transformed those countries from savagery to civilization, and the great industries which their courage and hard work had created, at the mercy of what it now acknow-

ledges to have been worthless constitutional documents. It also finds it convenient to overlook the essential facts (1) that the Constitution under which the Smith Government very justifiably demands independence was negotiated with Britain as the basis for that independence; (2) that it met the wishes of the three British political parties, and was accepted by the African leaders (who quickly went back on their signatures); and (3) that it came into force only four years ago. It was expressly designed to provide a period during which more and more Africans would qualify for the franchise and for responsibility in public affairs and all other aspects of the country's life, thus preparing them for the ministerial, administrative, and many other duties which would devolve upon them when by practical measures of evolution Africans had acquired the knowledge and experience requisite for real participation in a Government containing a majority of their race.

\* \* \*

For very practical reasons, gradualism is the prescription of responsible Rhodesians, black as well as white. Immediacy, under threat of violence in case of delay, is that of some of the black African

### Rhodesia Insists On Gradualism.

Organizations and of the African Unity—an association of independent States which has never shown much unity and has now ceased to be able to disguise its flagrant disunity. It has failed ignominiously to settle armed conflicts between Somalia and Kenya and between Somalia and Ethiopia, and its endeavours over many months to destroy Mr. Tshombe as Prime Minister of the Congo—a blatant act of interference in the internal affairs of that State—held it up to the ridicule of objective observers. Refusing to be browbeaten, Mr. Tshombe did what he deemed necessary, and in the past year has achieved wonders in his sorely stricken homeland. He has shown himself to be one of the ablest of all African leaders, and has won the openly declared support of more than a dozen French-speaking independent African States, which share his views that Africa will continue for many years to need the active co-operation of white men.

\* \* \*

Mr. Tshombe scorns the idea of military action against Rhodesia. So does Dr. Banda, Prime Minister of Malawi, an exceptionally bitter critic of Rhodesia, who on several occasions since his return from last month's Commonwealth Conference has publicly derided the use of force—to which idea Mr. Bottomley, Common-

wealth Relations Secretary, has appeared most regrettably to give countenance by a statement in the House of Commons which he afterwards somewhat modified. The impression in Parliamentary circles is that the tougher statement reflected the thinking of the Prime Minister in his aggressive moods, and the later qualification Mr. Bottomley's own real attitude. With whatever gloss, however, it is deplorable that any Minister, or anyone else, should postulate civil war. The offence is aggravated by being committed at a time when the Prime Ministers of Britain and Rhodesia both assert that their hopes of a mutually acceptable settlement are higher than they have been for months. The *Guardian's* lamentable excitability will be remembered and resented for a long time in responsible Central African circles.

### Statements Worth Noting

"The people thought *Uhuru* would mean freedom from payment of taxes."—Mr. L. G. Sagini, Minister for Local Government in Kenya.

"I have been much impressed on my visits abroad by the high standards of the staff of British High Commissions."—Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P., Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

"The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is financing dishonest individuals in our society."—Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, Minister of Housing and Labour in Uganda, speaking in the National Assembly.

"There are no girls among the 312 students at Egerton College. I am sure that we shall soon have brave young ladies sitting here with men learning forestry and other sciences."—Mr. A. D. Arap Moi, Minister for Home Affairs in Kenya.

"With the concurrence of the judges of my court, I propose to obtain the consent of the Bar Council in England for lawyers, whether qualified locally or abroad, to wear wigs when they appear in the Court of Appeal."—Sir Samuel Quashie-Idun, President of the East African Court of Appeal.

"Some surprising things were done during past elections. Instead of choosing candidates for their personal ability and sense of responsibility, the people returned persons whom they hated so as to get rid of them from their areas, or on certain corrupt grounds."—The chairman of the Ethiopian Election Board, speaking from Addis Ababa Radio.

"By this time next year the Voice of Kenya will have in operation a new transmitter of 100 kilowatts, two of 50 kilowatts, and one of 20. We now have two transmitters of 10 kilowatts, one of five, and one of two. With the new equipment over 75% of the population will be able to receive reliable medium-wave transmissions."—Mr. R. Achieng Oneko, Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya.

"The confidence of the people will be lost if they find that agricultural assistants are slackers, heavy drinkers, or too proud to mix freely with them. There is a tendency for the Government official in Kenya to be separated from the people by greater wealth, different habits, and better education. We must be prepared to eat and drink with the people and mix with them as equals."—Mr. W. Murgor, Assistant Minister for Agriculture in Kenya.

## Notes By The Way

### Undiplomatic Diplomat

MR. KATILUNGU, High Commissioner in London for Zambia, said last week at a reception to mark Heroes Day and Unity Day that in Northern Rhodesia's long struggle for independence "some people were killed, some served long sentences of imprisonment, some were tortured, some were socially ostracized, but some fed and clothed those who were actively involved in political activity. It is to all these people that the whole nation of Zambia owes its present status and privileges". He also referred to "freedom fighters elsewhere in Africa who met the fate that our Zambian heroes met in their opposition to imperialists and colonialists". Such a farrago of nonsense—through common currency among nationalist politicians—ought not to issue from the head of a diplomatic mission. What would he think if the British High Commissioner in Lusaka exploited Commonwealth Day to refer to the far from glorious past of U.N.I.P.?

### Zambia's "Heroes"

THE "LONG STRUGGLE" for independence in Northern Rhodesia is mythical, that status having been prematurely granted after an astonishingly short though violent agitation. There is, of course, no justification for the implication that "colonialists and imperialists", meaning Britons, killed many Africans in order to crush their political activity. Such deaths as did occur from military or police action were in the necessary course of their duty to maintain law and order when rebellious elements of the population had been incited to acts of vandalism, in almost all cases by members of the United National Independence Party (which now provides the country's Government). Naturally, Mr. Katilungu did not recall that U.N.I.P. members killed a considerable number of their African National Congress opponents, often in broad daylight in the large towns, to say nothing of the many unreported murders in rural areas. On some occasions they soaked their victims in petrol (and in at least one case also his wife) and set them alight in public.

### Mischievous Misrepresentation

NOBODY was imprisoned for political activity except when it expressed itself in grave breaches of law and order. That happened so frequently that at one time 2,000 adherents of U.N.I.P. were simultaneously in jail after being sentenced on charges of murder, attempted murder, arson, dynamiting, train wrecking, and similar offences. Torture was suffered by Africans—but at the hands of other Africans. Those Africans who were socially ostracized suffered in that manner because they had had the courage to withstand the intimidation of politically-motivated thugs of their own race. Mr. Katilungu, who must be well aware of these facts, cannot be excused for his gross misrepresentation of the quite recent past.

### Foreign Legion

BY THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS against the Congolese rebels, the white volunteers whom Mr. Tshombe wisely recruited have added lustre to the term "mercenary", with which African and European advocates of pan-African extremism sought to deride them and embarrass their supporters. Perhaps it would have been better to use the term Foreign Legion, with which crack corps there is an obvious similarity. The next best designation was "volunteers", the term which has often been sub-

stituted in these pages for "mercenary". But this last word has been exalted by the courage, initiative, and competence of the handful of white men who have rolled back the rebel forces from much more than half of the Congo and by their exploits put heart into Congolese troops who had almost ceased to count in the military sense. As in the two world wars in Africa, it has been shown again that Africans make fine soldiers if under good European leadership.

### Valiant Victory

AT NO TIME did the total mercenary force number more than a half-strength European battalion. There were periods when only a couple of hundred men were available for action, and the strength was never above about 400. Splendid leadership of that tiny cadre, however, evoked such excellent service at the rebels, though latterly armed with modern weapons, including tanks and guns, from Communist sources, were swept away by small, resolute, mobile columns whose thrustfulness saved the lives of hundreds of European hostages and relieved millions of Africans from a terrorism which had wiped out almost all the educated Africans who had refused to join the rebels. Thirty-four of the white mercenaries who were disabled in the Congo have just received between them compensation of rather more than £100,000, two having been paid £7,500 each. Whatever may be the final total cost of the mercenary force—and recruitment continues on a reduced scale in Rhodesia and South Africa—it will have been abundantly justified from the standpoint of the Congo, for without these men that vast, rich, tortured country would have fallen prey to bloodthirsty African anarchists and their Communist financiers.

### Guess Who

"HE NEITHER CONSIDERS nor cares what the long-term effects of his short-term decisions may be. All his solutions are for the moment. He practises instant government. He hoped he could bluff his way through, and, of course, up to a point he succeeded. His docile left wing exploded in ecstasy". Who among politicians wrote those words and about whom? Close students of Parliamentary publicists may not be surprised to learn that the words represent the verdict of Mr. Ian Macleod, M.P., and editor of the *Spectator*, on Mr. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain. Readers of this journal who have vivid recollections of Mr. Macleod's antics while he was in charge of the Colonial Office will note that he has unconsciously written a five-sentence summary which might equally well describe his own term as Secretary of State. In that period, disastrous for British Africa, he gave precedence to short-term expediency, without regard to the middle-term and long-term consequences; he bluffed his way from crisis to crisis; and the left wing of the Tory Party exploded in ecstasy over his follies in East and Central Africa. Lord Salisbury, however, himself a former Secretary of State, denounced Mr. Macleod's performance as "unscrupulous" and "too clever by half".

### Divorced by Nine Wives

A 60-YEAR-OLD AFRICAN in the Luapula Province is stated by the Zambia Information Service to have been divorced during the past year by nine of his 15 wives. Another died, leaving him with only five, and four concubines also left him. Thus disconsolate, he has announced that he will marry another four women. He has 12 married sons and 12 married daughters.

# Duke's Statement on Rhodesia Widely Supported

## Comments in the Press Generally Favourable

**PRESS AND POLITICIANS** in Britain and Africa have continued to discuss the plea made by the Duke of Edinburgh for patience in regard to the problem of Rhodesia.

His Royal Highness said to an audience of students at Edinburgh University:—

"I recognize, as I think we all recognize, the impressions of many Africans about the situation in Rhodesia. I think that in the long run it is better to spin out the process of the solution of these difficulties with patience, and therefore with a bit of luck to get a peaceful result, than to risk a blood-bath and many other unpredictable results by forcing the pace at this moment.

"I think everybody recognizes that the ultimate result is inevitable, but I think a few years here and there do not matter if we can achieve this result peacefully and quietly".

### Plain Common Sense

What the Duke said was "plain common sense", wrote *The Times*, continuing: "In a world in which so much bromide, cant, and gobbledegook is uttered by public persons, it may seem invidious that he should be criticized.

"Yet he was alluding to an inflammatory subject, and his remarks were by inference out of line with the policy subscribed to by H.M. Government after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

"They expressed near enough the Government's original policy; but the policy which emerged from the conference was modified through compromise with the African leaders.

"The words have raised protest in African nationalist circles. It can be imagined that the latter part of the statement may raise protestations from among the whites.

"A remark of the kind in question may be taken at its face value at home. (It appears to have been thus accepted by his audience.) It is very easily misunderstood abroad. For this reason it would have been better left unsaid.

"At the same time all sensible people will surely agree that the nation would be the loser if any serious attempt were made to impose some constitutional silence upon the Duke. Over a period of years he has succeeded in being pungent, constructive, and to the point on an exceptionally wide range of topics, in speeches both extempore and prepared. He seldom puts a foot wrong".

A *Daily Mail* columnist pointed out that "if the Duke had said that peace was better than a blood-bath in Vietnam, the left would be shouting his praises".

### Government Policy Accurately Represented

The controversy in the Press seemed silly to the *Economist*, which said:—

"It is inevitable that Rhodesia will eventually have African majority rule. This being so, it is better to achieve results by negotiation than to take action (such as British military intervention) that could only result in bloodshed, even if it takes a little longer. These are sentiments with which the great majority of people in Britain would agree, and which accurately represent the policy of the British Government.

"It also seems unlikely that any Commonwealth Government would really maintain the contrary—that to accelerate an almost certainly inevitable process is worth a war, if anyone does maintain this, it is as well for someone to have pointed out that there is little support for such a policy in Britain.

"If the Duke had been saying that Britain should not do her best, by all means short of war, to push Mr. Ian Smith into granting equal political rights to Africans in Rhodesia, he would have been acting unconstitutionally in opposing the British Government's policy, and foolishly in upsetting the Commonwealth. But that was not what he was saying. In holding that military operations are no solution in Rhodesia he was at one with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bottomley.

"It is impossible to expect a man in the Duke's position, and with his force of character, not to utter a word on

Commonwealth affairs for fear that what he says may be misrepresented. Members of the royal family are expected to be tactful, but they have the right to expect that their speeches will be read with care before criticism. The alternative would be to gag them altogether. And if possible misunderstanding of impromptu speeches is sufficient reason for putting to silence, which of us would escape gagging?"

In substance the Duke is perfectly right, said the *Statist*, which nevertheless criticizes him, writing:—

"Prince Philip was of course mistaken to speak as he did on Rhodesia. Even if he thought that he was to speak without the Press being present, he must know that almost every word he says in public is reported somewhere, and his plea for patience on Rhodesia can hardly have been addressed to an audience of students alone. What is more, however well he has kept himself informed (or been privy to confidential briefings) on the proceedings of the Commonwealth Conference and the correspondence between the Governments of Britain and Rhodesia, he cannot expect to be entirely at home with their subtleties.

"Normally the Duke's 'indiscretions' have been on domestic and non-controversial matters, and have served the purpose of provoking discussion on issues which were in danger of being swept under the carpet. He seems to have felt that his informal authority could be used to good effect on this occasion.

"Regrettably, he misjudged the feelings of some African leaders who thought that he was misusing this authority and giving support to the Rhodesian Government of Mr. Ian Smith. This was perhaps understandable enough—but one would have hoped that Mr. Hugh Jenkins, M.P., and his colleagues would have had rather more sympathy for the Duke's intentions before they put down their Commons motion deploring his words.

### Perfectly Right in Substance

"Because in substance Prince Philip is perfectly right. To hasten will do little to help the Africans in Rhodesia and would if anything drive Mr. Smith into a quick declaration of independence—and that would substantially increase the probability of violence. Patience will be essential on all sides if Rhodesia is not to be a final, bloody epilogue to the British Empire".

A long article in the *Observer* compared the Duke's problem in regard to public comment with that of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. It concluded:—

"The British people recognize that the Queen cannot say what she thinks; they often relish the fact that her husband refuses to be tied down to a comparable reticence.

"If we want the Queen's Consort to be a less restricted person than his wife, it is inevitable that from time to time some people are going to be irritated, or even shocked, by what he may say.

"As Stockmar said of Prince Albert: 'If the Prince really possesses the love of the Queen and the respect of the nation, I will answer for it that after every storm he will come safely into port'".

In the *Sunday Telegraph* Mr. T. E. Utley asked:—

"His Royal Highness is being belaboured for precisely what? For having told a racially mixed audience of Commonwealth students, which apparently applauded the utterance, that majority rule in Rhodesia was inevitable but that it might be better to achieve it peacefully and gradually than by means of a 'bloodbath'. There was a time when such a statement might have aroused the ire of the critics on the ground that it was bromidic and as such insulting to the intelligence of an adult public. Now, it is bitterly contentious.

"There is, it would seem, in the present state of British opinion very little that the Duke can say without the risk of being controversial. Yet, if the monarchy has a purpose, if indeed the nation beneath these apparent contradictions has an existence, the Duke must say something, and say it in a way which carries conviction and does not induce boredom.

"The critics are not so naive as to suppose that the Duke has endangered democracy; they are certainly not much concerned that he may have endangered monarchy. A hundred years ago they would have been republicans; now, in an age of strong though ill-defined monarchist sentiment, and of conspicuous lack of political courage, they have to content themselves with making the tasks of the Crown as hard as they possibly can.

"Hard they certainly must be until something like a national consensus on fundamental matters of faith and morals has been recovered. Until that happens those who have the task of interpreting and expressing what common convictions remain to us are deserving of forbearance when occasionally they fail. Until that happens we should cherish such bonds of national unity as we still possess and not imperil the most potent of them by exposing the well-intentioned utterances of royalty to niggling and ill-considered criticism".

**Right Diagnosis**

The Rev. Andrew B. Doig, the Rev. Kenneth MacKenzie, and the Rev. Hamish Walker, all of Edinburgh, said in a letter in the *Scotsman*:—

"The Duke's incursion into controversial politics is welcome in a Scotland which, in striking contrast with its attitude of six or seven years ago, appears to be largely indifferent to the momentous issue of Rhodesia.

"The Duke was right in diagnosing that the ultimate result is inevitable. It is unfortunate that this is not recognized by many Europeans in Rhodesia, where only last year the present Prime Minister said that he did not want majority rule in his lifetime. It is wish such a man that the Duke counsels us to continue to parley over a period of years.

"We cannot support the Duke's opinion that 'in the long run it is better to spin out the process of this solution'. It is easy for Europeans in this land to think along such lines. It is not so easy for Africans who are under the oppressive Rhodesia Front rule to keep on waiting . . .

"It is regrettable, but inevitable that some of the Duke's remarks will be interpreted in many African countries as another aspect of Britain's connivance with the racial minority who are now holding down the emergent nation of Zimbabwe".

Mr. J. M. Burr replied:—

"I do not know what experience the three reverend

gentlemen from Edinburgh have of Rhodesia; I farm here in Scotland and in Rhodesia. I have a staff of about 40 families in Rhodesia; of these 14 come from Malawi, four from Zambia, three from Tanzania; three from Portuguese East Africa, and the balance are Rhodesians.

"If the conditions in Rhodesia are as bad as is suggested, it seems strange that my non-Rhodesian staff do not return to the idyllic conditions in their own countries. It could be, perhaps, that they consider work and food more important than a vote for a one-party Government in their own countries?"

**Remarkably Sensible Comment**

The Duke's remarks were regarded by the *Rand Daily Mail* as "eminently sensible." It continued:—

"Even allowing for the traditional British view that royalty and those closely associated with the Crown should not comment publicly on controversial issues of the day, the fuss over what the Duke told a group of Edinburgh students seems overdone. The Duke was not pressing his views on anyone. Invited to talks on Commonwealth affairs, he could hardly have avoided touching on the Rhodesian situation.

"Labour M.P.s. appeared to have let their political emotions get the better of them in their reaction to his speech. In fact, the Duke revealed a good deal of diplomacy. As a non-political figure, he ventured into a highly controversial question and came out with a remarkably sensible comment."

The *Rhodesia Herald* thought the Duke's statement "perhaps unwise, unwise not so much because of their content but because of the immaturity of some vocal politicians in Britain and the Commonwealth, whom a politically cautious man might have realized would leap on any thought—however sensible—if it did not echo their own wishes, and seek a way to lessen its impact".

# Members Table Motions in House of Commons

## Thirty-Two Socialists Object to Duke's Statement

**SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**, 23 at first, and another nine later, have supported a motion tabled in the House of Commons by Mr. Hugh Jenkins, M.P. for Putney, reading: "That this House believes that it is a condition of constitutional monarchy that Royalty shall not give public expression to contentious political opinions"—the obvious reference being to the Duke's speech in Edinburgh.

After having been told by the clerks at the table that the motion was in order, Mr. Jenkins submitted it to the Government Chief Whip.

**Signatories**

Those who signed the motion were Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Mrs. Margaret McKay, Mrs. Renee Short, Dr. Miller, Dr. David Kerr, and Messrs. William Hamilton, Robert Edwards, Sidney Silverman, E. G. Perry, Eric G. Varley, Julius Silverman, John Horner, Arthur Lewis, Frank Allaun, Trevor Park, Norman Buchan, Thomas Swain, B. Parkin, Will Griffith, Eric S. Haffer, S. Newens, Dennis Hobden, David Ensor, Derek Page, William Wilson, Hugh D. Brown, Ian Mikardo, Norman Atkinson, Emrys Hughes, William Warbey, Stanley Orme, and Gregor MacKenzie.

Five other Socialists countered with a motion "That this House reaffirms its belief in the principles of democracy, the liberty of the individual, and the right of free speech". They were Mrs. Braddock and Messrs. W. Aldritt, J. A. Dunn, Peter Mahon and Simon Mahon.

Mr. Gilbert Longden, Conservative M.P. for Hertfordshire South-West, submitted a motion: "That the consort of the Head of the Commonwealth was expressing the view of common humanity and common sense

when he publicly expressed the hope that inevitable change in a Commonwealth country should come about gradually rather than as a result of a blood-bath".

Mr. Norman St. John-Stevens, Conservative M.P. for Chelmsford, wrote to *The Times*:—

"Mr. Hugh Jenkins, M.P., complains about the criticism he has received for tabling his controversial motion on the Duke of Edinburgh. What did he expect? In politics if you hit out you must accept the likelihood of being hit back. Tabling his motion had no shadow of justification.

**Speech Was Not Contentious**

"It states—and all would agree—that royalty should not give expression to 'contentious political opinions'; but what is unjustified is the innuendo that the Duke of Edinburgh's recent reference to Rhodesia falls into that category. In saying that patience should be exercised in Rhodesia to facilitate a peaceful solution instead of risking a blood-bath the Duke was stating what is elementary common sense.

"Mr. Jenkins cites the lack of an official opposition amendment to his motion as evidence of concurrence with his view. Why should the Opposition put down an amendment to what is not a Government but a private Member's motion? To do so would only embroil royalty in party politics; but back-benchers on both sides of the House in tabling their own motions have left no doubt what they think of Mr. Jenkins' sentiments.

"The Queen's freedom of public utterance is limited. So is the consort's, but the bounds are wider in his case. What Mr. Jenkins is asking is that the consort should express no opinions of any kind, a doctrine novel to the Constitution and intolerable for any person of intelligence in public life.

"Even if His Royal Highness by a hair-breadth had erred in judgment, in view of his services to the monarchy in modernizing it and bringing it into touch with contemporary life, would it not have been more sensible to have been quiet about it? A century ago Bagebot wrote: 'We shall never know, but when history is written our children may know what we owe to the Queen and Prince Albert'. These words are equally applicable to the Duke of Edinburgh".

# What Is Interference in Rhodesia's Internal Affairs?

## Governments Disagree About Summoning of Constitutional Conference

THE RHODESIAN VIEW that Britain would be culpable of interfering in her internal affairs if she were to convene a constitutional conference to discuss Rhodesia was explicitly rejected on behalf of H.M. Government a few days ago by Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

He added that the issue must be settled "by peaceful means or by war, and no one goes to war until he has failed to succeed by peaceful means".

In response to requests for information about negotiations with Rhodesia, he said: "We are going forward with the discussions with Mr. Smith. These, of course, remain confidential, but the general considerations which guide our approach to the negotiations were outlined in the *communiqué* of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting.

MR. HAMILTON: "Does my rt. hon. friend recognize that, whatever the eventual solution of this problem, time is not on our side, and would he refute the suggestion recently made that a few years here or there do not matter?"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. That matter can be raised on another occasion, but not on this."

MR. HAMILTON: "Can my rt. hon. friend say, following this expression of opinion, what official protests have been received in his office about it?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "None, sir."

MR. HUGHES: "Cannot my rt. hon. friend devise some way of bringing home to the Government of Southern Rhodesia the importance of the solidarity of the Commonwealth? Would he consider paying another visit to that area with a view to emphasizing the importance of trade relations between that country and the rest of the Commonwealth, indicating to it that it may suffer economically unless it settles its political differences?"

### Commonwealth Secretary May Revisit Rhodesia

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I assume that the suggestion of my hon. and learned friend that I should pay a visit to Rhodesia refers to the political situation and not to increased trade. Increasing trade, we hope, will continue. With regard to the suggestion that I might visit Rhodesia, if I thought that any useful purpose would be served by doing so I would not hesitate."

MR. WALL: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that we wish him well in these negotiations and hope that by the exercise of patience and understanding we may reach an agreed solution? Does he think that Mr. Smith might be visiting this country in the near future?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, sir. The discussions are continuing, and we hope that, as a result of these continuing discussions, in the end success will result."

MR. SANDYS: "In view of the difficulty of getting oral questions answered at the right time—we know that Parliamentary business makes it difficult—would the rt. hon. gentleman give us an assurance that if there is something to report he will take the opportunity to make a statement?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Yes. As in the past, I will do my best to keep the House informed on this matter."

MR. GOODHEW: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman know that there is some concern that the undertaking which he gave to the House on March 15—when he said that the Government intended to abide by the convention—is somewhat in conflict with the undertaking which he gave to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers that he would be prepared in certain circumstances to call a constitutional conference without the agreement of the Rhodesian Government? Would he confirm that this is so?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Mr. Smith has said that he would regard the convening of a constitutional conference by Britain as an interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs. I can only say that the British Government do not accept the validity of that statement."

MR. FISHER: "If, as all in this House are agreed, there is no question of imposing a settlement by force, and while not wishing to appear in any way unsympathetic to the wishes of other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, may I ask whether the rt. hon. gentleman will confirm that there is no way open to Britain of carrying out the wishes expressed in the *communiqué* that we should suspend the 1961 Constitution and introduce an interim Government?"

### Peaceful Settlement or War

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "As I told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the issue is one of settling the matter by peaceful means or by war, and no one goes to war until he has failed to succeed by peaceful means."

SIR. C. OSBORNE: "They do not go to war either."

MR. JACKSON asked the Commonwealth Secretary what representations he had received from the Government of Zambia for the establishment of a United Kingdom defence base in that country in the event of a threat to its economic or political well-being.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "None, sir."

MR. JACKSON: "In view of the possibility of illegal action by the Rhodesian Government, such as a declaration of unilateral independence, will my rt. hon. friend assure our friends in Zambia that, should the position of the Zambian Republic be affected either economically or in a defence sense, we would at once come to their assistance?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "My hon. friend will appreciate that that is a hypothetical question. I prefer to say nothing further."

MR. GOWER: "Is it not inconceivable that anybody in a United Kingdom Parliament, whatever the merits of the problem of Southern Rhodesia, should contemplate an establishment of this kind in Zambia, which could only be directed against Southern Rhodesia, against our kith and kin there who came to our aid as recently as 1939?"

MR. GOODHEW: "Is the Secretary of State aware that in an earlier answer this afternoon he gave great cause for concern by talking about resort to warfare where negotiations broke down? Perhaps he would now like to explain to the House what he meant?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I did not say anything at all about warfare resulting from a breakdown in negotiations. What I said was that when there is a question of war or peace one always tries to negotiate without violence of any kind. It was in this sense that I referred to peaceful negotiations."

## Convention of Non-Interference

### Acting High Commissioner's Reminder

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, told a visiting Spanish journalist in Salisbury a few days ago that Rhodesia had a written promise from Britain not to interfere in her internal affairs. He said that he was sincerely trying to achieve independence by negotiation, and that the climate was better than for some time. Any attempt to impose economic sanctions was most unlikely to succeed.

MR. N. R. HEATHCOTE, Acting High Commissioner for Rhodesia in London, wrote to *The Times*:—

"A report from your correspondent in Salisbury states that my Prime Minister had it in writing from the British Government that the latter did not intend to interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs. The inference appeared to be that this written undertaking was of comparatively recent origin.

"In fact, the opening paragraph of a White Paper (Cmd. 1399) presented to Parliament by the Commonwealth Relations Secretary on June 22, 1961, makes it clear that ever since 1923, when responsible government was conferred on Rhodesia, there has existed an established convention whereby Parliament at Westminster does not legislate on matters within the competence of our Parliament except with the agreement of the Rhodesian Government.

"This convention against Parliament legislating for



self-governing Colonies without their consent has been established and consolidated over a century, dating as it does from the middle of the 19th century.

"Mr. Harold Wilson reiterated in the House of Commons as recently as June 29 that H.M. Government had no intention of departing from it."

At last week's Methodist conference in Plymouth a resolution was passed reaffirming that independence for Rhodesia should be conditional on a specific and guaranteed advance to majority rule, and that African nationalist leaders should be released to participate in a constitutional conference which H.M. Government was urged to convene.

The Rev. Colin Morris, of Zambia, told the conference that Britain was at the point of no return in regard to race relations.

## War or Commonwealth Disintegration

### Leading Article in the "Guardian"

WAR AGAINST RHODESIA must be planned by Britain unless the Commonwealth was to be allowed to disintegrate. That suggestion has been made in a leading article in the *Guardian* under the heading "Will it be war in Rhodesia?" It stated, *inter alia*—

"Britain must either prepare for military action against Rhodesia or risk allowing the Commonwealth to disintegrate.

"The Prime Minister has put a bold face on his negotiations with Mr. Ian Smith, but there is not one chance in a million that these negotiations will lead to majority rule. Mr. Smith will not concede majority rule; he holds the Commonwealth's anxiety in contempt; he has the white population almost solidly behind him. A compromise between Mr. Smith's policy and that of the African members of the Commonwealth is impossible to achieve.

"What, then do we do? The answer for the time being is nothing, because any action taken is likely to make matters worse.

### "Civil War A Distinct Possibility"

"Only two other courses are open to the Prime Minister. The first is to follow the text of the Commonwealth *communiqué*. This requires that if the negotiations do not produce results in a 'reasonably' speedy time—which must mean well before the next Commonwealth meeting—he shall call a conference to design a new Rhodesian Constitution. Mr. Smith has said that he would consider this as interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs. He would not turn up; nor would the detained or restricted African leaders. A Constitution would therefore have to be drawn up without them and imposed. It could be imposed only by military action. Britain would, in effect, be fighting a civil war.

"Since civil war has now become a distinct possibility, it is worth while looking at what it would entail.

"The only military engagement which the African Prime Ministers concerned have experienced was the rout of their mutinous troops by British detachments from the carrier CENATUR at Dar es Salaam. Rhodesia, by contrast, has an army, including Territorials, of 7,000 well-trained and well-equipped men, plus a squadron of Canberra bombers, a squadron of Hunter fighters, a parachute squadron, and helicopters. These forces are not unbeatable; nor are they to be written off. Even with the bases offered by President Kaunda in Zambia, the task of reaching and occupying the strategic points of the Rhodesian economy (the Kariba Dam and the coal mines at Wankie) and of the Rhodesian defence forces (the Air Force base in Salisbury in particular) would be formidable.

"Logistics apart, such an action would be among the most unpopular ever asked of British forces. The cry would go up unjustly but powerfully, that Britain was trying to turn Rhodesia into another Congo.

"This course of events has to be foreseen as the possible consequence of a unilateral declaration of independence by Mr. Smith. Such a declaration would be an act of rebellion to which Britain would have to respond. It is much harder to see Britain thus forcing the pace of events on her own initiative. Yet it is one of the two logical results of the negotiations now going on between London and Salisbury.

"The other course open to the Prime Minister is to negotiate a settlement acceptable to Mr. Smith. This by definition is bound to be a bad settlement, since it will not incorporate majority rule before independence is handed over. Presumably a Constitution could be framed which, while not providing majority rule immediately, would contain clauses leading to majority rule after a period of years. But every politician knows—and South Africa will remind him if he has forgotten—that there is no such thing as a constitutional safeguard.

"Once Rhodesia is sovereign, it can do what it likes. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Smith is not a man of his word. But if he did not quickly dismantle any safeguards he had built, he would quickly be thrown out of office while the whites still had control. There is no future for Rhodesian Africans under a Constitution which does not give them power at the start."

### Influence of Chiefs Overlooked

Mr. Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Halkett, wrote in reply:—

"Your leading article appears to advocate an African nationalist majority in Rhodesia before independence, and rightly says that this would not be tolerated by the Rhodesian Government or the predominantly white electorate.

"It neglects, however, the views of the traditional leaders of the rural African, the chiefs. Those who have met them can have no illusion about the strength of their views and the strength of their opposition to the African nationalist parties.

"There are at least two million rural Africans, and the chiefs, at a conservative estimate, could be said to represent some 80% of their people. Though it is difficult to be specific about numbers, it must be clear that the chiefs represent a good section of African opinion, though this fact is often conveniently ignored and the chiefs written off as stooges: the fact is that they can see where their interests and the interests of the rural African lie—they have only to look at what has happened in many independent African States.

"It is now clear that a large number of both black and white Rhodesians want independence on some agreed modification of the 1961 Constitution, and events elsewhere in Africa are likely to harden this opinion and cause a similar swing of public opinion in both Britain and Africa. Surely the only sensible action is to negotiate independence and trust the Rhodesian Government to keep the agreed terms.

"After all, it took the South African Government some 50 years to change the entrenched clauses in their Constitution, and such action would be far more difficult in the world today.

"The alternative could well be war, and I believe this would be more than 'most unpopular' among British troops. I cannot conceive that public opinion would allow any British Government to take such action. Indeed, this seems to be the view of all party leaders today.

"Is it an over-simplification to say therefore that the choice is between trusting a predominantly white Rhodesian Government to keep its promises or eliminating them by force? I wonder how many of your readers would favour the latter alternative."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

### Close to Solution

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, lately High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia, said as he passed through Cape Town on his way back to Salisbury that he believed that the question of Rhodesia's independence would "soon come to a successful conclusion on mutually satisfactory terms". In recent months there had been a great improvement in relations between the two countries, partly as a result of the visit to Rhodesia of Mr. Arthur Bottomley and Lord Gardiner. Britain might infuriate Rhodesians, who nevertheless had very good friends in Britain. Moreover, there was more understanding of Rhodesia's policy in Whitehall than in any other capital.

# PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT MALVERN was 82 last week  
THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA is to visit Zambia.

LORD ASQUITH, Governor of Seychelles, has arrived in Britain.

MR. A. D. FARRELL, a puisne judge in Kenya, is in Britain on leave.

DR. S. W. MOREL is outward bound for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE.

SIR ANDREW MACTAGGART was 77 on Tuesday, and SIR ARTHUR KIRBY 66.

MR. DONALD TYERMAN has joined the board of United City Merchants Ltd.

SIR WILLIAM LIFF has joined the board of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

MR. D. R. SCORER will sail tomorrow in the WINDSOR CASTLE on his return from leave in Europe.

MR. L. WESTON is on his way by sea to take up his appointment as Chief Justice in Bechuanaland.

MR. G. W. H. RELLY has joined the Zambia board of Barclays Bank D.C.O. on retirement of Mr. P. H. A. BROWN RIGG.

MR. J. R. PESTELL has succeeded Mr. M. N. C. ST. QUENTIN as secretary controller to the Governor of Rhodesia.

JUDGE RAPHAEL SEBUGGAWO, of Buganda, who is visiting London, sat on the Bench of the Court of Appeal one day last week.

THE MOST REV. R. SELBY TAYLOR, Archbishop of Cape Town, is in Britain. He was previously Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. DEREK MARKS, who has been appointed editor of the *Daily Express*, London, was at one time on the staff of the *Nairobi Standard*.

PRESIDENT OSMAN of Somalia is to visit China from July 21 to 28, Bulgaria from August 2 to 7, and the Soviet Union in the last week of the month.

MR. B. PONTER, mayor of Salisbury, and M.P. for Willowvale, and MRS. PONTER are visiting Lisbon at the invitation of the mayor of that city.

AHMAD SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABSIYE, President of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic, is leading a six-member Parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union.

MR. A. B. ADIMOLA, lately Counsellor in the Uganda High Commission in London, has been appointed Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Entebbe.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, Minister for Economic Planning and Development in Kenya, and Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture, are visiting Madagascar and Mauritius.

MR. J. KIWANUKA has arrived in London on appointment as Information Officer for Uganda, MR. L. OKOT having been posted back to the Foreign Ministry in Entebbe.

MR. D. C. UYS, South African Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, opened this year's congress of the Rhodesian National Farmers Union in Salisbury.

SIR HENRY PHILLIPS, lately Finance Minister in Malawi, was granted a decree nisi last week on the grounds of adultery by his wife with MR. FRANK DONALDSON JONES.

SIR ALBERT ROBINSON has been elected to the board of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. He is deputy chairman of the General Mining and Finance Corporation.

MR. A. J. NICHOLAS, chairman of Aberdare Holdings, Ltd., a group with large Southern African interests, has been appointed deputy chairman of the Development Corporation for Wales.

MR. S. BROOKE-NORRIS, lately editor of the *Northern News*, Zambia, arrived in London last week to receive at an investiture at Buckingham Palace the C.B.E. awarded to him in January.

CANON DAVID JENKINS, director of Church public relations in Salisbury, is in London for a month. On Sunday he was the guest speaker at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, known as "the journalists' church".

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Foreign Minister of Kenya, and DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, visited Ethiopia last week for talks on trade relations. They went on to Khartoum and Cairo.

BRIGADIER G. C. G. WERDMULLER, chairman of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, said a few days ago in Rhodesia that he had been deeply impressed by the strong and healthy optimism permeating the country.

DR. MILTON OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, had talks in Peking on Monday with CHOU EN-LAI, the Chinese Prime Minister, MR. ODAKA, Foreign Minister of Uganda, met MARSHAL CHEN YI, Foreign Minister of Communist China.

MR. J. B. DAVIES, former chairman of the United Africa Group, has been appointed secretary of the Committee for Exports to Africa, a sub-committee of the British National Export Council created to deal with Commonwealth Africa.

MR. HUGH SELBY NORMAN-WALKER, a former Secretary to the Treasury in Malawi, has been appointed Commissioner for Bechuanaland and in succession to SIR PETER FAWCET. He joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland in 1949.

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, Assistant Crown Agent, will retire at the beginning of October, being succeeded by Mr. J. H. P. HAWTREY. SIR JAMES is a former general manager both of the Sudan Government Railways and East African Railways and Harbours.

Two deputy chairmen of Public Service Commissions in East Africa, MR. STEPHEN K. SEFU, of Tanzania, and MR. CHARLES KABETU, of Kenya, are visiting the United Kingdom, Ghana and Nigeria for 25 days. Their tour is financed by the Ford Foundation.

MR. LAURENCE WESTON, Q.C., who has been appointed Chief Justice in Bechuanaland, was appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika four years ago, and recently retired from that office. He had previously served in Palestine, Nigeria, North Borneo, and the Gambia.

MR. LEON BARANSKI has arrived in Nairobi from London to advise the Kenya Government on the establishment of a Bank of Kenya, of which he will become adviser on its creation. MR. BARANSKI was recommended to the Government by the International Monetary Fund.

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MR. SEAN BRADY has been elected president of the Lions Club of Blantyre-Limbe, Malawi, in succession to MR. KENNETH WILLS.

AN R.A.F. Vulcan bomber flew last week to Rhodesia with a shield in memory of SQUADRON LEADER JOHN D. NETTLETON, V.C., a Rhodesian who won his V.C. while leading Lancaster bombers from Waddington and was later killed. The shield is intended for Nettleton Memorial School.

THE REV. A. T. HOUGHTON, general secretary of the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, has been appointed by the RT. REV. ALFRED STANWAY, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, to be the first "foundation canon" of the pro-Cathedral of Holy Trinity in the new Diocese of Morogoro.

MR. R. J. M. SWYNNERTON, Agricultural Adviser to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and previously Director of Agriculture in Kenya, and MR. H. J. DAWSON, an irrigation engineer, are in Rhodesia to report on a proposed pilot irrigation scheme in the Chisumbanje area of the Lowveld.

MR. E. J. JEFFREYS, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and MESSRS. J. W. FIELD and C. A. HEURTLEY, vice-presidents, will represent the association at a World Tobacco Congress in Istanbul in September. MR. J. HARRISON will represent the Rhodesian Tobacco Trade Association.

Four Ministers of regional governments in Uganda have arrived in Britain for a month's visit as guests of the C.R.O. They are MR. E. K. KAYEYERA, Minister of Works in Busoga; DR. S. M. B. KISEKKA, Minister of Health and Works in Buganda; MR. N. A. ABANYA, secretary-general in the District of West Nile; and MR. S. WANYAMA, Financial Secretary in Bukedi.

Three M.Ps. from Tanzania who are in England for a month as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office are DR. M. S. HAULE, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs; MR. TAWAKALI KHAMIS, who has recently been appointed Junior Minister resident in Zanzibar of the Union Ministry of External Affairs; and MR. KHAMIS DARWESH, a member of Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

MR. LEO BARON, legal adviser to leading African nationalist politicians in Rhodesia, has been told by the Minister of Law and Order that he can neither revoke the restriction order placed upon him nor appoint an independent tribunal to examine the information placed before him about MR. BARON, who had been told that his restriction was due to having associated himself with activities prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order.

MR. A. J. RAYMENT, chairman and managing director of Car Mart, Ltd., which has Rhodesian subsidiaries, is to become the first president of the company, which is now within the Kenning Motor group, of which MR. GEORGE KENNING becomes chairman, MR. DAVID KENNING deputy chairman, and MR. K. K. HAINES managing director. MR. RAYMENT remains chairman of Car Mart Rhodesia, Ltd., and a director of the parent company, but he has retired from the Kenning board.

Arrivals from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. J. A. APPLEBY, MR. E. G. ATMORE, DR. & MRS. E. E. BARNETT, MR. R. C. BROWN, MR. & MRS. T. H. CHAPPEL, MR. D. N. CHILLCOTT, MR. W. D. COOK, MR. C. D. CHRISTENSEN, MR. R. L. DRUMMOND, MR. R. R. GREGORY, MR. M. J. L. GROOMBRIDGE, MR. L. R. Q. HENRIQUES, MR. D. M. HUME, MR. & MRS. T. R. LISTER, MR. & MRS. D. J. A. LOBB, MR. J. G. MCCOLL, MR. P. I. MEAKIN, MR. R. G. W. MITCHELL, MR. & MRS. H. O'DONNELL, MR. G. A. PREEDY, MR. T. R. REED, MR. R. V. ROGERS, DR. G. A. SMITH, MR. & MRS. J. F. SPENCE, MR. G. F. SURTEES, MR. J. B. SWANPOOL, MR. & MRS. G. E. P. WILSON, and MR. & MRS. K. T. WOOD.

## Obituary

### The Rev. Dr. C. A. Wiggins Long Service in Uganda

THE REV. CLARE AVELING WIGGINS, C.M.G., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who died in hospital in Basingstoke last Thursday in his 89th year, served for many years as a medical officer in East Africa and then took holy orders.

The son of William Wiggins, J.P., of Watlington, Oxford, he was educated at Magdalen College School in that city and then studied medicine at St. Mary's Hospital, London. In 1901 he went to Kenya, then the British East African Protectorate, to join the medical department. He was soon lent to Uganda to make an extended investigation of sleeping sickness, and in 1909 was transferred to that Protectorate, of which he became deputy principal medical officer in 1911 and in 1919 P.M.O. and a member of the first Legislative Council and of the Executive Council. The title of his post later became that of Director of Medical Services. When he retired in 1923 he was made C.M.G. He had served in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, first in charge of the base hospital in Entebbe, then in command of the Uganda Bearer Corps, and latterly as Chief Censor.

#### Pioneer Work for Lepers

In 1927 he went back to Uganda for the Church Missionary Society to establish the Ngora Leper Mission, for which the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association made a grant. He built two leper hospitals, one for adults at Kapiria (since moved to Ohgino) and one for children at Kumi, which was named after him.

He returned to England in 1931, settled in Watlington, and went back to Ngora in 1938 for just under a year so that the resident medical officer might take leave.

Ordained in 1942, he was vicar of Pyrton with Shirburn, Oxfordshire, from 1944 to 1950.

When Uganda became independent in 1962 he was one of the old servants and friends of the country invited to the celebrations as a guest of the Government.

He had married in Nairobi in 1904 Ethel Beatrice Elliott, second daughter of C. F. Elliott, then Conservator of Forests. Mrs. Wiggins and the two sons and two daughters of the marriage, all born in East Africa, survive.

C.A.W.—as he was widely known in Uganda for many years—was always a keen entomologist, and had been an exceptionally good tennis player, winning many cups in Uganda and Kenya.

### Dr. Parry Jones

DR. ELWYN PARRY JONES, whose death was briefly reported last week, was chairman and managing director of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd. A Welshman, born in 1907, he held degrees of the universities of Wales and Edinburgh, and as a young man went to the Mazoe Citrus Experimental Station in Rhodesia as a research entomologist. After serving throughout the last war in the R.A.F., he joined Pest Control, Ltd., and established its Central African subsidiary, later becoming the director resident in Africa of that company and of others in East Africa and the Sudan. Soon after he returned to the United Kingdom in 1953 the group was acquired by Fisons, Ltd. and Parry Jones became the technical general manager, and five years later joint managing director. In 1961 he was made chairman as well.

## Obituary

SIR JOHN LOCKWOOD, Master of Birbeck College, University of London, who died on Sunday at the age of 62, had in the past 15 years been much concerned with higher education in East, West, and Central Africa. In 1958 he was chairman of a commission which visited East Africa to advise on the establishment of new university colleges, and he became a member of the provisional council of the University of East Africa and of the council of University College, Nairobi. Last year he advised on the development of a University of Zambia, and became a member of its provisional council. He also served on the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

MR. P. W. L. LEWIN, of Murimani, Molo, Kenya, who died on July 1, aged 62, was born in Belfast, son of the late Brigadier General Arthur Corrie Lewin, who died in 1952 after a memorable career in the Army, in Kenya, and as a pioneer civilian pilot. His son was educated at Eton, and had farmed in Kenya since 1922. He served in the war from 1939 to 1944 in the 4th (Uganda) Battalion of the King's African Rifles.

MR. GEORGE HOWIE SIMPSON, chief accountant of University College, Nairobi, has died from heart failure, aged 59. He first went to Kenya in the Army during the war, and on demobilization joined the staff of the Treasury.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM MERVYN HEPPELL, who has died in Rhodesia, has been for many years one of the best known and most progressive farmers in the Mrewa district.

## Letter to the Editor

### Prince Consort's Right of Free Speech

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Even if Her Majesty is constitutionally in much the same position as the king at chess, it is utterly ridiculous to presume that her Consort is barred from expressing his personal opinions in public, even though they may not please the British Government.

In urging patience over the problem of Rhodesia, Prince Philip was speaking as a private individual with just the same rights of free speech as anybody else; and, knowing how provocatively Negrophilist university students are apt to be, reflecting the outlook of the Socialist left wing without regard to the basic needs of Africans, it is absurd to try to muzzle one who possesses one of the most astute and objective minds in Britain.

His critics have surely put themselves out of court. At least five Ministers of the Crown have said that a settlement of the problem is for the British and Rhodesian Governments alone. Yet so supine have British Governments become that they excluded the Rhodesian Prime Minister from two successive Commonwealth Conferences, denied one of the fundamentals of English law (that an accused person shall not be condemned in his absence), and consulted those very members of the Commonwealth whom they knew would do all they could to reduce the white Rhodesian population to the position of helots and propagate the lie that the white man in Africa was a satrap, an exploiter, and an unwanted interloper.

Had the British Government the guts and vision of the Queen's Consort, it is most improbable that fanatical racialists like Dr. Kaunda would have the impudence to offer Zambia as a platform from which to mount a British offensive against brothers, cousins, and friends in Rhodesia—an operation that would result in mutiny and make the "Commonwealth" look even more droll than Mr. Wilson has already made it.

Yours faithfully,

Southampton.

RAYMOND BYRNE.

## Mr. Tshombe Clashes with Mr. Kasavubu

### President Wanted Prime Minister's Resignation

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the grant of independence to the Congo was celebrated in Leopoldville on Wednesday of last week by a military parade at which President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Tshombe took the salute. Tanks, anti-aircraft guns, 20 two-man armoured cars, and radio vans preceded the troops, among whom were para-commandos carrying Russian and Chinese weapons.

That same day President Kasavubu dismissed Mr. Godefroi Munongo, Minister of the Interior, and one of Mr. Tshombe's most devoted supporters throughout the five years. Press messages suggested that Mr. Tshombe knew nothing of the Presidential decree of dismissal until after its publication.

The reason given was that Mr. Munongo, having been elected Governor of the East Katanga Province, could not also hold office in the Central Government. Mr. Munongo had not arrived on the previous day to be sworn in as governor; instead he flew to Elizabethville. Mr. Tshombe and Mr. Munongo hold that clauses in the Constitution concerning a transitional Government do not justify the President's action.

### Dispute over Cabinet Changes

Mr. Kasavubu then asked the Prime Minister to resign before the swearing in of the new Parliament. Mr. Tshombe declined, saying that the Constitution entitled him to remain in office until the election of a new President six months after the assembly of the new House.

On Saturday Mr. Tshombe, broadcasting a direct appeal to the people to prolong the life of his Government, said that he would make no major Cabinet changes until pending by-elections had been held. Disagreement has been due partly to the President's wish that four of his associates should join the Cabinet, among them Mr. Cyrille Adoula and Mr. Joseph Ileo, former Prime Ministers, and Mr. Justin Bomboko, a former Foreign Minister.

In Leopoldville there are still strong rumours that Mr. Tshombe may contest the election for the Presidency against Mr. Kasavubu.

In September 1960 President Kasavubu dismissed the then Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, who was afterwards murdered. Last year he dismissed Mr. Adoula, and appointed Mr. Tshombe to head a Government of National Reconciliation.

## Sudanese Rebels Attack Juba

ARMY HEADQUARTERS in Juba were attacked on Saturday by a rebel force armed with automatic weapons. Major-General Ahmed al-Shariff Habib, O.C. Southern Command, announced that a sergeant in his command and about 25 of the attackers had been killed. The fighting was heavy, and weapons and ammunition were seized from the "southern outlaws", who burnt down many houses.

In Nairobi Mr. O. B. Albino, representing the Sudan African National Union, alleged that a Sudan Government force had killed more than 700 civilians in the southern provinces in the past fortnight. Mr. George A. Kwanai, publicity secretary of the recently formed Azania Liberation Front, said that the Southern Sudan would be renamed Azania when it attained independence.

Dr. Subandrio, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, arrived in Khartoum on Monday with a 46-member delegation to discuss cultural and economic relations between the two countries.

## Kenya's Frontier War

KENYA'S DEFENCE MINISTER announced on Monday that 36 Somali raiders were killed in the Northern Frontier District in June and that 33 surrendered. Three members of the security forces and 16 civilians were killed. Other reports state that some of the *shifto* gangs have automatic rifles and machine-guns.

## Don't Talk of Force, Says Dr. Banda Ministers Wanted to Expel All Whites

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of Malawi's independence was marked by Dr. Banda with emphatic repetition of his statement, on this occasion to a gathering of journalists, that he disagreed with those who wanted to send troops to compel Rhodesia to change her Constitution. Progressive opinion had, he said, developed greatly among white Rhodesians (and in Mozambique) in the last few years, and he was optimistic that the Rhodesian problem would be solved. There should be no talk of the use of force.

At a State banquet that evening he said that he had faith in the continuance of the Commonwealth. The British were the only people to realize that machine-guns would not hold back the inhabitants of countries determined to gain their independence.

### Four Rebel "Generals" Captured

He again denounced Mr. Henry Chipembere and Mr. Kanyama Chiume, two of his ex-Ministers, saying that they had been anti-European. They had wanted a republic immediately and had been anxious for Malawi to "get rid of all Europeans".

He told Parliament on Monday that four "so-called rebel generals" had been captured, one being Mr. Arthur Chipembere, brother of the former Minister. Another was Mr. George Ndomondo, a former Parliamentary Secretary. The rebellion of Chipembere was crushed. The only gang-leader at large was Medson Silombela.

Dr. Banda has denied that Mr. Rubadiri, former Malawi Ambassador in Washington, resigned because he had disagreed with the Prime Minister's policy. He continued: "He did not resign, but was relieved of his

post. When the ex-Miisters rebelled against me I called on all ambassadors to choose whether to follow me or to resign if they preferred to follow Chiume. Nobody did that."

While in Paris he had spent a whole hour with President de Gaulle, who had granted other African leaders only short audiences.

Those who had been ignorantly misled by Chipembere must be forgiven, but not Chipembere and his top aides, who must be captured dead or alive. Nor must those who had killed youth leaguers be forgiven; they would be captured and hanged.

Chipembere had decided to live in America and his wife and children had passed through London on their way to the U.S.A.

The Prime Minister accused Mr. Cameron, the former Minister of Transport and Telecommunications, who resigned in protest against his attitude, of having told people in Scotland and London, that Malawi was breaking up.

### "Millions" for Chiume Faction

Those who were giving Chiume and his gang in Dar es Salaam millions of pounds were wasting their time and money if they thought that they could beat him, Dr. Banda said. They could not succeed because the people of all Nyasaland were behind him, the party, and the Government.

A few days earlier he had asserted while passing through Rhodesia that supporters of Mr. Chiume and other ex-Ministers were receiving instruction at rebel training centres in the Kongwa and Mbeya districts of Tanzania.

The American Embassy in Malawi has now a military attaché.

Any person in Malawi can now be called upon to render service to the security forces.

Ten instructors from Switzerland and more from Israel are expected in Malawi for the Young Pioneers.

The chairman of the League of Malawi Women, Mrs. Margaret Mlanga, M.P., a Parliamentary Secretary, has announced that women in Malawi must stop using lipstick, painting their nails, burning their hair to straighten it, and wearing short frocks. Girls, especially those who had been highly educated, must help their parents in the fields and in other manual work.

# Lord ALPORT

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## U.K. to Grant Interest-Free Loans

### Special Aid in Selected Cases

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE said recently in the House of Commons:—

"The terms of aid to developing countries provided by the United Kingdom have been progressively softened over the last few years. A substantial amount has always been provided in the forms of grants.

"Since 1958 the maturity period of development loans has lengthened from a norm of 15 years to between 20 and 25 years. Grace periods on the repayment of capital during periods extending up to the first seven years of the life of the loan have been granted on a widening scale.

"In 1963 we announced our readiness to grant waivers for periods of up to seven years of the interest payable during the early years of loans by countries whose position justified such a concession. This has had the effect in some cases of reducing the effective rate of interest payable over the life of the loan by nearly half compared with the normal rate, which is based on that at which H.M. Government can themselves borrow, plus a small management charge.

"H.M. Government recognize, however, that the value of the waiver is in some respect limited and that some more flexible means are needed of giving relief in certain cases. They have decided therefore to make loans free of interest to certain developing countries.

"This concession, combined with appropriate arrangements for the repayment of capital, will give us greater freedom in the determination of terms, and, in particular, will enable us to lighten the burden of debt service in the middle and later years of the loan.

### No Additional Burden on Balance of Payments

"The concession will be applied in selected cases and with due regard to the economic position of the country concerned and to its capacity to achieve balanced and effective development. We naturally cannot afford to extend these very liberal terms to all developing countries.

"Since interest-free loans will take the place of loans which would otherwise be made under the waiver arrangements, there will not, of course, be any additional burden on Britain's balance of payments during the first few years of the loans.

"When circumstances warrant it, countries which do not receive interest-free loans may receive waivers of interest for the initial years of the loan.

"We have decided to make a similar concession in appropriate cases to the Commonwealth Development Corporation. To help the Corporation to undertake a greater variety of projects, the Government has decided to waive the interest on selected projects during the period when the investment is fruitifying, instead of merely postponing the interest as at present. This concession will apply to certain agricultural and local development projects, both in cases in which the corporation invests in the equity and in cases in which it makes loans."

Mr. Mauding: "The rt. hon. lady is of course right in pointing out that the terms of aid given by this country have been eased progressively in recent years, a fact for which this country has probably not been given anything like enough credit overseas.

"Is she convinced that it is wise to go all the way to making the loans completely free of interest in view particularly of the importance of ensuring the proper and efficient spending of the money borrowed? Has any other country gone as far as completely interest-free loans? Can she tell us a little more about the method of choosing between those countries which do and those countries which do not receive the concession?—because my experience is that once one gives this type of concession to one country it is very hard to refuse it to others."

Mrs. Castle: "I could not accept the last statement, for the simple reason that we already discriminate between countries in giving waivers of interest. This is merely deciding to adopt an even more realistic approach to the needs of certain countries. The basis on which we shall decide whether a country qualifies for an interest-free loan will be the degree of need of the recipient country reckoned largely on the basis of income per head and the prospective burden of debt. In addition, we shall take into account the capacity of the country to achieve an effective and balanced development.

"I cannot agree that this will prevent us from securing effective management of our aid. We have no reason to believe that it will be more difficult to do this in the case of an interest-free loan than in the case where a waiver of interest is given during a certain period.

"The only organization currently giving interest-free loans is the International Development Association, which charges merely a small management charge of 1%. Canada has recently followed the association's example. At one time the United States gave a lead in this respect, but had to withdraw because other countries did not follow suit."

Mr. P. Noel-Baker: "Is not the economic and social progress of developing countries a major interest of all advanced nations? Have not H.M. Government done rightly in following the example set by the International Bank, which has found it wise to do this?"

Mrs. Castle: "I entirely agree. The realities of the situation are that while we may seek to impose interest burdens on these countries, their economic situation means that they simply cannot carry them. This has meant in many cases merely postponing events through refinancing operations, thus neither giving them interest-free loans nor getting our money back."

Mr. Snow: "Has it been considered necessary or relevant to consult the International Monetary Fund?"

Mrs. Castle: "We have consulted the other donor countries, some of whom are also our creditors, about this move, and it has been welcomed. Above all, it has been welcomed by the World Bank."

Mr. Dalyell: "What steps are the Government taking to initiate talks with other advanced countries which may similarly give interest-free loans?"

### No Preference for Commonwealth

Mrs. Castle: "We have already had such talks, and there is, I believe, no doubt that, when the Department Assistance Committee of the O.E.C.D. meets at ministerial level next month the terms of aid will be one of the major items discussed. I hope that the step we have taken may encourage other countries to do the same."

Mr. Thorpe: "Will preference be given to Commonwealth countries which seek loans for development?"

Mrs. Castle: "This move will not be limited to Commonwealth countries. It will be available to all developing countries on the basis of the criteria I have just laid down. It is not a question of giving preference to the Commonwealth as against non-Commonwealth countries, but of preference to the poorer, needier nations as against those who can service a more commercial type of debt.

"The proposal is not to give the Commonwealth Development Corporation interest-free loans, but merely to ensure that, at the end of the waiver period of interest which is currently allowed during the fruitifying period, the borrowing country will have no retrospective interest to pay. At present interest accumulates during the fruitifying period at a compound rate, and this falls as a heavy burden in about the eighth year."

## Diocese of Dar es Salaam

THE RT. REV. JOHN SEPEKU, who for the past two years has been Assistant Bishop of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, was on Saturday enthroned as first Bishop of the new Anglican Diocese of Dar es Salaam. The remaining area of the old bishopric will be called the Diocese of Zanzibar and Tanga.

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## Foreigners Who Grumble Should Leave

### President Nyerere's Saba Saba Day Speech

SABA SABA, meaning the seventh day of the seventh month, which commemorates the establishment of the Tanganyika African National Union, was marked last week by a great rally in Dar es Salaam at which President Nyerere upbraided members of the immigrant races who grumbled at the imposition for nation-building purposes of a 5% levy on their earnings.

"You foreigners," he said, "get very handsome salaries in Tanzania. The water you drink is ours; the food is ours, produced by us; the roads are ours, the protection is ours. Yet when we tell you to contribute your money you shout at us. Leave, then! It is the ignorant people — and I do not think many — who grumble. Now that we have explained perhaps the foolish ones will be quiet. They should let us build our country."

"No countries in all Africa have a greater unity than Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. We want East African unity. Today I tell Jomo Kenyatta, our leader who introduced us to politics in East Africa, that if Kenya is ready, we are ready. I hope that Jomo will decide one day that we should be one people."

The President warned all Tanzanians to be vigilant against agitators who were eager to play one State off against another by sowing the seeds of discord. That situation would be dealt with.

Bibi Titi Mohamad, M.P., called on the people to be on their guard against imperialist and neo-colonialist thought, for the imperialists would not tolerate a good African leader; they would wipe him out, as they had done with Lumumba and Ben Bella.

An Israeli loan of £600,000 is to be granted to Tanzania for irrigation schemes.

## Zambia-Tanzania Railway

MRS. CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development said when asked in the House of Commons to make a statement about the reported participation of Communist China, Soviet Russia, the United States, and other Western and Commonwealth Governments in a Zambia-Tanzania railway consortium: "This is primarily a matter for the East African Governments and the Government of Zambia. The British Government's view is that until a survey has been made to confirm the feasibility and establish the cost of the proposed rail link, the question of forming a consortium to finance the project does not arise. The British Government have offered to underwrite half the cost of such a survey if carried out by a British firm". Mr. Kapwepwe, Foreign Minister of Zambia, is reported to have said that further consideration of the railway project is to be postponed until after the general election in Tanzania in September.

The Government of Zanzibar has confiscated another 14 privately-owned houses.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., Kenya, report sisal output for June at 138 tons, making 877 for six months (957 tons).

One man was killed and ten were arrested during a recent affray between some 500 rival tribesmen near Lake Katwe, Uganda.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Tanzania, produced 514 tons of sisal in June, making 4,177 tons for nine months, compared with 3,860 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Tanzania's National Assembly has approved the interim Constitution making the country a one-party State. The Assembly was dissolved on Saturday, and a general election will be held on September 21.

Zanzibar's Finance Minister, Mr. A. A. Twala, has announced duty increases on petrol, cigarettes, and tobacco. The cigarette duty rises from 19s. to 44s. per 100lb., and that leaf tobacco from 1s. 10 cents to 4s. per lb.

A diamond discovery near Kahama, Tanzania, has been made after four years' prospecting by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., equally owned by the Government and the De Beers group. Nwanwale Mine, Ltd., has been registered. An initial value of about £500,000 is put on the discovery.

Drought in Bechuanaland is stated to have reached the stage of a national disaster. In the eastern areas, where most of the population of 543,000 live, crops have almost completely failed, pastures have dried up, and 25% of the cattle have died, with the expectation that losses will reach about 50%.

Tanzania's National Development Corporation has bought some 80,000 acres of ranching land in the West Kilimanjaro district which over the next five years it plans to stock with 8,000 Boran and graded cattle and more than 14,000 Persian sheep. Mr. Hartley, owner of one of the farms acquired, is to manage the ranch.

The future of Britain's remaining Colonial territories has been discussed at a three-day private conference in Oxford convened by the Colonial Secretary and attended by Governors, High Commissioners, Administrators, and representatives of the Colonial Office, universities, business, and other interests. Of the 34 remaining Colonial territories more than half are in and around the Caribbean.



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## Zambia Threat to Press

VICE-PRESIDENT KAMANGA of Zambia has threatened action against some Rhodesian newspapers. In the course of a long statement he said a few days ago: "Since January there has been a sustained campaign in the so-called financial Press in Rhodesia to malign the economic advances that Zambia has embarked upon after achieving independence. We have for long ignored their racially inspired campaign, but we must now warn that this Government in its duty to protect Zambian investors may soon be obliged to take steps against these papers and also against those coming here under the guise of Rhodesian commercial travellers to spread falsehoods calculated to spread despondency in commercial and financial circles."

## Zambia's Heroes

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in a broadcast last week: "July 5 and 6 are being celebrated as Heroes and Unity Days. In the past we celebrated them as Rhodes and Founders Days. We remember our heroes—men and women who were determined to sacrifice all that they had, including life, so that we could be freed. They agreed to be assaulted; they went to jails singing; they died so that we could be free. We do well as a nation to remember these our heroes. We must pray God to grant us His never-failing wisdom to guide us through the next stage of this revolution".

## Bitter Sweet

MR. LEWIS CHANGUFU, Minister of Information in Zambia, said on Saturday that he had found it "disgusting" to be served South African sugar with his coffee when flying Central African Airways from Lusaka to Ndola. Though Zambia had its own sugar, he had been offered lumps wrapped in paper bearing the springbok emblem of South Africa. C.A.A. is jointly owned by the Governments of Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi.

## Import Duties Sharply Raised

A FEW DAYS before the budget was due to be introduced, the Government of Zambia has sharply increased import duties on a wide range of luxury articles. British motor-cars will now pay between 20% and 40%, as against 7.5% and 22.5% previously, and some cars will be subject to as much as 62%. Duties on spirits are up by between 2s. and 3s., bringing the price of whisky to 34s. The cost of wines is also substantially increased. Hire-purchase controls are introduced on cars and television and radio sets.

## No South African Drinks

THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT has prohibited the serving of South Africa sherry, brandy, or other drinks at its official receptions.

Belgium has given Zambia 250,000 doses of anti-polio vaccine.

Zambia's only daily newspaper has changed its name from *Northern News* to *The Times of Zambia*.

Nearly 10,000 Europeans left Zambia last year, but new arrivals brought the net loss down to 4,356.

A British economic mission is to visit Malawi this month to report on the country's development potential.

Five members of the French Parliament have just spent a week in Kenya. They had previously visited Uganda and Zambia.

The Kafue pilot polder scheme has been taken over by the Government of Zambia as a base for irrigation research and development.

The Zambian Ministry of Home Affairs announced a few days ago that an African woman, Mrs. Meriamu Sakupa Mazamini, had been ordered to leave the country within 48 hours.

## Ordered to Murder

THREE CHIDUKU TRIBESMEN in Rhodesia have been sentenced for burning down thatched homes in which women and children were sleeping, their escape having been deliberately prevented by fastening the doors from the outside. The three men were each jailed for six years for attempting the murder in this manner of the wife and four children of a police reservist, to an additional six years' hard labour for attempting to murder an African businessman, his wife and child by burning their home, and to two years for arson of a hut containing hides. Mr. Justice Lewis said that these cold-blooded crimes had been committed against innocent people simply because they did not support the political party favoured by the three accused, who were said to have acted on orders from the People's Caretaker Congress.

## Police in Zanzibar

MR. MUHAMMED BIN ABDULLAH has said in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*: "Of the reasons given that led to the successful revolution in Zanzibar, the pamphlet 'The rôle of Subversion in Foreign Affairs' has one important omission. Prior to independence the Zanzibar police force had many mainland Africans serving in it in important posts. Why such a large number of foreigners were entrusted with the responsible task of maintaining law and order is not clear. One thing however is certain—that they were a real security risk. Had the police force as a whole been loyal and well trained, it is doubtful whether the revolution as such would have had any success".

Pay of chiefs in Rhodesia has been substantially increased. Rhodesia's net migration gain in the first four months of this year was 876 persons.

Forty Indonesian artists have arrived in Tanzania for a fortnight's "cultural" visit.

The accelerated mail service to the Cape, in 114 days, will be inaugurated this week by R.M.S. WINDSOR CASTLE.

Malawi Independence Medals are being awarded. A first list contains more than 800 names.

The Mount Kenya Safari Club has reopened. It is owned by Messrs. William Holden, Carl Hirscham, and Raymond Ryan.

The pay-as-you-earn system of income tax collection is to be introduced in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda on July 1, 1966.

Ships calling at Zanzibar have been notified that passengers with Rhodesian, South African, and United States passports may not land.

Four men nominated by Dr. Banda have been returned unopposed to fill the Malawi Parliamentary vacancies caused by the expulsion of Mr. Chumbere and three of his followers.

The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation has been taken over by the Government and made a directorate of the Ministry of Information and Tourism. The new name is Radio Tanzania.

The Governments of Canada and Tanzania have signed a memorandum of understanding concerning Canadian personnel. There are now 30 Canadian advisers in Tanzania, and 26 teachers will arrive shortly.

An Anglo-American Parliamentary Conference on Africa was organized by the Institute of Advanced Political Studies of John Hopkins University, Washington. Among those who flew from Britain to attend was the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Sudan African National Union has decided to withdraw its two Ministers from the Cabinet in protest against the appointment to it of the secretary of the Southern Liberal Party. The Constitution stipulates that there shall be three Ministers from the Southern Provinces.

The Anzania Liberation Front has been formed in Kampala by former members of the Sudan African National Union. Some of the founder members are to visit African capitals to ask that independence for the Southern Sudan should be discussed at the next O.A.U. conference.

The Sudanese High Court has ordered the release of all members of the former Supreme Council for the Armed Forces who were arrested after the October revolution and of Sayed Ahmed Kheir, the former Foreign Minister, and the former assistant commissioner of police. In all cases there was found to be no legal basis for the "precautionary arrests."



## Raid on K.A.N.U. Headquarters

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, has accused 27 Africans, one a woman, of staging "an abortive coup d'état" on the Nairobi headquarters of the Kenya African Union (the party which provides Kenya's Government).

All pleaded not guilty to forcefully entering the K.A.N.U. office and causing a breach of the peace. They were remanded in custody until July 21 after Mr. Njonjo had said that they might commit similar offences if released.

Among those charged are the general secretary of the party's branch in Central Nyanza, the stronghold of Mr. Odinga, Vice-President of Kenya; an African lecturer at the pro-Communist Lumumba Institute near Nairobi; and a former secretary of students at that institute, which was built with Russian money.

The Attorney-General told the court that the accused were, he believed, working under the instructions of a master mind. They had marched on the party headquarters proclaiming themselves to be chairmen and secretaries of K.A.N.U., and had behaved like unruly thugs. A serious incident had been narrowly averted.

The men were said to have asserted that a national party election had been held and that all officers except President Kenyatta and Vice-President Odinga had been voted out of office.

## Uganda's National Day

UGANDA CELEBRATED ON Monday, July 12, its first National Day, starting with thanksgiving services in many places of worship. Then the President took the salute at a parade of the military, police and prisons forces and at a fly-past of the Uganda Air Force. In the afternoon there were many sports events, and in the evening a State reception was held at the Prime Minister's Lodge in Kampala.

## Serious Drought in Kenya

DROUGHT in Kenya is officially stated to be likely to reach famine proportions in the Turkana, West Pokot, Barings, Laikipia, Samburu, Marsabit, Moyale, Isiolo, Lamu, Tana River, Kwale, and Kilifi hinterland areas.

Serious crop failures have occurred in the Eastern Province (except in the Meru Highlands), the Nakuru area, the Trans Nzoia, Central and South Nyanza, and the lowlands of the Central Province and Taita.

There have been fairly serious outbreaks of army worm and cut worm in Western Kenya.

In making the announcement the Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Osogo, said that in many cases the crop failures and low yields were not so much due to lack of rain as to the idleness of landowners who had failed to follow the advice given through the agricultural department.

## Minister's Bodyguard Jailed

A BODYGUARD of Mr. Achieng Oneko, Minister for Information in Kenya, was on Saturday jailed for a year on charges of disorderly behaviour while in possession of a firearm and of obstructing the police. The man, Owino Ondiek, was arrested by police outside the house of a district commissioner in which President Kenyatta was staying while on tour. At the magistrate's court in Kisumu evidence was given that he had tried to pull a gun from his pocket and when seized by police had accused them of being "imperialists". The magistrate said that if the pistol had been drawn police lives would have been in danger.

## Voluntary Service Overseas

THE NUMBER of British graduate volunteers serving overseas is officially stated to have been 36 in 1962-63, 255 in the next year, and 507 in 1964-65. The estimate for 1955-56 is between 900 and 950, and for the following year the target is 1,300.

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## If Taxes and Prices Rise in Zambia

THE COMBINED INDEX of consumer prices for lower and higher income groups in Zambia has risen to 109.4, compared with 102.7 at the beginning of last year, some items having risen 11 points.

"This," the Lusaka correspondent of the *Financial Times* reports, "has caused particular concern in the higher-income group, which includes most expatriates, many of them with skills in demand in other parts of the world. Many feel that financial inducements are the only valid reason for remaining in this country, and if there is a continuing erosion of their purchasing power in this way, there may be a drift away."

"This situation will have to be carefully watched by the Government, and the problem would be brought into sharper focus this month should Mr. Wina be tempted to follow the pattern seen recently in neighbouring countries of imposing increased taxation that hits hardest at the higher income groups."

"But Zambians have never made any bones about admitting that skilled expatriates will for the next few years at least be a key factor in the success of all their economic ambitions."

## Zambia's Royalty on Minerals

SIR RONALD PRAIN said in London last week that the copper mining companies in Zambia firmly believed that it would be best for the country and the industry to have a royalty formula based on profitability, not on the price of the metal, for that would encourage new mining development and ease the burden on high-cost companies.

R.S.T. group production for this year was estimated at 277,000 long tons of copper, Mufulira contributing about 162,000, the Luanshya division (which includes the Roan mine) 92,000, and Chibuluma 22,000 tons. Chambishi, the fourth and newest mine, brought into production in April, might contribute about 1,000 tons, and by early next year the production rate should be on the 26,000 ton a year basis, bringing the group's annual capacity to about 300,000 tons, an increase of more than 100,000 tons within a decade. Since 1951 the group had invested £46m. in Zambia.

## Large-Scale Copper Thefts

THEVING OF COPPER in Zambia has become so serious that the Government has prohibited the export of scrap copper, and announced that all trains leaving the country would be searched for the metal, smuggling of which is said to have cost the country, especially the mining companies, hundreds of thousands of pounds a year. Some copper stripped from installations in Zambia is stated to have been identified in the United States and Japan. During April some 45 miles of telephone lines between railway stations was torn down, and during that month more than 30 miles of copper telephone cable linking shafts was stolen from one mine. African thieves have dismantled live overhead wires in daylight, and at night they have worked on underground installations. The two copper mining groups now offer to buy scrap from dealers for local smelting.

## Rhodesia's Bisley Team

GROUP CAPTAIN P. E. STABLEFORD captains the 16-member Rhodesian team for this month's Bisley championships. The other members are Messrs. N. J. O. Argyle, W. D. Cook, G. P. Engela, D. Hollingworth, G. A. Smith, J. C. Smith, and J. Stoolie, all of Salisbury; A. A. G. Cracknell, T. R. Reed, K. H. Seager and J. D. Waterworth, of Bulawayo; Michael T. Heathcote and H. R. Heathcote (father and son), of Hartley; and E. J. Rosenfels and M. Rosenfels (brothers), of Marula. Ten members of the team have already shot at Bisley, three on three previous occasions, namely Messrs. M. Heathcote, J. Stoolie, T. R. Reed (once for Nyasaland), and Dr. G. A. Smith (twice for Northern Rhodesia and once for the Federation). Mr. Stoolie is vice-captain, Mr. Cracknell coach, and Mr. Reed adjutant.

## Commercial Brevities

A Hong Kong trade mission is visiting East Africa and Zambia.

Africans employed by white farmers in Rhodesia drew £17.4m. in wages last year.

Sugar on the London market has dropped to the post-war low of £19 5s. per ton. At the end of 1963 it touched £105.

Lewis Construction Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Salisbury, has received a £216,000 contract to build a dam in Matabeland.

A bicycle tyre factory in Zambia, to be built by the Dunlop Group at a cost of about £150,000, will be their eighth in Africa.

Rezende gold mine, one of the oldest in Rhodesia, has been sold at auction for £10,250. Operations were started in 1889.

The People's Republic of China has taken a 6,500 sq. ft. stand at the Zambia Trade Fair now being held in Ndola.

The Kenya Government has asked Russia to supply 10,000 tons of sugar in September-October and another 3,000 tons early next year.

East African sisal prices have fallen for the first time for some months, No. 3 long being now quoted at about £90, a decrease of £3 per ton.

Wankle Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesia, sold 277,049 tons of coal and 18,364 of coke in June. The May figures were 255,231 and 18,612 tons respectively.

The Wright Rain Group, of Ringwood, Hampshire, are to supply irrigation equipment to a new sugar estate in Malawi. The order is worth about £500,000.

## Publicity for Coffee

The International Coffee Organization is to spend about \$85m. on a publicity campaign to increase coffee drinking in North America, Europe, and Japan.

"On the threshold of an economic upsurge" is the verdict on Rhodesia announced by five representatives of the Cape Chamber of Industries after a recent visit.

Blyth, Green, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., report consolidated profit for 1964 at £179,723 (£238,569) before tax of £137,900 (£169,892). A final 8% makes 15% for the year.

During the 17th week of tobacco sales in Salisbury, 10.9m. lb. of leaf was sold for £1,572,000, an average of 34.54d. So far 144,196,000lb. have been sold for £21,449,000, an average of 35.7d.

The world coffee crop for 1965-66 is likely to be the largest since 1959-60, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture expects it to be 50% higher than last season's relatively small crop. World exportable production is estimated at rather more than 60m. bags.

Crops and livestock products of white farmers in Rhodesia had a gross value last year of £62.2m. Ten years earlier the value was £31.7m. Tobacco accounted for £32.7m., maize for £7.9m., and sugar for £6.3m. The tea crop touched the £500,000 mark.

Rhodesia traded with 147 countries last year, of which 47 were within the Commonwealth. Exports totalled £144.5m. First place in the export table was taken by tobacco, which shipped 223.8m. lb., valued at £39.2m. Second place fell to asbestos fibre, with an export value of just over £10m. Zambia, the biggest export market, took goods worth £30.8m. Imports from Britain cost £33.4m.

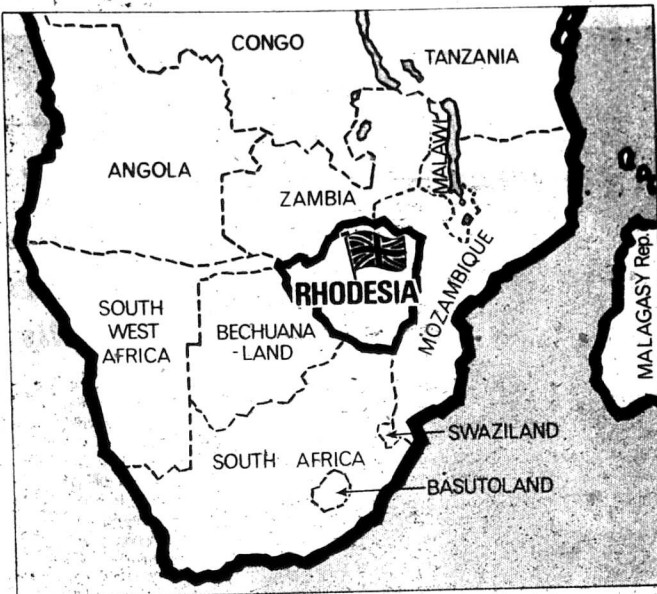
A joint African-Asian motor company has been established in Nyeri to sell and service Japanese cars throughout the Central Province of Kenya. Though Kenya has drastically restricted Japanese imports, an exception has been made in the case of the motor-cars concerned because the manufacturers in Japan have assured the Government that they wish to invest in Kenya.

## Rhodesian Steel Prospects

MR. DENIS HAYSON, managing director of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, who was a member of a recent Rhodesian trade mission to Spain, has announced in Salisbury that Spain will buy from Rhodesia next year about 50,000 tons of steel, worth between £1.2m. and £1.4m. R.I.S.C.O. has an expansion programme which will cost about £7m. over the next two and a half years. Japanese experts who recently visited Rhodesia have recommended the creation of a large steel and chemical industry at Bukwe, where there are more than 100m. tons of high-grade ore with a ferro content up to 64%. R.I.S.C.O. owns most of this rich area.

"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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	GOLD		£7,086,000
	TOTAL EXPORTS		<u>£144,544,000</u>
1964	IMPORTS		£109,695,000 (33.4m. from U.K.)
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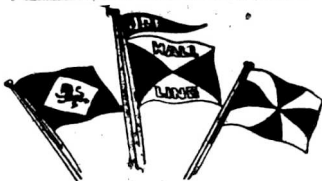
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 22, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROBERT MENZIES, Prime Minister of Australia for the past 16 years, said in a television interview in Canberra last week that the Communist line had made itself evident

### Chinese Penetration at Commonwealth Conference.

at Commonwealth Conferences, and that at the recent gathering in London there had been "distinct symptoms in East Africa in particular of Communist Chinese penetration", which would certainly hurt the Commonwealth, "assuming all these countries remain in it"; some member States showed an increasing disposition to sit in judgment on others, and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference had now become "very largely a public relations exercise". Such remarks by the doyen of Commonwealth Prime Ministers inevitably received publicity far beyond the boundaries of Australia, and deservedly so, for all who were in close contact with Commonwealth leaders when they were in Britain last month must recognize the validity of the criticisms, warnings, and implications. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA made itself far from popular when it first suggested some years ago that the Commonwealth was in process of destruction. That the prophesy was justified is now widely recognized, probably by a substantial majority among informed people, many of whom have come to acknowledge the certainty that some of the former African colonial territories (a number of which quickly declared themselves republics) will opt out of the Commonwealth when that course appears to suit the convenience of the man or men temporarily able to dictate policy. Nearly all politicians in Britain dislike and decry such statements of those of Sir Robert Menzies, since to admit them would involve a challenge which Parliamentarians of all parties have preferred to evade.

That evasion has allowed emotional and inexperienced but organized and vociferous African agitators to usurp an absurd degree of influence within the Commonwealth, as they have also done at the United Nations. Both there and in Commonwealth councils the most

### Dictatorship, Not Democracy.

populous, developed, and prosperous States have been reduced in the name of "democracy" to numerical domination by newly-independent countries so weak that none of them could survive if they were not in receipt of most generous aid of all kinds from maturer nations — which most of the recipients nevertheless ceaselessly attack as "colonialist, neo-colonialist, and imperialist". Such churlishness is intended to serve two purposes: internally, to emphasize, especially to disgruntled members of the dominant party (which is often the only party suffered to exist), that members of the hierarchy are not the "stooges" of donor Governments; externally, to remind those Governments that finance, expertise, and even arms will be sought from Communist States if the Western world should fail to meet the ever-increasing demands of pan-African spend-thrifts. Western politicians, frightened by the results of their own folly, have been easy game for the African mendicants who perpetually solicit the capitals of Europe and North America — and who now include the Soviet Union, its satellites, and Communist China in their itineraries. Even the Americans have thus been brought to recognize the abysmal stupidity of their earlier theory that the way to keep Communism out of Africa was to thrust independence upon African territories long before they were ready for that heavy responsibility. Posterity will marvel at the feckless failure of British Governments to reject that manifestly absurd assumption, and their reckless readi-

ness to entrust the future of Colonial Dependencies to the tiny minority of politically active but otherwise inexperienced

Africans who shouted the slogans of democracy but clearly intended to practise dictatorship.

## Notes By The Way

### Place of the Chiefs

WHEN RHODESIA decided to increase the emoluments of the chiefs, the pan-Africanists chanted the accusation that "stooges of the Government" were to be paid more for their complacency and submissiveness. How will they now explain the decision of the all-African Government of Zambia to raise the salaries of the chiefs in that republic? How, moreover, can they reconcile that Government's tributes to the chiefs, as expressed by Vice-President Kamanga, with their repeated assertions that Africans holding similar office in neighbouring Rhodesia are an anachronistic survival from an era that has ended? Zambia, incidentally, is to follow the Rhodesian initiative in sending parties of chiefs to other parts of Africa and other countries as a means of broadening their outlook and experience. Those who met Rhodesian chiefs on their two visits to London were unquestionably impressed, and can certainly not have believed after personal contact that such men lack standing and influence among their peoples. Some of them would be likely to acquit themselves well in any company of Africans.

### Somali Raids into Kenya

THE PRETENCE that Somali raiding into Northern Kenya was of negligible importance has now been dropped by the Kenya Government, which admits that last month there were 14 "shifta-instigated incidents" — it being obviously more convenient to attribute the attacks to brigands (*shifta*) than to "freedom fighters", the term which would doubtless be used if Kenya Africans were invading Somali territory. In a Defence Ministry *communiqué* three of the incidents in June are described as having "taken place near the Ethiopian frontier", the implication presumably being that Ethiopians, not Somalis, were concerned on those occasions. In eight of the 14 raids Kenya troops or police made contact with the marauders, of whom 36 are said to have been killed and 33 captured. Kenya's losses were three soldiers and police killed and one wounded, and 16 civilians killed, six injured, and five abducted. The worst attack was on *manyattas* of the Nderobo near Laikipia, when a gang variously reported as between 60 and 150 killed 11 civilians in two separate raids a day apart. An incursion deep into Kenya by three score men at least, and perhaps well over double that number, cannot be lightly dismissed. The authorities must be much more anxious than they have been willing to admit.

### Every Friday at One

WINDSOR CASTLE, the liner chosen to inaugurate the much faster Union-Castle mail service to the Cape, left Southampton on Friday. Because the mailships have hitherto sailed on Thursdays on the stroke of 4 p.m., "Every Thursday at Four" became the company's well-known advertising slogan. It now gives way to "Every Friday at One". Of the seven Castle ships operating the new 11-day schedule, five are large passenger vessels — the WINDSOR, TRANSVAAL, PRETORIA, EDINBURGH, and PENDENNIS. The other two are the most powerful diesel-engined cargo-liners afloat.

SOUTHAMPTON CASTLE, now on her maiden voyage, and GOOD HOPE CASTLE, due to be commissioned in the autumn. Until last week the service speed of the mailships had been 19 knots. The accelerated programme calls for 22½ knots in any weather; and it is an open secret that there is so much power in reserve that far higher speeds could be obtained if necessary. The more rapid passage is expected to persuade many more businessmen, who now travel by air both ways to save time, to make the return journey by sea, thereby refreshing themselves for resumption of their normal activities in Britain.

### Silliest Statement

LAST WEEK'S silliest statement about Rhodesia must have been the allegation made in Dar es Salaam by an agent of the Zimbabwe African National Union — and, of course, broadcast by the radio station in the Tanzanian capital — that Britain is supplying large consignments of arms and ammunition to Mr. Smith's Government (genially described as "the corrupt cowboy Government") and offering it large sums "to develop Bantustans on the South African pattern." The conclusion reached from these fantastic falsehoods is that "Britain is responsible for the torture, torment, humiliation, and persecution of the people of Zimbabwe." If the Z.A.N.U. propagandists to whom Tanzania offers hospitality can think up nothing less idiotic, Radio Dar es Salaam might for its own sake decline to use the material. The Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation is now a department of the Ministry of Information. Does it not care what is said in its name? Is it indifferent to the certainty that regular dissemination of this kind of nonsense will cause it to be dubbed the Ministry of Misinformation?

### Pity the Registrars

NATIONAL REGISTRATION is proving a difficult business in Zambia, mainly because most of the people have no idea when they were born and many adhere obstinately to absurd claims. A married woman in the Broken Hill district, for instance, refuses to budge from her assertion that she is five years old; a strapping male from Mpika resents rejection of his insistence that he was born this year; and a Lundazi woman with four children remains indignant that anyone should have questioned her testimony that she is eight years old. It is not surprising that Africans acting as registrars find their patience under strain.

### Invitation to China

IN UNITED NATIONS CIRCLES in New York it is being said that the resolution of the anti-Colonial Committee after its round of visits to Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa calling on "all States" to give moral and material support to movements for the liberation of Portuguese African territories deliberately departed from the customary formula of "all States members of the United Nations" in order to indicate that the active co-operation of Communist China would be welcome. The extravagant language so often used by members of the committee appears to make that quite probable.



# Rhodesia Wants Unity, Not Division, Says Canon Jenkins

## Plea for British Understanding, Patience and Faith

**RHODESIA STANDS FOR UNITY**, "while all around us stand for division", Canon David Jenkins, of Salisbury, emphasized when he preached in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, in the City of London.

In the course of his sermon Canon Jenkins — who was born in Africa, and speaks more African languages than the African political leaders in Rhodesia, said:—

"This is our great holiday week-end at home in Rhodesia, Rhodes and Founders week-end, when we celebrate the planting of Christian civilization in a heathen land and the beginning of one of the world's greatest experiments, because living together — co-existence — is one of mankind's greatest problems.

"We set off on the right foot in Rhodesia. The missionaries were there long before the Pioneer Column established Fort Salisbury, and the Pioneers brought their own chaplain with them.

"The missionaries had already succeeded in bringing a new concept of peace to the warring tribes whom they found busy wiping each other out. They brought new standards of hygiene and health, so that the 400,000 Africans they found there have increased in two generations to four million. The missionaries brought new horizons of education — not only teaching people to read and write so that they could enter into the world's store of wisdom, but first having to devise an alphabet and invent a grammar for them. Above all, the Church brought a new concept of God and of love and unity amongst men. For Christ has given us a ministry of reconciliation.

"How well He appreciated the need for reconciliation, living as He did in a community where Jew hated Gentile, Roman hated Greek, and slave hated master. These partitions have always been there; for we human beings spend much of our energy building them up. Nor is it easy to tear down such walls.

### Alone in Turbulent Africa

"It has taken a long time for the descendants of the white settlers and the descendants of the various black settlers to stop being settlers and become Rhodesians together. Many are still very slow to put into practice what they know in their hearts to be the right way of life.

"Yet we in Rhodesia have always been committed to an essentially Christian solution to the problem of race. Alone in the whole of Africa's turbulent continent, it seems, Rhodesia has stood for unity and reconciliation, while all around us stand for division.

"To the north of us, Africa, rejoicing in its new-found emancipation, is very often not so interested in unity as in separation. 'Africa for Africans' is the cry; but the definition of 'African' is not wide enough to include such as I — born and bred in Africa, with no other home, speaking more African languages than Mr. Nkomo or the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. To the south, separation is also seen as an answer. We in Rhodesia are trying desperately hard to build a nation by uniting instead of dividing.

"In Britain I have found a real interest in our problems. There are those who make journalistic capital out of our continued state of crisis, who make their living from the misfortunes of others. There are those who look on from the sidelines probably hoping to benefit from any state of anarchy or chaos which might arise. But Christians have always recognized that we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places.

"As a visiting African I note a real interest in our problems amongst ordinary people. Rhodesia is today the stage on which world issues are being worked out — and the world issue today is that of race. Race is a live issue in Africa — and in New York, Bombay, and London. The world wants to know the solution to this problem, and sees Rhodesia as the battlefield.

"It will be sad indeed if this great experiment in human relations in the laboratory of Africa is made to fail through the sinfulness common to all mankind.

"It could be made to fail by those who urge us to move on too quickly — so quickly that we trip over our own feet. It could fail because of those in our own country who are fired by slogans and catch-phrases rather than ideals and principles. It could fail because of those who hold back because they stand to benefit from the *status quo*.

"But we are in a country which is still growing up — and adolescence is a painful period, when many mistakes are made, when children tend to turn against their parents, and when authority is challenged. It is painful learning to be truly adult and independent — especially if you never learn the secret that interdependence is better than independence.

### Rhodesia's Problems Are Britain's Problems

"We started off right in our country — not so long ago, for ours is a short chapter in world history. The Cross was firmly planted there; the foundations of a Christian country were solidly laid. We don't practise what we preach — who does, unless their standards are too low? — but we try our best to do so. Our attainment of Christian ideals is no higher, and perhaps no lower, than with Christians anywhere. But the eyes of the world are upon us in Rhodesia, as the world looks to see whether principles can be put into practice, knowing that others have failed in this endeavour.

"Pray for us, in the words of the Collect, that with God as our ruler and guide we do not lose sight of eternal principles as we work out our temporal problems.

"Pray for yourselves, that you do not judge others or offer to take the speck from the eye of another if there is a beam in your own — remembering that our problems are your problems, that our sins of selfishness, pride, and shortsight are the problems of man throughout the world.

"Pray for us, that the power of love may overcome the shackles of hatred, so that we may enter into the true liberty given to the children of God".

### Commonwealth Tests

SIR MAX AITKEN, who now controls the newspapers established by his father, the late Lord Beaverbrook, has asked in one of them, the *Sunday Express*, how mutual trust can be expected to flourish in a Commonwealth represented at its conference by Western democracies, neutralists, and left-wing tyrannies. Member States should, he suggests, be asked for an unqualified assurance that they will support the West against Communism, uphold the right of free speech, fully protect political minorities, maintain an absolutely independent judiciary, and oppose all forms of racial prejudice, including black prejudice against the white man. Acceptance of all those principles ought, in his opinion, to be a condition of continued Commonwealth membership.

# Portuguese View of Their African Territories

## Complete and Continued Lack of Colour Discrimination

**WHY THE PORTUGUESE VIEW** of their African territories has differed from that of the British or French has been examined by Mr. Austin Coates in *Optima*, the quarterly review of the Anglo American Corporation, with whose consent the following extracts are quoted.

"The Portuguese empire was being founded well over 100 years before Britain and France began even to think of empire. The Portuguese came down the west coast of Africa in search of a sea route to the Spice Islands. In 1511, with the taking of Malacca, the prize of the East Indies lay before them, the climax of 90 years' endeavour which changed the history of the world. To defend this immense route the Portuguese constructed what eventually became a chain of fortresses along the East African coast, at Socotra and Ormuz further north, and down the Malabar coast of India.

### Differs from All Other Empires

"The problem which confronted Afonso de Albuquerque, the victor of Malacca and the second and greatest Portuguese Viceroy of the Indies, was how to keep the fortresses permanently manned. Losses by shipwreck, piracy, disease, and warfare were formidable, and the supply of recruits from Portugal (with a population in those days less than a million) was uncertain. Albuquerque thus promoted the colonization of territory in the immediate hinterland of forts, and encouraged his men to marry girls of the various indigenous races, thereby ensuring that each settlement should have a permanent Portuguese population, raising sons for its own protection.

"This is the fundamental social fact about the origin of the Portuguese empire, and the one wherein it differs from all other, later empires. The Portuguese, with their mulatto sons and daughters, were *planted* in their settlements, where they were expected to take root. This they have done through centuries of extraordinary difficulties.

"The empire in origin was maritime, not territorial. The amount of land the Portuguese sought to control was solely what was needed to raise crops and vegetables and feed cattle and horses for the inhabitants of the fortress, which protected what was of prime importance — the port.

"The empire grew up on a complete lack of colour distinction. When later-arriving Europeans adopted strict attitudes on this question, the Portuguese ultimately modified their approach somewhat, but never entirely. Themselves a multi-racial nation in which original European characteristics have always predominated, they find it difficult not to see the world in simple, human, practical terms.

### No Half-Baked Politicians

"Their sense of belonging to the places in which they settle renders it difficult to categorize their possession of Mozambique and Angola as colonial in the sense generally meant to-day.

"When in the 17th century the Dutch entered the Eastern sea route and dislocated Portuguese connexions between Europe and Asia, Mozambique's source of livelihood collapsed. She was faced with the alternatives of expanding territorially or of being extinguished. She expanded on a feudal basis, by the grant to individuals of large private estates known as *prazos*, the owner of which were in effect feudal lords differing little from the African chiefs who were their neighbours.

"Civilization is born of centuries, not decades. The Portuguese looked on with detachment and a certain complacency as the post-war colonial disengagement started. They congratulated themselves on not having trained their own Africans into half-baked politicians, and considered that they understood 'the Native' better than anyone else.

"Portuguese Africa is the target for a determined Communist propaganda offensive, in which every subterfuge is employed to smuggle subversive material into the territories. This has led, among other things, to the censorship of gramophone records as a means of preventing the sale and circulation of records of African music made in China in the dialects of Mozambique and Angola, and consisting of traditional melodies with new word-settings of an inflammatory racist nature.

"Internationally Portugal is herself the worst sufferer from her own censorship. The Portuguese are acutely conscious of being on the defensive on the stage of world history, with nearly every nation against them. When things go wrong it is an ingrained Portuguese reaction to take refuge in dignified silence. That this is the worst possible way to deal with international journalists has still not been appreciated. As a result Portuguese Government leaders issue justifying statements in majestic language of an antique Roman flavour. "Whether any Portuguese Government will solve the problem of the conflicting demands of external and internal censorship seems doubtful. But of Portugal there is a sound maxim: rather than listen to what she says (which is archaic), observe what she does (which is disconcertingly up-to-date). Portugal in action in Africa is far more impressive and convincing than could ever be imagined from the statements of her Ministers or from her secretive and defensive reaction to criticism.

"Mozambique and Angola are two of the world's most fertile countries. In Mozambique in less than an hour one can fly from tropical sugar plantations to the farms and orchards bordering Lake Nyasa with all the ordinary fruits and vegetables of Europe. Drain the coastal swamps and there is soil of admirable fertility; extend the cultivated area into secondary jungle, and the dreaded tsetse fly retreats as the plough advances. As each new crop has been introduced — tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco — it has with unfailing regularity established itself in the world's highest categories of quality.

### Europeans Replace Asian Shopkeepers

"The wave of anti-Indian sentiment which swept Mozambique after Nehru's seizure of Goa in December 1962 caused a mass exodus of Indian shopkeepers, unexpectedly throwing the whole of the rural retail trade into the hands of the Portuguese, many of them new arrivals. As a result, in the most remote villages and towns one now finds smart shops and cafés run by young Europeans with good standards. Nothing could have proved more salutary in bringing Europeans more closely in touch with African and rural life.

"In carefully selected rural areas entire migrant communities are planted in model villages, with shops, schools, and churches, each family with its own land, livestock, agricultural implements and machinery provided. In some cases, as in the Limpopo Valley, the foundation of a *colonoato* has been coupled with the building of a dam and extensive irrigation works. The aim in the case of every *colonoato* is to introduce European farming skills under the best possible conditions, including excellent communications.

"Lisbon interference which is locally resented is the expedition with which senior functionaries who become too 'Mozambiquan' in their sentiments find themselves with a one-way ticket to Portugal. Many attribute to that cause the unexplained departure of the popular Admiral Sarmiento Rodrigues a few weeks before the official visit of the President of Portugal.

"Under the Salazar policy of promoting identity with Portugal employees in certain classified occupations are given every six years a 12-week holiday on full pay with return passage paid to Lisbon. Nothing brings home more quickly to an *Africano* (as residents of Angola and Mozambique, regardless of race, are described) the affinities which bind him to the broader social ways of Africa and separate him from the more archaic and narrow society of Portugal.

"The boldest developmental project, not yet finally decided on, but for which preparatory work is almost complete, is the scheme to develop the basin of the Zambezi. The first stage involves the construction of a dam costing over £6m. at Cabora Bassa in the spectacular gorges of the Zambezi above Tete, a hydro-electric installation supplying power over 100-kilometres radius, permitting the development of an iron and steel industry and the general exploitation of the mineral wealth of the area, and a £10m. programme of infrastructural works (communications, etc.) throughout the zone. The total cost of the project, as at present estimated, is in the region of £27.5m., roughly half the sum Portugal spends annually on defence.

## U.N.I.P. Banned in Rhodesia Accused of Subversion and Violence

U.N.I.P., the African nationalist party which provides the Government of Zambia, has had its branch offices in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Gwelo raided and closed by the police in Rhodesia, in which the party was last week declared an illegal organization.

Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Law and Order, said in explanation:—

"The United National Independence Party in Rhodesia is assisting persons and organizations who seek to overthrow the lawful Government of this country by the use of subversion, violence, and other unconstitutional means. To this end they have provided platforms at their meetings for speakers of such subversive organizations as the proscribed People's Caretaker Council, and in many other ways have rendered clandestine assistance.

"The Rhodesian region of U.N.I.P. and the branches in Rhodesia have received encouragement and support for their subversive activities against the constitutional Government in this country from the parent organization in Zambia. The stage has now been reached when it is very evident that the activities of U.N.I.P. in Rhodesia must be halted in order to maintain public safety and security."

### Party Had Foreknowledge

Information of what was about to happen had evidently become known to U.N.I.P., for the day before the ban was announced its regional secretary in Rhodesia, Mr. A. Salamu, said that he had ordered all the party offices in Rhodesia to remain closed until further notice. His explanation was that there had been "a split at administrative level."

In Zambia, however, the Vice-President, Mr. Kamanga, said at about the same time that he believed that the closing of U.N.I.P.'s offices in Rhodesia had been a prelude to their proscription.

A branch official of U.N.I.P. in Bulawayo said that the raid on the offices was not a surprise, and that he knew that the police had warrants to search the homes of party officials.

From Zambia came orders to Africans from that country who were living in Rhodesia to stay calm and remain at their jobs.

Mr. Mainza Chona, national secretary of U.N.I.P. and Minister of Home Affairs in Zambia, denied that party members in Rhodesia had engaged in subversion and violence. The main function of U.N.I.P. south of the Zambezi had been to look after the welfare of the many Zambians living in Rhodesia. How many such people have joined U.N.I.P. is not accurately known. Some party officials have given the number as about 15,000. Others have made larger claims. There are about 70,000 adult Zambian Africans in Rhodesia.

The Minister of Labour in Rhodesia has said that 222,191 Africans in employment in that country are not Rhodesian citizens: 135,330 work in agriculture, 31,070 in domestic service, 30,911 in manufacturing industry, and 24,880 in mining.

## Zambia Government "Esteems" Chiefs Higher Pay and Educational Tours

MR. REUBEN KAMANGA, Vice-President of Zambia, said when addressing the House of Chiefs:

"The changed situation does not in any way alter the status of chiefs and the esteem with which the Government regards them. This can be seen by the fact that the responsibility for chiefs is one for the President himself, and that since independence chiefs' subsidies have been greatly improved. As we make progress I hope it may be possible to raise them again.

"We are most anxious that chiefs should take their rightful place in the affairs of the country. To do so they should be enlightened and their outlook be broadened as far as possible.

"We hope to send teams of chiefs on educational tours within the country, to other parts of Africa, and possibly to one or two countries outside Africa. One or two visits abroad may be arranged before the end of this year.

"The chiefs whose death we all mourn since this House last met were examples of good men who ruled their country fairly and firmly, and their death is a great loss to the country. In my tribute I include Paramount Chief Chitimukulu, Chief Lubinda of Sesheke, Chief Chinyama Litapi of Balovale, Chief Chikwa of Lundazi, and Chief Chiwanangale of Chlubi Island in the Luwingu district.

"The first President of the House of Chiefs, Chief Mapanza, has been appointed Ambassador to Ethiopia. This is a great honour not only to him but to all chiefs, and an indication of Government's appreciation of the rôle that chiefs have played and should continue to play in the affairs of the nation."

## Cabinet Will Work On New Road

THE WHOLE CABINET of Zambia will do some work on a new road link with the Luapula Province which is to be started immediately in order to prevent any obstacle to development there or in the Northern Province.

President Kaunda told a national rally at Kasama recently that if, because of their many problems, the Congolese were unable to allow Zambians to use the existing pedicle road, the Luapula Province could not develop as fast as other provinces. "Therefore we have to do something quickly and we have decided to build a road between Serenje and Luapula. I and the other members of the Cabinet will march on Serenje and help in building the road."

Members of the Cabinet would also use their free afternoon each week to learn to drive tractors at the Natural Resources Development College.

The President again called for an end to drunkenness. He did not object to people having a drink in the evening in their own homes, but he deplored men and women spending all their month's wages in the beerhalls in one day.

Elsewhere during his tour he said that the beerhalls were ruining the nation. That was why they were to be closed.

## Rhodesian Marksmen at Bisley

RHODESIAN MARKSMEN have done well at Bisley. They have won the MacKinnon Cup, with a score at 900 and 1,000 yards of 1,002, against England's 999 and Canada's 997, and the Kolapore Cup with 1,125 against England's 1,117 and Canada's 1,112. Dr. G. A. Smith, a Rhodesian, won the Daily Telegraph Cup. Six of the 16 Rhodesians reached the final hundred. In the Junior MacKinnon East Africa came third. Mr. D. C. Stanley, of Kenya, won a bronze cross.

Pay increases for nurses are announced by the Government of Rhodesia. Those on the £663-£878 scale will receive a minimum of £720, rising by £50 a year to £870, and then by £55 to £1,025. From January student nurses will start at £440 and reach £515 in their third year.

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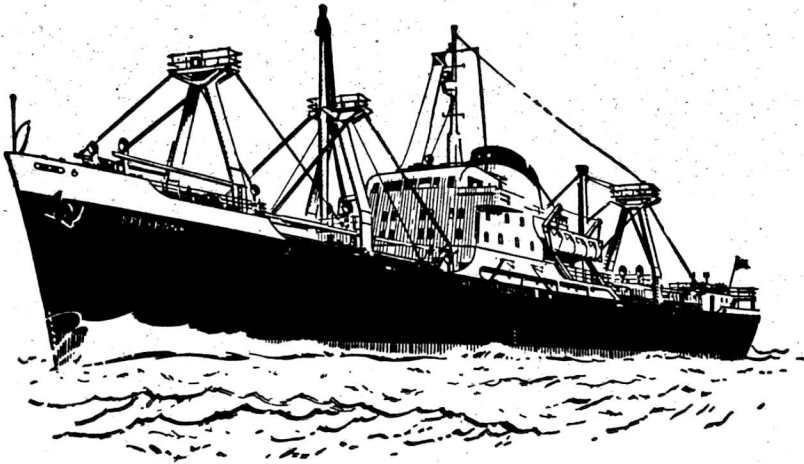
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## Moral Indignation Stops at the Zambezi

### Major Hastings Castigates Africa Bureau

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS has said in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* about the Africa Bureau:—

"What kind of fund or funds aid the Africa Bureau does not seem to be of much moment. Far more significant is the fact revealed in Mr. Peter Calvocoressi's letter that the Bureau exists 'to draw attention to the misgovernment and injustice' in Southern Africa.

"There one has it, of course—a neat geographical limitation. The Bureau, along with a number of like-minded bodies anatomized by Messrs. Soref and Greig, ejects an endless stream of protest and propaganda against the surviving European communities at the southern end of the continent.

"But not a whisper is heard from them about the barbarities of despotic rule and the wholesale butchery that marked the advent of independence in several new African States, or about the frenzied extravagance and corruption that characterize nearly all of them, ex-French or ex-British alike.

"As far as the Bureau is concerned, moral indignation stops at the Zambezi. No one, I suppose, would claim that the Africa Bureau is a Communist offshoot, but how welcome the distorted picture it presents of the African scene must be to the watching strategists of Peking!"

A Winston Churchill commemorative stamp will be on sale in Rhodesia for two months from August 16.

Aloes from Ewanrigg National Park, near Salisbury, have been on show in London this week in the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society.

The Mozambique Liberation Movement (Frelimo) has begun publication of a journal from its Lusaka office. The first issue calls on nationalists in Mozambique to free their country from colonialism by armed rebellion.

## During 42 years...

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

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## K.Y. Members Cross the Floor

### Significant Gains By U.P.C.

KABAKA YEKKA, the Buganda nationalist party, has recently lost more than 1,000 members to the rival Uganda Peoples Congress.

Three members of the Uganda Parliament, Messrs. Abu Mayanja, Ali Kisekka, and Isa Sebunnya, and four of the Buganda Lukiko, Messrs. B. M. Lugobe, M. K. Semakalu, Muhamad Mbabali, and C. K. Ffulu, announced simultaneously a few days ago that they had left the Buganda organization, of which Mr. Mayanja, a founder member, had been the legal adviser.

Welcoming their action—which was marked by a procession through Kampala—Mr. B. K. Kilya, Minister of Mineral and Water Resources, said on behalf of the Government that it was one of the greatest days for U.P.C.

### For the Sake of Buganda

In explanation of their decision Mr. Mayanja said that the executive committee of Kabaka Yekka had failed for months to deal with the problem of its future and its right political rôle in Buganda and Uganda. After seven members had declared themselves in favour of joining the U.P.C. and seven of retaining and strengthening K.Y., whole-hearted efforts had been made to strengthen K.Y., but they had not succeeded.

It was therefore decided that the party could not meet Buganda's political requirements, and that K.Y. and the Democratic Party should both disband and unite to form a new movement. But negotiations with the D.P. failed.

"The people of Buganda must play a full part in the national politics of Uganda, and that cannot be done by limiting their political activities at the Nile. It became our clear duty to take the lead," said Mr. Mayanja.

Mr. Kisekka emphasized that loyalty to the Kabakka was not decreased by their withdrawal from the party named after him.

On behalf of the Government, Mr. Kalule-Settala, the Acting Prime Minister, welcomed the former K.Y. members "with open hands and warm hearts", and congratulated them on their contribution to national unity.

Another three Kabaka Yekka members of the Uganda Parliament, Dr. F. J. SSEMBEGUYA and Messrs. E. M. K. MULIRA and S. K. MASEMBE KABALI, have crossed the floor and joined the Uganda People's Congress. K.Y. has now only eight representatives in the House.

## Mr. Humphry Berkeley's Activities

THE DIARIST of the *Financial Times* wrote a few days ago of the Conservative M.P. for Lancaster:—

"That energetic and versatile young Tory rebel, Mr. Humphry Berkeley, has popped up in yet another new rôle. He is non-playing chairman of a new firm of consulting engineers, Miles Kelsey. This is a marriage of John Miles, the Croydon consultants, with Edwards and Kelsey, a New Jersey firm which specialises in highway and big traffic surveys.

"The newly wed consultants clearly made a shrewd choice of chairman: this is just the kind of enterprise—slightly ahead of its time—which arouses all his engaging enthusiasm.

"Among his other rôles is that of emergent-nation builder, as a director of John Howard (Africa), the civil engineers, and economic adviser to the Tanzanians through his main company, Sumption Berkeley (his partner, Anthony Sumption, is a right-wing heavyweight, but they get on well). He is thus in the thick of the Chinese railway question.

"He is already embroiled deeply in immigration, where he shares a strong anti-restrictionist position with St. John Stevas, and is hot on overseas investment; traffic will now presumably join his stable of hobby-horses.

"We shall not hear much of Berkeley for a little though—he is just off (paired by the Whips with Mrs. Jeger) for three weeks in the Seychelles."

# PERSONALIA

MAJOR M. W. PARISH has joined the board of Geovor Tin Mines, Ltd.

DR. BANDA said on Tuesday that Malawi would become a republic on July 6 next.

MR. F. L. PERKINS has been elected deputy chairman of Hogg Robinson & Capel-Cure, Ltd.

MR. PERCY ARNOLD has returned to London from Addis Ababa, where he has spent the past year.

MR. BERNARD ONYANGO is the first African to be appointed registrar of the University of East Africa.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS has been appointed chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade.

MR. HAROLD G. PLATT and MR. ABDULLA MUSTAFA have been sworn in as judges of the High Court of Tanzania.

MR. SAYED SADEK EL MAHDI, president of the Umma Party in the Sudan, has led a three-member mission on a week's visit to Uganda.

ABDIRAZAG HAJJ HUSAYN, Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, has visited Rome for discussions on Italian-Somali co-operation.

MR. M. T. HEATHCOTE, the Rhodesian marksman, has won the Clementi-Smith Challenge Cup and the Saturday Aggregate Challenge Trophy at Bisley.

PRESIDENT ADAN ABDULLAH OSAM and the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs have left Somalia to visit Communist China, Soviet Russia, and Bulgaria.

CHIEF CHIKWANDA has been elected President of the House of Chiefs of Zambia, succeeding CHIEF MAPANZA, who has left for Ethiopia to take up his post as Zambian Ambassador.

LORD BYERS, who has large Central African interests as a director of the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, has been appointed a fellow of the British Institute of Management.

MR. J. R. DAINES, of Goromonzi, has had such success with geranium growing and distillation that Rhodesia may become a major supplier of geranium oil to France.

MR. CLEDWYN HUGHES, Minister of State for Colonial Relations, left London on Tuesday for Salisbury to continue the discussions between British and Rhodesian Governments.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, Conservative M.P. for Chigwell, has presented to the Pakistan Society the last Union Jack and the first Pakistani flag to be flown in the district in which he was deputy commissioner at the time of independence. MR. BIGGS-DAVISON was joint founder of the society in 1951.

THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Trade, are about to visit Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

MR. REX B. GREY, managing director of Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, has been appointed chairman in succession to SIR THOMAS SPENCER.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER presided last week at a South Africa Club dinner at which the principal guest was SIR WILLIAM MCFADZEAN, chairman of the British National Export Council.

MR. CHOU EN-LAI, Prime Minister of Communist China, has accepted the invitation of DR. OBOTE to visit Uganda at a date to be agreed later. DR. OBOTE left Peking a few days ago for Shanghai on his way to Hong Kong and Japan.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister in Tanzania, has signed a technical assistance agreement by which the United Arab Republic undertakes to provide experts in various fields for service in Tanzania and to meet the cost of their air passage and salaries.

SENATOR WAMALWA has strongly criticized the Lumumba Institute in a speech in the Kenya Assembly. SENATOR KEBASO, the Speaker, said when a point of order was raised that he did not believe the institute to be in the interests of the country, emphasizing that that opinion was expressed in his capacity as an elected senator.

THE RT. REV. J. SEPEKU, Bishop of the new Diocese of Dar es Salaam, has appointed CANON H. R. SYDENHAM to be Vicar-General and administrative secretary; MR. JUSTICE M. P. KIMICHA to be registrar; MR. D. MTONDOO, treasurer; and the REV. M. MBULINYINGI, secretary of the synod. The Bishop will meantime act as his own archdeacon.

LORD RUGBY, who as Sir John Maffey was Governor-General of the Sudan and later Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has had to enter a home for old people in Suffolk. LADY RUGBY told the *Sunday Express*: "My husband is 88, and I am 82, and I just cannot look after him unless we have resident staff, which we cannot get. Three years ago my husband had a stroke, and I too have been ill."

SAYYID MUHAMMED ABU RANNAT, a former Chief Justice in the Sudan, and a member of the United Nations sub-committee on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, has been appointed to the Constitutional Commission for South Arabia which was recently announced by the Colonial Secretary. The chairman is SIR EVELYN HONE, lately Governor of Northern Rhodesia and Governor-General of Zambia.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. M. P. BARTLETT, MR. & MRS. J. W. DANCKWERTS, DR. & MRS. B. GILBERT, MR. G. E. GILBERT-GREEN, MR. C. R. GOBBETT, MR. R. G. HAWLEY, DR. G. L. D. HENDERSON, MR. C. G. HOETS, CANON DAVID JENKINS, MR. & MRS. D. A. P. JOHNSTON, MR. & MRS. J. F. KNOTT, MR. & MRS. W. H. V. LEE, MR. A. J. H. MARTINDALE, and MR. & MRS. G. E. MCGRATH, MR. M. J. MULLINS, MR. & MRS. J. S. MCNEILLIE, MR. T. PITCH, and MR. J. TOLMAY.

Among outward-bound passengers for the Cape in the WINDSOR CASTLE are MR. J. M. COLTART, deputy chairman of Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., and MRS. COLTART; COMMANDER H. P. PETER, managing director of Rhodesia Alloys, Ltd., and MRS. PETER; MR. D. R. SCORER, managing director of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and MRS. SCORER; MR. FRANK SMITH, assistant editor of the South African Press Association and MRS. SMITH; and MR. W. I. SPENCE, managing director of Messina Development Co., Ltd., and MRS. SPENCE.

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Four M.Ps. are visiting Uganda for a fortnight as a C.P.A. delegation. They are led by Mr. HENRY CLARKE.

Mr. F. LESLIE ORME, chairman of the Royal Insurance group, has joined the board of Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Mr. J. F. WILSON, director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, has recently paid a short visit to Rhodesia.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has flown to London from Delhi for an operation. He has been in Nagaland for more than a year.

SIR WILBERFORCE NADIOPE, Vice-President of Uganda and Kyabazinga of Busoga, has returned from a visit to the United States.

SIR DIARMAID CONROY, Q.C., lately Chief Justice in Zambia, has been appointed president of the Industrial Tribunals for England and Wales.

PRINCE KIGGALA, a brother of the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, has resigned from the Kabaka Yekka party and joined the U.P.C., led by DR. OBOTE.

SIR PETER YOUENS is on retirement leave from Malawi. Mr. BRIAN ROBERTS, the Attorney-General, has succeeded him as Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet.

SIR GODFREY RHODES, Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Kenya, has been awarded the Silver Simba. There have been only two previous recipients of this Scout award, one being OLAYE LADY BADEN-POWELL.

MR. J. RICHARD SYMONDS has been appointed regional representative for South-East Africa of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and director of Special Fund Programmes. He replaces MR. GEORGE IVAN SMITH, who is to take up a university appointment in the U.S.A.

On his return to Salisbury Mr. EVAN CAMPBELL, lately Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, has taken over the chairmanship of the Rhodesian Board of the Standard Bank from SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, who is to take up business appointments in Britain.

MR. WILLIAM WOOLLEY, who has just celebrated his 99th birthday in Bantket, but looks as though he were 25 years younger, is the oldest known survivor in Central Africa of the South African War of 1899-1902. He was born in Kent, where his father was head gardener to CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. L. B. SMITH, lately Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Rhodesia, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. J. W. PHILLIPS has succeeded him as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. MR. SMITH farms in the Lomagundi district.

MR. JAMES WAJIGI MAINA, aged 34, who has been appointed Director of Settlement in Kenya, holds a degree in agriculture from Makerere University College, where he has lectured in farm management and acted as farm manager. He is an M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics of the University of Connecticut.

Among those with East and Central African interests present when the PRIME MINISTER and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER dined in the City last week with the governor of the Bank of England were Mr. HAROLD DRAYTON, SIR GEOFFREY GIBBS, SIR ERIC GRIFFITH-JONES, SIR CYRIL HAWKER, LORD INCHCAPE, MR. ERNEST KLEINWORT, MR. A. ROSS, and MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX.

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, asked in London a few days ago why Britain could not treat Rhodesia as she had done British Guiana, where a Constitution had been changed. H.M. Government had, he said, appeared to regard the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference as a sub-committee of the House of Commons. It could certainly not be said that the conference had represented the views of the Commonwealth.

## East and Central Africa Lodge Mr. J. W. Deegan the New Master

MR. J. W. DEEGAN, P.G.S.I.B., P.D.G.W. (E. Africa), has been installed in the chair of the East and Central Africa Lodge, No. 7446 E.C., by his predecessor, Mr. J. C. Earll.

The officers for the ensuing year are: senior warden, W. Dick; junior warden, S. A. Walden; chaplain, the Rev. J. Gillett, P.A.G.Chap., P.D.D.G.M.(E. Africa); treasurer, E. L. Larcombe, P.M.; secretary, F. H. G. Palmer, P.P.A.G. Swd. B.; director of ceremonies, F. S. Joelson, P.A.G.D.C., L.G.R.; senior deacon, the Rev. R. Izard; junior deacon, C. H. B. Rose; assistant director of ceremonies, K. W. Bryce Jones, P.M.; almoner, H. Bentley, P.M.; organist, the Rev. O. H. Skipwith, P.D.G.Chap.(E. Africa); assistant secretary, R. G. Miller, P.M.; inner guard, Norman Gillett; stewards, G. S. Cox, P.M., P.D.G. Stwd. (E. Africa), G. W. Williams, Colin O. J. Miller and H. G. Jacobs.

The Lodge, which was consecrated in 1956, meets on the first Tuesday in March, May, July, and September. Freemasons from East and Central Africa coming to the United Kingdom are invited to communicate in advance with the secretary at The Holt, Capel, near Dorking, in order that they may receive notice of any meeting during their visit.

## Britain Blocking Lisbon Appointment Objection to Mr. Ian Smith's Plan

THE UNEXPECTED DELAY in the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Harry Reedman, lately Minister of Immigration and Tourism, as Rhodesia's diplomatic envoy in Lisbon is now known to have been caused by H.M. Government's insistence that Rhodesia shall not have direct representation in Portugal, but only by a nominee to the staff of the British Embassy.

The Rhodesian Government, not satisfied to have in Lisbon a representative of no higher status than a trade commissioner, quotes the recent precedent of its appointment of Mr. John Gaunt as its "accredited diplomatic representative" in the Republic of South Africa.

There is a Rhodesian Minister in the United States (attached to the British Embassy in Washington), a First Secretary in Western Germany, and a Consul-General in Mozambique.

The Portuguese Government is known to be sympathetic to the Rhodesian proposal, but it regards Britain's agreement as essential because Rhodesia is still constitutionally a British Colony.

## Royal African Society's Medals

FIVE FURTHER MEDALS have been awarded by the Royal African Society "for dedicated service to Africa", three for work in Eastern Africa.

MISS J. W. BANNISTER, A.R.R.C., went to Swaziland as a Methodist Missionary Society nurse in 1924, and 11 years later was transferred to a Methodist mission hospital in the Meru district of Kenya. She served throughout the 1940-45 war, for much of the time in Ethiopia, and latterly as sister tutor at Nairobi Hospital. Since 1946 she has worked at Maua Mission.

DR. LEONARD E. S. SHARP, who was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, went to Uganda as a missionary in 1914 and began medical work in Kigezi. In 1925 he opened the first hospital in Rwanda at Gahini, near Kabale, and three years later returned to Kigezi to work on leprosy, so continuing until he retired in 1955. He now lives in Mombasa.

FATHER J. P. CRAZZOLARA, an Austrian, now 81 years old, was sent by the Verona Fathers to the Upper Nile in 1908, and made himself a leading authority on the languages and ethnology of the peoples of the Sudan-Uganda borderlands. During the past half-century he has worked in most of his society's stations in the Sudan and Uganda. He has written grammars of the Nuer and Acholi languages.

## Obituary

### Major Cecil Stewart Scarth Fifty-Two Years in East Africa

MAJOR CECIL STEWART SCARTH, M.C., who has died in England at the age of 81, was a Londoner who had served the Eastern Telegraph Company in Zanzibar and Mombasa before he went to Nyasaland in 1913 for the British Central Africa Company. On the outbreak of war in the following year he immediately joined the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve, and was soon commissioned in the King's African Rifles, with whom he served throughout the four years of the German East African campaign, being the only officer except the colonel to refuse leave either in South Africa or Europe.

After the Armistice he continued with the regiment for four years. Then he received a regular commission in the Royal Sussex Regiment, with whom he spent two years in Ireland. After passing the examination for field rank he was seconded to the K.A.R., and so remained until he retired in 1928 on reaching the age limit. He had then had longer service with the K.A.R. than any officer still on the active list except Colonel Case. He had served in four of the battalions.

He joined the Tanganyika Labour Department, but was retrenched during the depression of 1931. He took temporary jobs on road building, tax collecting, and beacon inspection, and when the department was reconstituted in 1936 he was reinstated as labour officer for the Southern Province, doing excellent work on the Lupa goldfield.

When he finally retired from the service of the Government of Tanganyika in 1946, he built himself a house in Tabora, and served on the township authority from its inception until the non-African members were removed.

#### Happy Relations With Africans

He was so devoted to East Africa that his last visit to England had been in 1948. He had paid only one other visit since 1925. He had a warm affection for Africans (except for most of the politicians), and that feeling was reciprocated, so that as he travelled about the country men who had been with him in the K.A.R. or at some other time often walked many miles to greet him.

One of his servants was with him for more than 25 years. In the early 'thirties, when Scarth had scarcely any income, he had to tell him to find another employer because he could not pay his wages. The man refused to leave, even when Scarth at length dismissed him brusquely in order that he might earn a living elsewhere. He still insisted on working without wages, although it was four years before Scarth could meet what was due in back pay.

Scarth had been an excellent shot and angler, a keen cricketer, and an enthusiastic football coach of Africans. He used an artistic gift to make sketches for his Christmas cards. One of his rules was never to let a year pass without writing to old friends, who could count on hearing from him each December.

He had been a subscriber to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA since its first appearance more than forty years ago.

MR. E. M. DE KOCK, of Inyazura, one of the largest tobacco growers in Rhodesia, has died in hospital in Pretoria, 10 days after being thrown out of a car in which he was a passenger. He did not regain consciousness. He is survived by a widow and seven married children.

### Vicomtesse de la Panouse

VICOMTESSE "BILLY" DE LA PANOUSE, who has died in Nice in her 94th year, had recently been granted a special Pioneer pension by the Government of Rhodesia, which she first reached in male disguise as a member of the Pioneer Column of 1890.

Born near Uxbridge, Middlesex, she ran away from home in her early teens, and while working in a London hotel met and later married a French naval officer, Vicomte Edmond de la Panouse. In South Africa when the column for the occupation of Rhodesia was being recruited, both volunteered, she having cropped her hair, dressed in man's clothes, and named herself "Billy." By the time her identity was revealed she had shown her toughness and was accepted.

Her husband began ranching near Salisbury, but their entire herd having been wiped out by rinderpest, they returned to France. He died in 1918.

### Lord Poltimore

LORD POLTIMORE, who has died on his Bindura farm, Rhodesia, aged 82, was the eldest son of the third baron. He was educated at Eton. In the 1914-18 war he served in the North Devon Yeomanry and on the Staff, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He then farmed in his home county of Devon, of which he was a Deputy Lieutenant from 1919 to 1954. He had also served on the Devon County Council and had been master of the Dulverton and Dulverton West Foxhounds. An excellent judge of cattle, he had often acted in that capacity at Royal Agricultural and other shows. In 1910 he married the only daughter of the Hon. Gerald Lascelles. She died in 1961, leaving a daughter. Their only son had died in a steeplechase accident in 1936. Lord Poltimore, who married again, is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Arthur Blackett Warwick Bampfylde.

AIR COMMODORE FREDERIC OSBORNE STOREY DOBELL, has died in Uxbridge, aged 52, and who had been Air Commodore Intelligence in the Ministry of Defence since last year, was a geologist in the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia at the time of the outbreak of the last war. Having learnt to fly while an undergraduate at Oxford University, he at once flew home and joined the R.A.F. He became Assistant Commandant of the R.A.F. Staff College, and later Senior Air Staff Officer of No. 1 Bomber Group.

PROFESSOR K. R. L. HALL, since 1959 Professor of Psychology at Bristol University, who has died at the age of 47, had spent some time in East Africa studying the social behaviour of monkeys. He had become interested in animal studies while holding a chair in the University of Cape Town. He was the only son of Mr. KENNETH LAMBERT HALL, a former Chief Secretary of Nyasaland.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL, O.B.E., F.R.S., who has died, aged 92, served Rothamsted Experimental Station from 1907 to 1943, for all but five years as director. He travelled all over the Commonwealth as its outstanding soil scientist.

THE REV. JOHN KEITH ADAMS, who has died in Devonshire, had been a U.M.C.A. mission priest in Northern Rhodesia since 1924, and Canon of Northern Rhodesia since 1953.

MR. ARTURO BRYCE was killed in Salisbury on Monday, while acting in a circus as a "human cannon ball". He missed the net and fell to the ground on his head.



## Struggle for the Soul of Africa

### Prime Minister's Statement in Parliament

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, said on Monday when initiating a debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons:—

"The new problem which will dominate the third post-war decade for many years from 1965 is presented by the emergence of China as a world Power, by the ideological struggle between Russia and China, and by the growth of so-called national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

"I probably over-simplify it, but I do not think I over-dramatize it when I say that what was at stake at the Commonwealth Conference, what is at stake in all dealings of the advanced industrial countries with the newly-emerging nations, what was at stake in Algiers and Cairo, and what is going to be of growing importance as year succeeds year is a struggle for the soul of Africa."

There could be no doubt as to who were the leading nations in that struggle, and no doubt either that Britain, through the history of Commonwealth development could not contract out of that struggle.

Russia and China were struggling both for power and influence among the uncommitted nations and for the leadership of the Communist world.

## Colonial Service Memorial

SIR STAFFORD FOSTER-SUTTON, who served in Kenya for some years, is chairman of a committee appointed by the Colonial Secretary to arrange with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey for the installation of a commemorative tablet to members of the British Colonial Service. There are already memorial tablets in the cloisters to the Indian Civil Service and the Sudan Civil Service. The Queen has said that she wishes to perform the unveiling ceremony for a Colonial memorial.

## Economic Mission to Tanzania

### Obstacles to Development Plan

AT THE REQUEST of the Government of Tanzania a British economic mission has been appointed by the Minister of Overseas Development for the purpose of identifying the main obstacles to the fulfilment of Tanzania's five-year development plan and to recommend means of overcoming such obstacles.

Among the major matters to be considered are the mobilization of savings, the betterment of agricultural production through training, research, and modification of rural institutions, the improvement of transport, and the balance of payments.

Professor C. R. Ross, who holds the chair of economics in the University of East Anglia, leads the mission, most of whose members left London airport on Saturday for Dar es Salaam.

The other members are Professor G. Clayton, Professor of Economics in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Dr. P. M. Worsley, Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester; Mr. J. L. Joy, Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, London School of Economics; Mr. N. D. Lees, a former senior I.C.I. official and member of several I.B.R.D. and U.N. missions; and Mr. R. T. F. King, Assistant Lecturer in Economics, Cambridge.

Two research officers, Dr. B. Van Arkadie, from the Ministry of Overseas Development, and Mr. R. S. P. Bonney, from the Road Research Laboratory, accompany the mission. A third research officer is to be appointed by Tanzania.

## Civil War in the Southern Sudan

### Heavy Casualties Officially Admitted

THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT has announced that 72 "outlaws" have been killed in Wau, capital of the Bahr el Ghazal Province, and about 50 in Juba.

The security committee in Wau is stated to have telegraphed to the Ministry of the Interior that outlaws and terrorists gathered in a house in that town near the industrial school, at which an army unit had camped. Without warning the camp came under heavy automatic weapon fire from the house, which troops thereupon surrounded, bombarded, and captured. Seventy-two bodies were found in the house, and, it is said, not one survivor.

A few hours later two lorries were attacked in the same locality by "outlaws", who captured one regular soldier, the driver, and 15 other persons (of whom only one is described as a passenger).

In Khartoum last week a total of 50 was given for casualties at Juba. The previous figure had been "about 25".

### Europeans Arrested

At the same time it was stated that three British subjects had been arrested in the south on accusations of espionage.

On Sunday the Government released in Khartoum Professor Bernhard Grzimek, curator of the Frankfurt Zoo, and his two British companions, Mr. Alan Root, a wild life photographer, and Mr. James Donovan, a pilot. They were flying from Kenya to Uganda on July 13 when a storm blew the aircraft off course and caused a forced landing. They discovered that they were in Sudan territory when the plane was surrounded by about 60 heavily-armed Sudanese troops. After being kept in Yei for two days they were flown to Khartoum.

Professor Grzimek wrote: "Serengeti Shall Not Die" and made a film under the same title. He and a son who was killed a few years ago while flying over the Serengeti national park in Tanzania have been ardent game preservationists.

At the week-end it was announced that the three British subjects interrogated by the police after the Juba riots on July 9 and later arrested are Mr. Desmond Howard, general manager of the Sudan Tobacco Company; Mr. Michael Sumner, of that company; and Mr. John Galpin, of the staff of Barclays Bank D.C.O. Mr. Howard's house and offices in Khartoum have been searched.

A curfew has been imposed in the southern provinces.

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## Mr. Tshombe's Ninth Portfolio Differences With President Kasavubu

AFTER A WEEK'S QUEST for an accommodation acceptable to President Kasavubu and himself, Mr. Tshombe, Prime Minister of the Congo, announced on Friday that he had taken over the Ministry of the Interior and also become Minister for Civil Service Affairs. That brought the number of his portfolios to nine, among them Foreign Affairs, Information, Planning, and Overseas Trade.

The President simultaneously declared that he would henceforth "play an important rôle in each problem of the country and of foreign affairs". Referring to Press reports of conflict with Mr. Tshombe, he said: "Only naïve people can believe that Mr. Tshombe and I are on the edge of a precipice".

President Kasavubu said later that the next Government must not be a party Government, but one of national union, for national consciousness had still to be created. People must learn to put their confidence in the Congo, not in Kasavubu, Tshombe, or Adoula. The Head of State, he believed, could crystallize the views of the nation as no political party could do.

The Tshombe Government's mandate would end before the new Parliament met—not because he had anything against the Prime Minister, but because that procedure was stipulated by the Constitution. It was possible that Mr. Tshombe would lead the next Government, but it could not be a Government dominated by the Congolese National Convention.

Trouble with Mr. Tshombe arose when the President dismissed Mr. Munongo, Minister of the Interior, on the ground that the Constitution forbade him to hold that portfolio after being elected Governor of Eastern Katanga. The Prime Minister argued that Mr. Munongo, one of his closest associates, could hold both offices under the Constitution.

Mr. Munongo's portfolio had been that of Minister of the Interior and Public Administration. Taking responsibility for Internal Affairs himself, Mr. Tshombe has nominated Mr.

Joseph Ngulu, Minister for Youth and Sport, as Minister for Public Administration "pending a more extensive reshuffle". On Monday, however, the President nominated Mr. Victor Nendaka, chief of the security police, as Minister of the Interior, thus directly challenging Mr. Tshombe's assumption of the office as a provisional measure.

## Sharp Warning to African Officials Slackness and Misuse of Government Cars

CIVIL SERVANTS who watch the clock and misuse Government transport for their private purposes have been publicly arraigned by Mr. Aaron Milner, Minister of State for the Civil Service in Zambia. He said a few days ago:—

"There is far too frequent misuses of Government transport by drivers and other public servants. Such transport is intended solely for use on Government business. Any official is in the eyes of the Government like any other citizen of Zambia, and has no particular privilege to use Government transportation unless he is on duty in the public interest.

"The Government will not tolerate flagrant misuse of Government transport and property in general. All senior officials in charge of such transport have been instructed to take a very firm line, and will not hesitate to advise the Government to dispense with the services of an officer guilty of this offence.

"Indiscipline is also apparent in the Service, especially amongst the junior employees of Government. Every public servant lacking in discipline is a potential danger to the State.

"At whatever level dissatisfaction occurs to the individual public servant, he always has available established channels for his complaint; but in every case instructions must be loyally executed before complaining.

"In this period of transition after gaining independence, a great burden of administration has been thrown on far too few individuals, and accordingly greater responsibility is expected from them than in normal times. Our work time is no longer from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Work must be done. I commend those officers who are working far into the night to make up for the shortage of staff.

"There has been a tendency amongst newly-appointed Zambians to quit their offices at the stroke of the gong, 4 o'clock, and leave stacks of work behind them. We expect more from them than that, because this is a Zambian challenge, and if we have to grow, as we must, it is the Zambians who must sustain that growth. Hard work is expected from every Zambian at every level, whether in the village, the office, or driving a cab".

Somalia and Indonesia are to exchange ambassadors. Sudan and Rumania have decided on diplomatic relations at embassy level.

The East African Women's League (England Branch) held a garden party in London last Thursday.

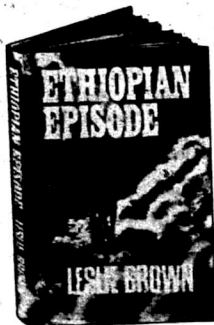
The Anzania Liberation Front has been told by the Uganda Government that it must not engage in activities designed to overthrow the Sudan Government, which is recognized by Uganda.

Charged with the murder of Mr. Pio Gama Pinto, an M.P. in Kenya at the time, one African was sentenced to death in the Supreme Court in Kenya last week and another acquitted. The dead man was shot outside his Nairobi home in February.

The Zambia-Tanzania railway proposal is to be discussed "at a high level" meeting before the end of next month. Tanzania's Finance Minister said a few days ago, thus contradicting earlier reports that the matter would remain in abeyance until after Tanzania's general election in September.

An assertion by Dr. Banda that the Malawi and Kenya Governments were to exchange ambassadors has been denied in Nairobi, where a spokesman said last week that the Government agreed two months ago to receive a Malawi embassy but had not committed itself to the establishment of an embassy in Malawi.

Independent African States failed at a meeting in Montreal last week in an attempt to expel South Africa from the International Civil Aviation Organization. Whereas 42 nations voted for the expulsion, 30 were against that course, 15 abstained, and 13 were not represented at the time of the voting. A two-thirds majority was necessary for the motion to succeed.



### Ethiopian Episode LESLIE BROWN

"The author's expedition to Ethiopia was mainly to study two animals—the Walia ibex and the Mountain Nyala. But he saw many others and his book is rich in word pictures of them and of the mountainous country he covered." *South Wales Evening Post*. 36 illustrations in colour and black and white. 42s.

### The Mystery of the Flamingos LESLIE BROWN

"It reads like a tale of Edgar Allan Poe... well written and the photographs are quite fascinating." *Daily Telegraph*. 32 photographs. 26s.

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## Transforming Women's Life in Zambia

### Eager to Participate in New Conditions

PRINCESS NAKATINDI, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in Zambia, said recently in London when addressing the 33rd annual conference of the Commonwealth Countries League:—

"In the lightning economic, social, and cultural changes that are now characteristic of African countries, it is a matter of concern to society as a whole that the place of women should be defined. In spite of widespread unemployment, and under-employment, new needs and opportunities for the contribution of women to national development are steadily increasing. Some form of remunerative work seems an inevitable necessity for numbers of women in the urban areas, particularly if they are to be rescued from drifting into bad social habits.

"There is an urgent need for women in nursing, teaching and community development, particularly in the rural areas. One of our biggest handicaps is the shortage of well-educated girls who are capable of profiting from intensive vocational training courses.

"In the past the girls were prepared for marriage at an early age, and parents did not consider it necessary to give their daughters the educational advantages given to their sons. The effect is naturally to place the African woman at a considerable disadvantage in the labour market.

### Marriage Will Be Postponed

"In Zambia there will be more secondary school places for girls. In a few years I think we shall see young girls less inclined to marry immediately on leaving school, and more and more anxious to have experience in commercial and industrial life before they settle down.

"Zambia's first and only State-registered nursing school has enrolled 30 form II girls, and is aiming at a target of 120. We have opened another school for the training of community nurses to help in the rural areas, for it is in the villages that our attempts at development will face vital tests. We shall not feel free until our people are liberated from the drudgery of subsistence.

"The Government has accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work. Many employers still prefer to engage a man, but perhaps we can do something to alter this if and when our women eventually realize the importance of trade unions.

"In Zambia women played a notable part in the struggle for independence. It was a unifying force which overcame the pettiness and limitations of tribal differences and loyalties. Women achieved their emancipation as a result of their part in the national struggle, and earned for themselves the right to participate in their country's plans and programmes. My appointment as a Parliamentary Secretary recognizes the Government's appreciation of the need to bring women more and more into activities designed to raise the standards of living of our people.

### Women's League Proposed

"If convinced of the rightness of their cause Zambian women will devote and dedicate themselves to achieving their goals. One way is through women's clubs and associations. I am very keen on the development of women's groups, and hope that in the not distant future we shall have a National League of Women. In these voluntary associations women learn a great deal and mature in the civic sense.

"But the Government is not attempting to foist clubs on to communities. We want to break away from the paternalism of the former Colonial regime, which rather encouraged that sort of thing. As a Government we are keen to help a group to organize themselves only if they have demonstrated a degree of self-help and are willing to be responsible for the recurrent organization.

"We have nearly 400 clubs operating for women in Zambia. These clubs have brought home to them the need for give-and-take and, for making their own decisions, not relying on someone else, an official, to make up their minds for them. The women are now tending to become as independent and self-reliant as their menfolk.

"We have only a small representation of women in Parliament and on municipal councils. However, it is less than 50

years since a woman first entered the House of Commons and under 10 years since they became members of the Upper House. Our women are both constitutionally and politically ahead of Britain's women at a similar stage of national development. Since we are at this stage a more plastic and malleable society, our expectations of attaining increased representation in the near future are as great as those of the women here.

"Our women owe their improved positions and outlook in no small part to our President, Dr. Kaunda. He considers women extremely important in the social and political development of Zambia. He told one women's convention last year: 'Although it is natural to assume that men would be the first to adapt themselves to modern living conditions, it is the woman, far more than the man, who transmits from one generation to the next new cultures, new ideas, and new customs'.

"The ways of life of the African women are undergoing a profound transformation. A greater degree of women's participation in economic, political and social life will be necessary if our countries are to move along their chosen path of national development. We want to play our parts not only as wives and mothers but as workers and citizens. Women do not want to be left behind in the rapidly changing pattern of African society."

Nine Russian technicians left Zanzibar last Thursday after completing their work in the port and at the power station.

A delegation from Ethiopia have flown to Paris for discussions with the directors of the Franco-Ethiopian railway company.

A new Parliament building is planned for Dar es Salaam at a cost of about £450,000, of which £307,500 will be provided by British taxpayers.

The National Assembly of Uganda has been told that the Government now proposes the creation of separate universities in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania because the present University Council has too much control over the development of education in the three countries.

A broadcast from Mogadishu last week stated that Somali freedom fighters in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya had killed an officer, a sergeant-major, and five soldiers of the Kenya Army and destroyed three heavy troop-carrying vehicles 26 miles from El Wak. The Somalis lost one dead and one wounded.

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Parliament

## Rhodesia: Use of British Troops Interests of High Commission Territories

SIR CYRIL OSBORNE asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the House of Commons for an assurance that British troops would in no circumstances ever be used "to fight the white people of Rhodesia".

Mr. Bottomley replied: "The aim of the British Government is to seek a peaceful and lasting solution of the Rhodesian problem through negotiation, and any question of the use of British troops is thus hypothetical. I have no statement to make on this matter beyond what I said to the House in the debate on Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs on June 1".

Asked by Mr. Patrick Wall what loans or grants had been made to Rhodesia in the past year for primary or secondary education, and what assistance was proposed for the current year, the Minister of Overseas Development, Mrs. Castle, said that the answer in both cases was "None".

The Commonwealth Secretariat may cost about £150,000 a year when fully operating, Mr. Bottomley said. Britain would provide 30 per cent. of the cost, the balance being found by other Commonwealth Governments on a scale agreed at the Commonwealth Conference.

### Action Against Tanzanian Government

Sir John Fletcher-Cooke asked the Minister of Overseas Development whether irrespective of the views which might have formed as to the merits of the case of Mr. R. W. Blandy, formerly in the service of the Government of Tanzania, she would continue to press the Government of Tanzania, through the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam, that the agreement of the Tanzanian Minister of Justice be given to Mr. Blandy's testing his case in the Tanzanian courts.

Mr. Oram: "The British High Commissioner has taken this matter up with the appropriate authorities and I am informed that consent has been given to the institution of proceedings".

Mr. Currie asked what representations had been made to the Government of the Congo with a view to the payment of compensation to the descendants of British nationals killed in that country.

Mr. Padley: "No general approach for compensation for the dependants of British nationals killed in the Congo has been made to the Congolese Government, but assistance has been given with individual claims. If any dependants wish to know whether and if so how they can claim compensation, they should write giving full particulars to the Foreign Office, who will do their best to advise them".

Mr. Biggs-Davison asked whether the expert committee established by the United Nations Security Council to report on the feasibility, effectiveness, and implications of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa was requested to take into account the likely effect of such sanctions on Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland; and what was the policy of H.M. Government in that respect.

Mrs. Eirene White, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The United Kingdom representative drew the committee's attention to these effects on a number of occasions. He pointed out that the conclusions of the committee considerably underestimated the very serious implications for these territories if economic measures were decided upon, and said that if such measures were decided upon collective steps would have to be taken in mitigation".

Mr. Biggs-Davison: "Will H.M. Government support Seretse Khama and Chief Leabua Jonathan and all in those territories who are working for the best possible neighbourly relations with South Africa, and can we now take it that because of H.M. Government's responsibilities towards these territories the idea of taking part in any sanctions against South Africa is utterly ruled out?"

Mrs. White: "As far as the attitude of local heads of Governments in the territories are concerned, of course we naturally sympathize with them and wish to co-operate with them. As far as any other action is concerned, I would remind the hon. gentleman that this report is to be discussed by the Security Council. I think that it would be inadvisable for me to say anything further until that occasion arises".

Mr. Amery: "Will the hon. lady at least assure us that we will not take any steps in the matter without the full agreement of the heads of the Protectorate Governments concerned?"

Mrs. White: "We would of course consult with them; but they are still dependent territories, and it is for H.M. Government to take decisions of policy".

Mr. Lubbock: "Is the hon. lady aware that the amount of help which we are giving to Bechuanaland and these other territories is pitifully small in relation to their needs, and that bearing in mind the fact that these territories had to put up with five years of drought, an enormous expansion of support for their economies is needed?"

Mrs. White: "I have very much sympathy with what the hon. gentleman says".

## Kindaruma Hydro-Electric Project

FINANCE for the first stage of a 10-year £40m. plan to develop the hydro-electric potential of the Tana River in Kenya has been arranged. The Commonwealth Development Corporation will lend £3.5m. and the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., £735,000 towards the cost of £6.7m., the balance being found by a consortium of London financiers, headed by Glyn Mills & Co., who will subscribe rather more than £1.5m., and by E.A.P.L., which will build a transmission line between the site and Nairobi.

The Kindaruma project includes the construction of a dam, a 40mW. power station, and transmission lines. The whole scheme will add 250mW. to Kenya's hydro-electric generating capacity.

The share capital of Tana River Development Co., Ltd., is held equally by the Kenya Government, the C.D.C., E.A.P.L., and Power Securities Corporation Ltd.

The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry has held its first meeting.

Thirty-two new companies, with nominal capital of £1,259,000, were registered in Zambia in May.

The Somali Minister for Commerce and Industry is visiting Italy for talks on the export of bananas to that country.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga expects its production of copper and cobalt this year to exceed the 1964 figures.

Yugoslav machinery manufacturers are to supply plant to the value of £304,000 for Uganda Meat Packers, Ltd.

Norway is to co-operate with F.A.O. in a survey of the potential for increased use of fertilizers in East Africa.

The Federal Republic of Germany has offered Uganda a loan of 5m. marks for road, agricultural and community projects.

Radio telephone service between East Africa and the Republic of Rwanda is now available for one hour each afternoon.

Zambian Mineworkers' Union has for the third time in six weeks declared a wage dispute with the copper mining companies.

Kilembe Mines, Uganda, produced 7,587 long tons of copper, valued at £3,951,365, in the first five months of this year. Last year's corresponding figures were 7,133 tons and £1,992,523.

A new company called Intrata (Holland) is to represent the International Trading and Credit Company of Tanzania, Ltd., Dar es Salaam, in sales of silk on the market to be opened in Amsterdam.

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., produced 1,830 tons of sisal in Tanzania in June, compared with 2,005 tons in the same month of last year, bringing the output for 12 months to 19,251 tons (20,662 tons).

In the 18th week of the auctions in Salisbury 11,122,000 lb. of tobacco were sold for £1,559,000, an average of 33.63d., bringing the seasonal sales so far to 155,318,000 lb., £23,007,000, and an average of 35.55d.

Two trade unions in Kenya, the Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union and the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, have objected to the continued import of motor vehicles on the ground that this endangers the prospects for local assembly plants.

Angle American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., will from the beginning of next year sell its copper production in Zambia through a new sales organization in London with which the British Metal Corporation will be associated. The output of Zambia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., will be sold through the same channels.

Uganda's Minimum Wages Advisory Board has recommended a minimum wage of 75s. monthly in rural areas throughout the country. Task-work is deemed undesirable and should, it is suggested, be replaced by an hourly rate of 42 cents of a shilling. A full family wage of £12 a month in Kampala is considered the "socially desirable target," to be attained within the next few years.

Company Report**SENA SUGAR ESTATES****Adverse Climatic Conditions****Steps to Increase Production****LIEUT.-COLONEL J. D. HORNING ON POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE FINANCE BILL**

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SENNA SUGAR ESTATES, LIMITED, was held on July 14 in London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. D. HORNING, O.B.E., M.C., the chairman, presided.

The following is his circulated statement:—

I indicated to you in my statement last year that, owing to adverse climatic conditions, we were likely to have a disappointing crop in 1964. It, therefore, can have come as no surprise to you when you received the interim report in January this year to read that the Company had produced 96,794 tons of sugar compared with 119,482 tons in 1963.

You will remember that the fixed prices for the sugar we produce in Moçambique, and which is sold either in Portugal or in Moçambique and other Portuguese overseas provinces, were increased by an average of £7.6.5 per ton with effect from May 1, 1964, and therefore the whole of our production from crop 1964 received this benefit.

Our sugar refinery in Lisbon, operated by our subsidiary company, SIDUL-Sociedade Industrial do Ultramar, S.A.R.L., produced 63,105 tons of refined sugars compared with 60,951 tons in 1963.

**The Accounts**

After making provision for taxation and other charges and the retention of £79,016 by the subsidiary, there remains in the parent company a profit of £251,525, which together with £279,469 brought forward from the previous year, leaves £530,994 available for appropriation. The preference dividend paid during the year has required £17,916, and the interim dividend of 2 per cent. free of tax on the ordinary stock, paid on February 19, 1965, required £61,425. The amount remaining for disposal is, therefore, £451,653, and we propose that the final dividend on the ordinary stock should be 4 per cent. tax free, leaving £328,803 to be carried forward.

I again have to report to you that the rainfall on the estates between November, 1964, and May, 1965, has been well below average, particularly at our Luabo Estate.

Marroneu factory started crushing on May 17 and Luabo factory on May 24. The estimates of cane available for crushing show that the total is likely to be some 6 per cent. higher than last year. The amount of sugar we shall produce will be dependent on the quality of the cane, but it is too early in the crop to give you an indication of what this will be.

**Development Programme**

I told you in my statement last year that we were planning for a considerable increase in our production. Your board decided to place a contract with Wright Rain, Ltd., for the development of 16,400 acres at Luabo under overhead spray irrigation. The first phase of this contract for 6,400 acres is now in the course of being put into effect, and we expect crop 1967 to benefit from it. We hope that it will be possible for subsequent phases to be implemented as soon as the previous one has been completed, but there are provisions in the contract for both postponing and cancelling phases, should circumstances warrant this. The total value of the contract is for some £1,700,000, of which approximately £600,000 will have been spent by the end of 1965.

Orders are also being placed for machinery to increase the capacity of Luabo factory from 60,000 tons of sugar per annum to 95,000 tons of sugar per annum. Additions are being made to Marroneu factory so that a high proportion of refined sugar can be manufactured for the local market. By 1969 your Company aim at producing not less than 160,000 tons of sugar.

These developments will involve your Company in a very considerable capital investment, and arrangements have been made with our bankers both in London and in Lisbon to borrow the necessary finance so that this programme can commence. We hope that the remainder will become available from our own resources or by further borrowings at a later date.

Your directors have made several visits to Moçambique and Lisbon during the past 12 months. I myself was in Moçambique during February and March this year. On the whole I found our European staff in good heart, but with the constant changes taking place all over Africa things are not easy for them, and more than ever this year our thanks are due to them for their continued loyalty and hard work.

**Political Situation in Moçambique**

The political situation in Moçambique remains quiet. It is true that there have been terrorist activities on the northern borders of Moçambique, but these have been of a minor nature and have not affected the Company's properties.

We have complete confidence in the active steps that the Portuguese authorities are taking in order to suppress these unwelcome activities, which are engineered from beyond the borders of Moçambique by countries which are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

African employees on our properties remain loyal

and hard working, and at no time during the past 12 months have we been short of labour. We continue to spend large sums of money on their general conditions of life and welfare. We believe that these efforts will eventually lead us to having a working population living permanently on our estates and being proud to work for us.

#### Finance Bill

You will wish me to say something about the Finance Bill which is at present before Parliament and how it will affect your Company if and when it reaches the Statute Book.

The relevant clauses are those that refer to:—

- (a) the abolition of overseas trade corporation status in 1966.
- (b) the introduction of a corporation tax.
- (c) the withholding tax on dividends paid after April 5, 1966.

All of the Company's profits are earned overseas and the taxes paid in Moçambique amount to approximately 41 per cent. compared to the proposed United Kingdom corporation tax of not more than 40 per cent. Therefore the United Kingdom corporation tax should not in itself entail additional taxes for the Company.

The abolition of overseas trade corporation status and the proposed introduction of a withholding tax on dividends are extremely severe measures, and, if current distributions to shareholders were to be maintained, the Company would have to bear an additional tax burden of approximately £140,000.

It is true that the Chancellor proposes certain transitional reliefs, but I am advised that in their present form these will do little to relieve the Company of this burden.

#### Sound Policy To Be Penalized

Since 1954 your Company has increased the size and scope of its activities very considerably. We have doubled our production of sugar in Moçambique and doubled our production of refined sugars in Portugal. This, with the exception of £400,000 raised in debentures in 1952 and £210,000 by a rights issue in 1954, has been financed from retained profits amounting to over £5,500,000. Over the same period 45 per cent. of the profits after tax of the Company have been paid out in the form of dividends to shareholders, of whom approximately 90 per cent. are resident in the United Kingdom.

It appears that this sound policy of your Company, which has brought very considerable foreign exchange to the United Kingdom, is now to be penalized by our present Government.

As I pointed out to you in my statement last year, the consumption of sugar in Portugal and her overseas provinces continues to rise, and, having been granted a remunerative price for our product, it is up to us to see that this rise is accompanied by increased production. This we intend to do in spite of the short-sighted policy of the United Kingdom Government.

Shareholders can rest assured that your board are considering the situation most carefully and will see that you are kept informed of any developments that might affect you.

It is my pleasure once more to express our thanks and gratitude to our staff both at home and overseas for their devotion and loyalty in the interests of our Company, and also to thank all those in authority in Portugal and Moçambique for the assistance they have given to us in the past year.

#### Chairman's Additional Remarks

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said:—

I would like to make the following additional remarks in order to bring my statement, which you have before you, up to date.

First of all, you will wish to have the latest news about the present crop. Up until July 10 we had produced 30,199 tons of sugar compared to 29,052 tons at the same date last year. I mentioned to you in my statement that the amount of cane available for crushing was likely to be some 6 per cent. higher than for crop 1964. I am pleased to be able to report to you that this now looks like being some 10 per cent. higher than for crop 1964.

Secondly, you will wish me to refer to the 1965 Finance Bill now before Parliament. My statement, which was written before many of the amendments to this Bill had been tabled, informed you that with the abolition of overseas trade corporation status and the introduction of a withholding tax on dividends that the Company would have to find an additional amount of approximately £140,000 if dividends were to be maintained at the current rate.

#### Transitional Relief

I am now advised that if the Finance Bill in its final form, so far as section 79 is concerned, includes the amendments at present proposed, that the additional amount the Company will have to find will be reduced by transitional relief. This transitional relief, so far as it can be determined at present, is estimated to amount to approximately £80,000, and will be granted in full for three years from April 5, 1966, after which it will be progressively reduced to 80 per cent. in the fourth year, and finally to 20 per cent. in the seventh year.

I would like to reiterate what I have said in the last paragraph but one in my statement, and that is that when we see the Bill in its final form and our accountants have studied it, if there is anything further that we can say in order to enlighten you on the future position of the Company with regards to this Bill we will certainly circulate it to all shareholders.

The report and accounts were adopted.

### Stirring Up Trouble in Mozambique Little Success of Raids from Tanzania

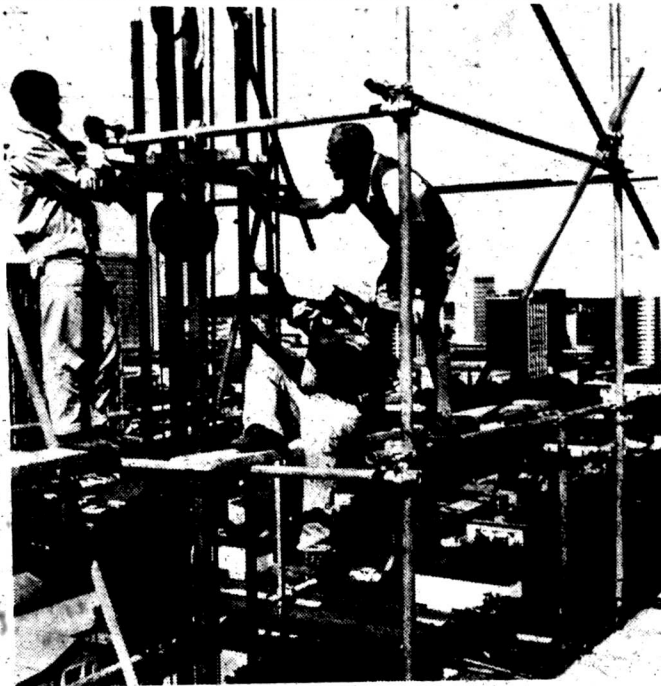
MR. GEORGE MARTELLI, who has visited Tanzania and is now in Mozambique, has reported in the *Daily Telegraph* that the raids organized in Tanzania by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) have had little success. The military commander of the area chiefly affected told him that in 10 months he had lost only 12 men, some in accidents, that no administrative posts had been attacked, and that all strategic points were firmly held. The raids have usually been by groups of not more than six men, who disappear after firing a few shots, sometimes using bazookas.

Mr. Eduardo Mondlane, president of Frelimo, told Mr. Martelli in Dar es Salaam that his arms came from the East and his money from the West, some from Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Holland.

Though Frelimo is the only Mozambiquean nationalist party officially recognized by the Organization of African Unity, there are half a dozen other splinter parties, "each with an Nkrumah, a Nasser, or some other foreign schemer behind it."

In Mozambique the correspondent has found universal resentment against America's policy in Africa, which is considered to be harmful to her own interests and to the West in general.

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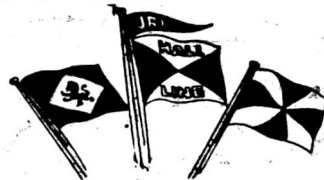
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**Prime Minister Pilloried by His Own Party**

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. IAN SMITH has shown during the past fifteen months such shrewdness, toughness, and patience in dealing with Rhodesia's claim for independence that it is astonishing to find him publicly pilloried by the chairman of his party.

### Mr. Smith Pilloried By His Own Party.

When Colonel Knox asked to see the Prime Minister last week Mr. Smith cannot have thought that the country would afterwards be told that he had given assurances that the Government would not contravene the Rhodesian Front's principles and policies, and that independence, whether conceded by Britain or taken by Rhodesia, would be "without strings". Any Prime Minister would be entitled to resent a statement in such terms by a party chairman, for if at such a meeting some announcement was agreed to be desirable the right person to issue it would obviously be the head of the Government. It is, of course, legitimate for a party to make representations, even very firm and continuing representations, to a Prime Minister who has embarked on a course of action contrary to its declared principles. Indeed, it is precisely because the Conservative Party in Britain failed so signally in that distasteful but vital duty that Rhodesia now faces her most serious predicament. There has, however, been no comparison whatsoever between Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Smith. While the former deliberately disregarded Britain's pledges to Africa and her duties of trusteeship in Africa, the latter, standing firmly by his country's Constitution, has stubbornly and very rightly refused to capitulate either to a tiny minority of noisy and violent African agitators or to their appeasement-minded and woolly-pated supporters in the Western world.

It is because he insists on realistic gradualism in African political advancement — and his attitude in that matter corresponds exactly with that of responsible African leaders — that Mr. Smith has been the target for so much misrepresentation and abuse in black Africa, Britain, and the United States, including the Disunited Nations and the Organization of (non-existent) African Unity. Last week the Prime Minister said that he was convinced that Rhodesia would not have a black Prime Minister within thirty years at least. Though there can clearly be widely differing views about the time-scale, it was surely sound to reiterate the conviction that there can be no precipitate abandonment of responsible white leadership, and to emphasize that when Africans have served their political apprenticeship and qualified themselves for high office the choice of the custodian of the country's interests should not be by skin colour but by fitness for the heavy duties of the office.

### Realistic Gradualism.

Reactionaries in the Rhodesian Front who resent statements in that sense by the Prime Minister really quarrel not with him but with the country's Constitution, for it clearly provides for increasing African representation in Parliament, and inevitably for a non-white Prime Minister at a date which nobody can now foretell. Every reliable Rhodesian speaker and writer has recognized for years that that evolution is inescapable, and that during the intervening period every endeavour should be made to prepare more and more Africans by education and practical experience for the tasks which will fall to them. The conflict of opinion has not been about the nature of the changes which are inevitable, but about their timing.

Private representations to a Prime Minister by a party chairman or delegation differ vastly from an *ex parte* statement such as that recorded on another page of Colonel

### Obduracy Will Not Gain Better Terms.

Knox, whose intervention was aggravated by being publicized during the visit of a British Minister and at a time when Mr. Smith had described the prospects of negotiating independence on terms satisfactory to Rhodesia as better than at any previous period. Instead of heartening the Rhodesian Front, that appears to have discouraged some of its active members. Cannot they see that those who are not prepared to trust their leader after the convincing evidence of his tenacity over a most difficult year and more do Rhodesia's cause no good? If their objection is to any concession of any kind, they are both unrealistic and forgetful, for their party has openly admitted the desirability of some changes in the Constitution. That being so, any negotiator on its behalf would obviously use as bargaining counters the provisions which it wishes to amend in

Rhodesia's interest. Perhaps the purpose of a demonstration of disapproval was to cause further postponement of a decision. If there is a prospect of agreement with H.M. Government the Rhodesian Cabinet would be very ill-advised not to seize the opportunity, for anyone acquainted with the British House of Commons must know that there is no likelihood that obduracy can gain better terms. We do not, of course, suggest that acceptable proposals have been made tentatively on behalf of the Wilson Government—though we know prominent Conservatives who believe that to be the position—but that no possible advantage to Rhodesia could flow from party obstructionism while the man whose leadership gained all fifty A roll seats at the recent general election is in the midst of discussions which have given him some feeling of optimism about a possibly satisfactory outcome. The issue is so difficult and delicate that Mr. Smith is entitled to the trust and support of his party at least until he can tell his colleagues what, if anything, has resulted from his exchanges with Britain.

## Prime Minister Pilloried by Rhodesian Front Chairman

### Mr. Cledwyn Hughes Visits Salisbury to Continue Negotiations

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, has come under pressure from his party to make no concessions in the negotiations for independence.

After his second talk in three days last week with Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, he was visited by Colonel Matt Knox, chairman of the Rhodesian Front, who afterwards issued the following statement to the *Salisbury Sunday Mail*:—

"In view of certain articles which have appeared in the Press, I called on the Prime Minister this morning and received his personal assurance, first, that the Government was not contemplating any action which could be construed as contravening the principles of the Rhodesian Front, and, secondly, that independence, whether it comes through negotiation or not, would be to use a colloquial expression, without strings."

The reference to Press statements was to suggestions in the *Citizen*, which generally supports the Government, that Mr. Smith was preparing to compromise with the party's principles in order to get independence. It alleged that there had been "a swing in Government policies which requires plain talk and some explaining too".

Sir Roy Welensky, lately Federal Prime Minister, appealed to Rhodesians last week "not to do anything likely to embarrass the Prime Minister in trying to reach a negotiated agreement on independence with the British Government".

On Friday Mr. Hughes called on Sir Roy at his farm near Salisbury.

MR. CLEDWYN HUGHES, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, had arrived in Salisbury by air on Wednesday of last week, and next day had his

first talk with Mr. Smith, the Prime Minister. It lasted an hour and a half.

### British and Rhodesian Hopes Higher

He had said on arrival that because Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, was not able to leave London at present, he had come on his behalf for personal talks at ministerial level in order to avoid delay in negotiations. He hoped to meet a wide cross-section of people and see something of the country in about a week, but thought it unlikely that he would meet any of the African nationalist leaders, for the distance from Salisbury to the main restriction camps was too great. He hoped that his visit would "take us all a step nearer the negotiated settlement of the constitutional questions between Britain and Rhodesia which we all desire".

With him were Sir William Dale, legal adviser to the C.R.O., Mr. N. D. Watson, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. R. L. B. Cornack, his private secretary.

Just after Mr. Hughes arrived in Salisbury, the Prime Minister had said in answer to a Parliamentary question that he believed that the problem of independence would soon be brought to a conclusion on terms satisfactory both to Rhodesia and Britain.

On the previous day he had told the *Rhodesia Herald* that he would "put his shirt" on his opinion that there would not be a black Prime Minister in Rhodesia for at least 30 years, and possibly 40. He firmly supported the presence of Africans in Parliament, where they should serve their apprenticeships.

It was wrong to think of the Prime Minister as a

white man or a black man; when the time came an African should hold the appointment because he was the right man for the job, not because he was an African.

Though Mr. Smith opposed *apartheid* as a system for Rhodesia he might not think in the same way 20 years hence if it had meantime been found impossible for white and black to live together. The aim of his Government was to evolve a system in which they could live together.

### British Interference Most Unlikely

He considered it highly unlikely that Britain would interfere in the internal affairs of Rhodesia, whose Government had made it very clear that if that were done a declaration of independence would follow. He would examine any proposals from Britain, "but Rhodesians believed that they had made all the concessions they could morally be called upon to make when the electorate accepted the present Constitution." They had been bribed into accepting that Constitution because it was regarded as a stepping-stone to independence.

Britain knew that the Rhodesian Government would not be a party to a constitutional conference. If one was nevertheless summoned, the Government would consider itself provoked.

"We should not necessarily declare independence immediately, but we should believe that we had the necessary provocation and would react by declaring our independence."

The Prime Minister doubted whether the Commonwealth would split over that subject. Many of the African countries were in the Commonwealth for what they could get out of it, and they would stay so long as they could get something.

In general, Mr. Smith said, he was more optimistic about the prospects of negotiation than he had been for months. The idea of armed intervention by Britain in Rhodesia was absolute nonsense. Some men in his Cabinet had sons in the British Army.

### Rhodesians Understandably Impatient

He told a meeting in Chipinga that Mr. Hughes seemed prepared to work out a solution to the problem.

"I feel we can solve it. One thing in our favour at the moment is that the British Government have also decided that the time has come to solve this problem. I have made it clear to the British Government that we will have our independence. The only uncertain thing is in what manner we will have it.

"Recently Rhodesians seem to have become impatient for independence. This is understandable. It is the uncertainty that is tearing the country apart. It is better to know that we have failed in our negotiations than to be asked to go on for another couple of years as we have been going on for the last couple of years."

The United People's Party, the all-African Parliamentary Opposition party, has given Mr. Cledwyn Hughes a memorandum stating that an essential prerequisite to independence is abolition of the Land Apportionment Act and of all remaining forms of racial discrimination.

Mr. Gondo, leader of the party, said on Monday that he had told Mr. Hughes that a constitutional conference was urgently necessary to pave the way for an interim National Government, which would restore confidence by removing uncertainty about the future, suspicion, and frustration.

He did not consider that the present Government enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the people of the country. "It would be a betrayal of trust by H.M. Government if independence were granted on the basis of the present Constitution."

Mr. Hughes left Salisbury for London on Tuesday evening. He had had further meetings with the Prime Minister that day and on Monday.

## Indian Ocean the World's Main Key Area

### Mr. Patrick Wall's Speech in Commons Debate on Foreign Affairs

THE WORLD'S KEY AREA is the Indian Ocean, and the third world war may already have started there.

That reading of the present state of the world was given in last week's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons by MR. PATRICK WALL, who said (in part):—

"Two-thirds of the world's population share together less than one-sixth of the world's income. This is our fundamental problem. What are we to do? Obviously we must try to give more Government aid in the shape of grants and loans and increase private enterprise investment, which is fundamentally far more important than Government aid.

"What have we done? We have cut down the chance of private enterprise investment because of our balance-of-payments problems. The situation is exactly the same in America; they are cutting down their private investment in developing territories because of the same balance-of-payments problems. That means that the gap between the haves and the have-nots will get larger rather than smaller.

"Can the world evolve as the Americans have evolved, or, because of the disparity between rich and poor, are we to have revolution on a world scale? If we have revolution on a world scale, on one side there will be Europe, the United States, some of the Latin American States, the Soviet Union, Southern Africa and Australasia against the rest of the world led by China. That is the recipe for utter disaster, with on the one side

the world's concentrated economic and military power and on the other side the concentrated masses of the populations of the world.

"The position is getting so desperate that it is absolutely essential to hold key areas of the world in order to buy time for economic development. The main key area of the world today is the Indian Ocean.

### Third World War May Already Have Begun

"It may well be that World War Three has started already in the Indian Ocean area,—not a world war of an exchange of inter-continental ballistic missiles, but a world war based on the subversion of existing governments and on guerrilla warfare, a warfare at which the Chinese are the world's experts.

"If we consider the Indian Ocean as an arch, what is going on around the periphery? On the right hand side we have trouble in Vietnam, Malaysia and Burma, and India is unstable economically and politically. That is why we must back the Americans in Vietnam. If Vietnam goes, Malaysia goes. If Malaysia goes, probably some years later India goes.

"Looking to the left-hand side of the arch brings me to the Middle East. There again surely we must back our friends; we are now getting a reputation for never fully supporting our friends; and that is why we are losing friends and have not the support we used to have among nations of the Middle East.

"Our friends in the Middle East are the Federal Government of Southern Arabia and the rulers of the Trucial States. Britain should back the Federal rulers against the politicians

of Aden. While doing all we can to democratize and economically reform the States, we should realize that the rulers of the Trucial States are on our side and are our friends.

### Swift Chinese Penetration

"There is not time to say much about Chinese penetration of Africa, but it is proceeding apace, particularly in East and Central Africa. The Chinese have the big advantage that their object is destruction. The Soviet object is constructive in that the Russians want to construct Governments in their own likeness, as the West also tries to do. The Chinese, however, are out to destroy the *status quo* and so to strike a blow at both the West and the Soviet Union. Destruction is very much easier than construction.

"If the Indian Ocean is vital to us, then the two flanks are the vital areas. These two flanks are Southern Africa and Australia. In Southern Africa there are four million white men and in Australia 11 million. It is absolutely imperative for the future of Western civilization that these men should exercise political power in those two areas for some time to come.

"It is only under their leadership that the economic resources of Southern Africa and Australia can be deployed fully, and it is only if these resources are deployed that the standard of living in one case of the whole of Africa and in the other case of South-East Asia can be raised. The four million whites in Southern Africa and the 11 million in Australia are our friends and should be backed, whatever disagreements we have about some of their policies.

"But it would be wrong to suggest that movements arising in Asia can be for long held in check by force. Obviously, we must have a forceful policy of building up the standard of living of these people. These hungry bellies must be filled. We should concentrate more on agriculture and much less on prestige things like steel plants and civil airlines.

"Western aid should be better co-ordinated. For instance, France channels E.E.C. aid to the former French colonies. If we were to co-ordinate our aid more, we could perhaps bring in countries like Switzerland, which has large investments in India and Africa. Far too little aid is given anyway; but we could make much better use of what is given by co-ordination and a clear system of priorities.

"Stable commodity prices would do more to help many small countries than almost anything else. Broadly speaking, trade is better than aid.

"We have therefore two tasks: first, militarily we must hold certain key areas; secondly, most important of all, we must see that the disparity between the too rich and the too poor is checked and the balance altered, so that the good things that God gave us are spread more equally among mankind."

MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER said: "In the immediate post-war period our policy was based on the belief that upon the withdrawal of the Colonial Powers from various parts of the world they would be followed by the United Nations taking over and safeguarding the successor Governments from aggression, whether overt or covert, clandestine or subversive. Unfortunately, the experience of Czechoslovakia, Korea, Malaya, Cuba, Zanzibar, and now Vietnam, have belied those hopes."

## Government of Zambia Leads from Economic Strength

### Mr. Arthur Wina Budgets for £22m. Surplus in Current Year

MR. ARTHUR WINA, Finance Minister of Zambia, estimates that his budget proposals will produce recurrent revenue of £84.4m. in the year ending on June 30, 1966, and that recurrent expenditure will be £62.4m. Of the £22m. surplus £20m. will be appropriated for capital expenditure and £1.5m. allocated to a revenue equalization reserve fund. The surplus on recurrent account is nearly ten times that for the year just ended (£2,442,500).

Income tax is expected to produce £36.9m., mineral royalties £23.3m., and customs and excise duties £12.7m. Expenditure on Ministries will take £45.3m., pensions and service of the public debt £17m., and capital expenditure £25.8m.

Mining companies will pay directly five-eighths of the total revenue receipts — 7s. in the £ in income tax and 5s. 6d. in royalties — plus indirect contributions through customs, excise, and other levies.

No change is made in the income rates paid by individuals.

### Income Tax Changes

Companies with profits under £500,000 a year will continue to be assessed at 7s. in the £. Above £500,000 the rate will be reduced from 9s. 6d. to 9s., with a bridging arrangement for those within the £500,000 to £1m. range: they will pay 7s. on the first £500,000 and thereafter at the 11s. rate.

Relief is to be granted to new mines and those working difficult orebodies, each case being considered individually, "our policy being to take account of the development possibilities and performance of the mine, whether it is a high-cost or low-cost producer and whether it is experiencing special technical difficulties, such as flooding or encounter with refractory orebodies", said Mr. Wina, adding "broadly speaking, it will be our intention to treat most favourably those companies which are mining the lower quality orebodies and those expanding their production fastest in line with their development potentialities."

Six mining companies are to be allowed specific reductions from the full 9s. rate where that is applicable, namely Bancroft 2s., Roan Selection Trust and Rhokoma Corporation 9d., Chibuluma 6d., and Zambia Broken Hill and Chambishi 3d.

To have reduced the general rate of tax on all large companies to the 7s. level would have cost the country £8m.

### How Zambia's Money is Spent

Of every pound of recurrent revenue the Ministry of Education will spend 2s. 10½d. Defence requires 1s. 6d.; the Ministry of Transport and Works 1s. 6d.; the Police 1s. 3d.; the Ministry of Finance 1s. 3d.; the Ministry of Health 1s. 3d.; the Ministry of Agriculture 1s.; Pensions 12½d.; Local Government and Housing 9d.; Lands and Natural Resources 7½d.; Information and Postal Services 4½d.; Ministry of Home Affairs 4½d.; Labour and Social Development 3½d.; Ministry of Justice 3½d.; Mines and Co-operatives 3d.; Foreign Affairs 2d.; Commerce and Industry 1d.

The Cabinet Office and Office of the President take 6½d. in the £; the National Assembly and House of Chiefs ½d.; and the President and State House ½d. Service of the public debt requires 4s. 5d.

In the course of his speech Mr. Wina said: —

"The Development Budget embodies the spirit of Zambia to-day, the spirit of progress. In every sector of the economy there is an upsurge."

Zambia had been fortunate in 1964, for her sales of copper, lead and zinc had benefited from world conditions. During the first quarter of 1965 demand had continued to grow, but there were signs that this rate of increase might slow down. Excellent returns from metal exports had helped to make 1964 a good year for Zambia.

Gross domestic product at factor cost had increased by 16%, and the real national income per head rose 6%. All major sectors of the economy—mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and construction—had increased their contribution to the gross domestic product.

"For the first time since 1957 monthly average employment increased, entirely among African workers. The numbers of our own people in jobs rose by 13,000 and the number of expatriates in employment fell by 800. In the

first quarter of this year African employment was 10% up on the corresponding period last year."

But town populations had increased by 40,000 in the period, that drift presenting the Government with one of its toughest problems. A proper balance of rural urban development was necessary.

The average annual earnings of Africans had risen by 19% and of non-Africans by 4%. That gap was still far too wide. "We must reduce it by increasing the skills and productivity of local workers and by other methods".

The main mining products had increased in volume by 11% in 1964 and in value by 19%. The contribution of mining and quarrying to the gross domestic product was up by £23.4m. providing almost exactly half (49.9%) of the gross domestic product. Volume and value had increased again in the first four months of this year. Agriculture had improved its contribution by £1.5m. and manufacturing production by 16.8%.

"Investment in Zambia is getting into its stride. Gross fixed capital formation grew by 15% last year. Mining industry investment remained relatively steady. Investment in manufacturing industry more than doubled. Output of the construction industry increased by 15%.

"The total value of building plans passed in 1964 was 49% larger than in the previous year, and industrial building plans more than trebled compared with 1963. Moreover, in the first five months of the current year the total value of building plans passed had already reached 96% of the total for the whole of 1964".

Post Office Savings Bank deposits had risen 10%, and building society share capital and deposits 3%. More was needed, and a major savings campaign was to be launched.

### Large Favourable Trade Balance

Zambia had a favourable balance of merchandise trade of £89.5m. last year. There was a tendency for merchandise imports to increase in capital goods and consumer goods. But Zambia's limited foreign reserves must not be strained by too rapid an increase in demand for imported consumer goods.

After allowing for heavy invisible payments for such services as shipping, insurance, and the external payments of dividends, profits and interest, there was a favourable balance on current account last year of £38.8m. Holdings of foreign exchange, public and private, had increased, thus buttressing reserves against the heavy calls upon foreign exchange made inevitably by the rapid development programme.

Some of the difficulties inherent in a rapidly expanding economy were beginning to be experienced. The cost of living index rose by 5.4%, and there was an insufficiency of skilled workers.

"As a Government we are in a position to lead from economic strength. That is what we have been doing, and what we shall continue to do". But economic strength should not be abused. The Government had a responsibility to future generations of Zambians.

"We are determined to be remembered as a Government that grasped the problems of the day and tackled them with resolution, and to be remembered with gratitude as a Government which foresaw the problems of the morrow and made provision for them also. That is our philosophy". The Government would have nothing to do with a spending spree.

"We have reserved much of our public saving for investment in agriculture, industries, and mineral development. If these expand fast the rest of the economy will be pulled along. But if we raise prices and wages, if we expand non-productive building and the service industries—including Government and the Civil Service—if we allow these things and home consumption to out-run our solid increases in production, that way leads to economic disaster".

In the latter half of last year capital spending was running at about £6m. for the six months. Over the first half of this year it had been raised to £9m. Over the next 12 months the rate of capital expenditure would rise to £2m. a month. That was not a boom level to be followed by a slackening off or slump. It was a level which the Government expected to maintain.

### Financial Strength

Not only would the country finance all capital development this year from its own internal resources, but it would add to its foreign reserves as well.

"Such is the measure of our financial strength; but it is strength and that must be husbanded carefully, for the plentitude of our present financial resources is in one respect a measure of the neglect we have suffered from in the past. We are going to make good that neglect as fast as we can."

"It follows that we shall increase our rate of development spending until by the end of the present decade we shall be spending—and especially foreign exchange—faster than

we are able to earn it". That was a reason for budgeting for a foreign-exchange surplus and a promise that foreign exchange would be there for good use in the future.

The most satisfactory surplus of £16.7m. on recurrent revenue account had been entirely due to the revenue received from the mining companies following the country's recovery of the mineral rights. In order to leave the British South-Africa Company with the agreed net sum of £2m. a nominal expenditure of £3,809,524 had to be incurred, of which £1,809,524 had been simultaneously repaid in tax.

From July 1 last year to Independence royalty receipts had totalled £2,326,000. Since then another £18,840,000 had been received.

Four Caribou and three Beaver aircraft for the Air Force had cost £1,265,000. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had required £403,446 to staff and run Zambia's High Commissions and Embassies.

Increased wages for daily employees in rural areas required a further £600,000, and implemation of the Hadow salary scales cost an extra £1.8m.

"I am by nature an optimist, but I should fail in my duty if I did not take account of the fact that for many more years, until both our production and our transport system are far more diversified, our position must remain to some extent precarious. Much of our export earnings and our Government revenue come from a single source. We all know how suddenly the price of that export can vary as a result of incidents or trends in far-off lands which it is not within our power to control.

"Our President has spoken on many occasions of the disadvantages of being a land-locked country 1,000 miles from the sea. Our exports and imports have to travel this vast distance over rail lines of limited capacity which might in certain circumstances be disrupted or closed to us. Not all the countries on our borders through which these railways run enjoy as stable and secure a political climate as our own".

Recalling the withdrawal of Federal currency earlier this year, Mr. Wina said that more than 94% of outstanding currency had been handed in. "For every old £1 which we redeemed we received £1 6s. 6d. in foreign exchange".

### Appeal to Britain for £20m.

The Government had asked the British Government for £20m. The British Government had made a grant of £2,750,000 towards the ex-Federal short-term debt, a loan of £3 towards Zambia's share of compensation payments to officers designated under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, a grant of £1m. towards the University of Zambia, and offered a further £10m. to be spread over the period 1965-70. The Zambian Government had decided to accept the offer.

Zambia did not like the idea of "tied" aid, but it was realistic to accept that even developed countries had balance-of-payment difficulties which led them to tie their offers of aid to their own exports.

## Opponents Infiltrating U.N.I.P.

MR. SOLOMON KALULU, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources in Zambia, disclosed when opening an agricultural show that the United National Independence Party was being infiltrated by persons antagonistic to it. He said:—

"I end now with a timely warning of a political nature. At this time of national construction unity is vital. This unity can be achieved only by undivided and unvacillating loyalty to the Head of State, who is father of us all, irrespective of our political or religious leanings. The Head of State should be regarded as the symbol of that unity and a rallying point for a national nationalism, and not for tribal, sectional or racial nationalism.

"Some people are joining U.N.I.P. the ruling party, in order to avail themselves of the opportunity to fight against the one-party system from within U.N.I.P. Such people should not be allowed to join the party at all. They are ignorant maniacs, who are confused and fail to know the difference between democracy in Whitehall and a new kind of democracy as practised in Washington, New Delhi, Lagos, Accra, or Lusaka.

"Brothers and sisters, let us pull together as one Zambia with unity and build a Zambia which will be a pride of the generations to come. The soil and its natural resources are our foundations. Let us learn to respect and delight in the labour of our hands as well as the labour of our minds".

# PERSONALIA

MR. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD has joined the board of Alfred Dunhill, Ltd.

DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, accompanied by MR. ONAMA, arrived in Moscow last Thursday.

MR. ABDEL HALEM MOHAMMED, a member of the Supreme Council of Sudan, is in London with his wife, who needs medical treatment.

MR. J. H. MCDOWELL, of New College, and formerly of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has achieved first class honours in *Literae Humaniores* at Oxford.

LORD INCHCAPE has resigned his directorship of Capital and National Trust, Ltd. SIR HUGH MACKAY-TALLACK, managing director of Inchcape & Co., Ltd., has been elected to fill the vacancy.

CANON DAVID JENKINS left London at the week-end to return to Salisbury via Switzerland. While in London he discussed Rhodesian affairs in a B.B.C. news programme and he had talks with M.P.s of all the parties.

MR. A. C. KAYANAN (from the Philippines), MR. H. D. NARGOLWALA (India), and MR. F. SUTHEIM (U.S.A.) have arrived in Zambia as a U.N. Technical Assistance Board mission to advise on urban planning and housing.

MR. MUHAMMAD FA'IQ, head of the Office for African Affairs in the United Arab Republic, is to visit Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia during the next fortnight as a special envoy of PRESIDENT NASSER to discuss Afro-Asian and African conferences.

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. L. PASSAPORTIS, Rhodesia's Army Liaison Officer in London, and MRS. PASSAPORTIS, and GROUP CAPTAIN A. A. G. WILSON, Senior Air Staff Officer of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, were presented to THE QUEEN at last week's Buckingham Palace garden party.

MR. G. E. GILBERT-GREEN, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Rhodesia, who has just concluded a visit to Britain, attended a conference in Cambridge of Commonwealth Royal Agricultural Societies and visited the Royal Agricultural Show and the Great Yorkshire Show.

MR. JOHN BUSHARA, B.Sc., Assistant Secretary for Tourism in Uganda, and PRINCESS RUTH KABAJUMBA, daughter of the OMUKAMA OF BUNYORO, have been married in Hoima Cathedral by the Bishop of Ruwenzori, the RT. REV. ERICK SABIT. The bride is a State registered nurse, who qualified in Britain.

The KING OF BURUNDI arrived back in Bujumburi from Europe at the week-end.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister for External Affairs in Kenya, has led a delegation to Kuwait.

MR. E. K. FUNDARUNDA has succeeded MR. I. B. NKONDE as director of the Zambia Youth Service.

DR. LAUBACH, the adult literacy expert, who first visited Kenya in 1958, has returned for a short visit.

LORD BLAKENHAM, a former chairman of the Conservative Party, and at one time Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has joined the board of S. Pearson and Son, Ltd.

MR. LEES MAYALL, head of chancery in the British Embassy in Addis Ababa, has been appointed Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps in succession to MR. DUGALD MALCOLM.

MR. J. S. R. COLE, Q.C., former Attorney-General and Minister for Law and Order in Tanganyika, has been appointed Reid Professor of Penal Legislation in the University of Dublin, from which he graduated in 1929.

THE REV. HOWARD CHURCH, who was Vicar of St. Mark's, Parklands, Nairobi, from 1949 to 1953, and previously a C.M.S. missionary in Kenya, and MRS. CHURCH will fly to Kenya on Monday for a visit of three months.

MR. AUSTIN OROWE, who at the age of 34 has been appointed principal designate of the Railway Training School of East African Railways and Harbours, is a B.Sc., of Makerere, and a post-graduate student of the University of Birmingham.

CHOU EN-LAI, Prime Minister of Communist China, said at a State banquet in Peking in honour of DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, that the struggle of the peoples of Congo-Leopoldville [meaning the rebels] was in the wider interest of the peoples of Africa.

The four M.P.s. who had visited Uganda as a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation have returned to London. MR. HENRY CLARK led the delegation, whose other members were DR. SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL, MR. R. C. BURTON, and MR. REGINALD FREESON.

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Finance Minister in Kenya, MR. T. J. MBOYA, Minister of Economic Planning, MR. B. R. MCKENZIE, Minister of Agriculture, and MR. J. H. ANGAINE, Minister of Lands and Settlement, are in London for discussions with British Government representatives on land and agricultural matters.

Rhodesians who have recently arrived in London include LIEUT.-COLONEL & MRS. C. G. ARKWRIGHT, MR. & MRS. J. CARR, MR. & MRS. P. COWEN, the REV. & MRS. J. MANOD-WILLIAMS, MR. N. K. NORVALL, MR. A. S. PERKINS, MR. D. T. W. RENWICK, DR. D. H. SAUNDER, MR. L. G. SMITH, MR. A. P. R. STIDOLPH, MR. G. B. THORPE, MR. J. F. TROUNCER, MR. J. D. WATERWORTH and MR. & MRS. D. ZIPPER.

THE RT. HON. MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, and SIR ANDREW COHEN, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, went to Paris last week for a Ministerial meeting of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, that committee being the forum at which Western Powers discuss their policies and problems in regard to aid to under-developed States.

## Mr. Reedman for Lisbon

MR. HARRY REEDMAN, a former Cabinet Minister, will be Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in London from August 1, Mr. Dupont, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, announced on Tuesday.

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## Obituary

### Mr. Geoffrey Beckett

#### Public Service in Northern Rhodesia

MR. GEOFFREY BERNARD BECKETT, C.M.G., whose death in Zambia is reported, had lived in that country for 40 years, and had served as a nominated and elected member of the Legislative Council and afterwards as a Member and Minister in the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Born in Kenley, Surrey, in 1903, he was educated at Felsted School and Reading University, and after studying dairy farming and co-operative marketing in Denmark, went to Northern Rhodesia in 1924 to start ranching and tobacco growing near Choma.

Throughout the last war he served on the Food Production Committee, and was then nominated by the Governor to represent the farming industry in the Legislature. Three years later he was elected unopposed for the South Western electoral area, and in the following year was the first non-official to be appointed a Member (Minister), receiving the portfolio of Agriculture and Natural Resources. He had already served as president of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union.

He came to London in 1948 as one of the three non-official delegates to the talks on constitutional advancement, and in 1949 was again one of the three non-officials attending a London constitutional conference and one of the negotiators with the British South Africa Company on its mineral royalties. He was a delegate to the Federation conferences at the Victoria Falls in 1951 and in London in the next two years. He was made C.M.G. in 1951.

#### Non-Official Leader

Beckett, who always considered himself a farmer rather than a politician, would almost certainly not have gone into public life but for the pressure of his friends. He had refused opportunities of entering the Legislative Council on at least three occasions, but at last, as he once said, "I succumbed". Being thorough in everything he did, he worked hard as a member of the Legislature and later as a Minister, and it was a disappointment to him when in the Northern Rhodesian general election of January 1954 his nomination papers failed to reach the returning officer in time. At that time he was leader of the non-official members. The frustrations of the next few years must have diminished his regret at the technicality which cost him his seat.

He threw himself with renewed vigour not only into farming but into business, serving on the boards of several important companies in both Rhodesias.

He had married in 1933 Miss Phyllis Doreen Mitchell. There were three children of the marriage.

"Geoff" Beckett was a most popular man, for he was genuine, enthusiastic, hospitable, eager for progress, and liberal in all things. Africans trusted him as much as did Europeans.

### Sir John Lockwood

SIR ERIC ASHBY has said in a tribute in *The Times* to SIR JOHN LOCKWOOD, whose death we recently reported:—

"He had a flair for the peculiar diplomacy of the academic world. He was a great builder of bridges between opposing viewpoints. Many times I have heard him break into a controversial discussion just as it was getting difficult with a light and gentle optimism,

as much as to say: 'Of course we differ profoundly on this issue, but, of course, this will not prevent us from finding a solution and reaching agreement.' And then, by putting to the meeting a series of kindly Socratic questions he would often lead his colleagues to unanimity.

"He was remarkably responsive to Africans' aspiration for their universities; he recognized earlier than many of his colleagues the need to work out practical ways to reconcile in African universities relevance to local needs and adherence to an international gold standard of learning.

"Between his first mission to Africa (when he accompanied me on a long visitation to East Africa in 1954) and his last major contribution to African higher education—his plan for a university in Zambia in 1963—his ideas on African education never became hardened and his responses never dulled: to trace the maturing of his views is to receive a lesson in the philosophy of overseas aid in education.

"His powers of judgment and his talents for reconciliation were never more needed in African universities than they are at present; his death is not only a shock to his friends: it takes away one of the architects of the new Commonwealth before his work was finished".

### Major Scarth

MR. EDMUND TEALE writes: "I met Scarth in hospital in Dar es Salaam in 1925 when under treatment for a gun-shot wound in a leg. He told me of an astonishing escape from an elephant. When out shooting small game he was charged by a rogue elephant which seized him in its trunk, whirled him into a swamp, followed in and tried to push him into the mud, actually getting its trunk through his shirt. The elephant then left, and Scarth scrambled out unhurt, but shaken and determined to leave big game alone in future. Later while out after small game he suffered a sting in the eye which lost him the sight of that eye".

CANON JOHN KEITH ADAMS, whose death in Devonshire at the age of 72 was briefly reported last week, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Selwyn College, Cambridge, and Bishop's College, Cheshunt. He went to Northern Rhodesia for the U.M.C.A. in 1924, and for 20 years was priest-in-charge at Mapanza. He then moved to Kitwe, and six years later became rector of Mufulira. Since 1955 heart trouble had made it necessary for him to reduce the strain, and he had taken parish duties while others went on furlough. A few weeks ago he was flown to England, knowing that he had not long to live. He had a great sense of devotion and of humour, and was much loved by Africans and Europeans alike.

MR. STANLEY SHELBORNE TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 90, was for many years a director of companies in the Anglo American Corporation group. After leaving Cambridge University and being called to the Bar in 1901 he went to South Africa to practise. He served with that country's forces in the 1914-18 war in South-West Africa, East Africa, and Palestine, latterly commanding the South African Field Artillery. He took silk in 1919, and later came to London as senior director of the Anglo American Corporation, being especially concerned with the financing and development of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD LEWIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., who has died at the age of 70, was from 1949 to 1952 director-general of the Foreign Office Administration of African territories.

## The Anglo-Rhodesian Society Lord Salisbury Accepts Presidency

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has accepted the office of president of the recently-formed Anglo-Rhodesian Society, which has now new offices at 1 Dover Street, London, W.1., at the junction with Piccadilly (Telephone: Grosvenor 2129).

Brigadier A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, who was elected vice-president at the inaugural meeting, is chairman of an executive committee in process of formation. Mr. John Robinson is the vice-chairman. Mr. T. D. Lardner-Burke, honorary treasurer of the society, and Mr. T. P. Lawler, the secretary, have been appointed to the committee, in which two vacancies are to be filled.

The society's council consists of Lord Colyton, Earl De La Warr, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, General Sir Richard Gale, the Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, Sir Archibald James, Mr. F. S. Joelson, the Hon. C. M. Napier, Brigadier A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, Mr. John Robinson, Lord Wakefield of Kendal, and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P.

The aim of the society is "to provide a channel for the maintenance and expansion of understanding, friendship, contacts, and goodwill between all people of the United Kingdom and Rhodesia, and in particular to spread knowledge of Rhodesia in Britain".

Anyone in sympathy with the purposes of the society is invited to apply for membership.

## Rhodesian Marksmen at Bisley All Commonwealth Records Beaten

THE RHODESIAN MARKSMEN made a clean sweep of the most important team events in the Bisley championships, a feat never previously achieved by any Commonwealth country. They won the Overseas Match, the Mackinnon Trophy, the Kolapore Cup, the Dominion Trophy, and the British Commonwealth Rifle Club Trophy.

Rhodesians won more individual events than any previous Rhodesian team had done, and this despite the cold and wet weather and tricky winds.

Mr. "Mike" Heathcote won the Clement-Smith Challenge Cup and the Saturday Aggregate Challenge Trophy, and fourth in the aggregate was Mr. K. Seager. Dr. G. A. Smith won the Daily Telegraph Trophy, and Mr. Ernest Rosenfelds the Elkington Trophy.

In the Service rifle contests Mr. D. Hollingworth gained the Broad Arrow Challenge Trophy for the rapid aggregate and the Wantage snap shooting contest. In the Queen Mary shoot he was second to a Canadian, and in the Service rifle aggregate third with a score which equalled the previous Bisley best. He took the Donald Smith Cup, and was second in the Commonwealth Rifle Club Championship.

Five other Rhodesians were among the 100 competitors reaching the final for the Queen's Prize.

## More Aid for Developing States

A TWO-DAY MEETING in Paris last week of the Development Assistance Committee of the 14-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development decided to recommend that within three years four-fifths of the official financial assistance to developing countries should be by outright grant or by 25-year loans at interest rates of not more than 3%, with an average interest-free period of seven years. Japan is understood to have been the only member State to express reservations.

## Brigadier Skeen

BRIGADIER ANDREW SKEEN, Rhodesia's new High Commissioner in London, and Mrs. Skeen, arrived in London by air last Thursday. Before leaving Salisbury the High Commissioner said that Rhodesia had much cause for pride in its achievements and that it would be easy for him to make that known. On arrival he told journalists that an urgent duty was to enlighten the British public about Rhodesia. He hoped that he could fit into his appointment quite easily, for he understood Whitehall, having been at the War Office for two years at the end of the last war. His first official call was on Mr. Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary. On Tuesday evening H.M. Government gave a reception at Lancaster House for Brigadier and Mrs. Skeen.

## Mr. Bland's Match

MR. COLIN BLAND, the only Rhodesian cricketer in the visiting South African team, may call the Lord's Test match his own, for by wonderful fielding and throwing he ran out Barrington at 91 when he seemed set for a much larger score and later Parks, on both occasions hitting the wicket. Several English cricket writers have described the first feat as the finest piece of fielding in their experience. In South Africa's second innings Mr. Bland was top scorer with 70. In the first innings he had made 39 runs. Friends say that he can hit the stumps with a long throw from any angle five times out of 10. Cricket correspondents of leading newspapers have described him as the best fielder in the world. His home is in Bulawayo.

## Minister Disavowed

MR. MUNYAGWA NSIBIRA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in Uganda, who had accompanied DR. OBOTE on his visit to Peking, said when the party arrived in Japan that Mr. MAO TSE-TUNG had given the impression that China would receive a Commonwealth mission on Vietnam provided it was not led by the British Prime Minister, who had shown himself to be firmly committed to support of the United States. The Chinese Communist leader would, he thought, accept a mission containing a British member if he was not the chairman. A few days later the Foreign Ministry in Uganda denied the report, stating that Dr. Obote's discussions had touched only on economic matters.

## Why Ambassador Resigned

MR. D. RUBADIRI, who some months ago resigned the post of Malawi Ambassador in the United States, and has since joined the staff of Makerere University College, Uganda, said there recently that he had left the diplomatic service because he disagreed with Dr. Banda's view that the former members of his Cabinet who were dismissed or resigned had wanted to overthrow him. Whatever their limitations or ambitions, those Ministers were not treasonable or murderous. While he retained his strong personal admiration for Dr. Banda, "the authoritarian Government now shaping in Malawi disturbs me". When announcing the resignation Dr. Banda said that Mr. Rubadiri wanted to re-enter the teaching profession because Africa so badly needed such people. He gave no hint of disagreement on policy. The Malawi Congress Party's newspaper has alleged in a leading article that while Mr. Rubadiri represented Malawi in the United States he privately fostered the views and interests of the rebel Ministers. "What he actually says is the kick of a dying horse", Dr. Banda has denied Mr. Rubadiri's statement, saying that he was dismissed.

## Jailed for Refusing to Disclose Rhodesian Journalist Loses Appeal

MR. JOHN PARKER, president of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, and chief sub-editor of the Salisbury *Sunday Mail*, was on Monday committed to prison for refusing to disclose information requested by the police in connexion with inquiries made under the Official Secrets Act. The Appeal Court, upholding a committal order made by a magistrate in April, said that Mr. Parker must go to jail for two days unless before 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday he answered the questions put to him.

Pleading "basic journalistic ethics", he had declined to disclose the source of his information about two documents prepared in January by the Association of Rhodesian Industries and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia on the likely effects of a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia. The documents, then confidential, were published later. An article based on the documents which he prepared for his paper was not published.

Sir Vincent Quenet, presiding in the Appeal Court, referred to the suggestion that information could have been obtained by Mr. Parker only through a breach of the Official Secrets Act by a civil servant who had seen the confidential documents.

### Promises of Secrecy Should Be Qualified

Mr. Justice MacDonald agreed with his two colleagues in their judgment, and added:—

"Under law any pledge of secrecy given by a journalist to an informant must necessarily be subject to the qualification that the journalist will divulge the information if ordered to do so by a court of law.

"Failure by the journalist to make clear to his informant that this limitation on any pledge of secrecy always exists can only give rise so far as the informant is concerned to a quite unwarranted sense of security, and so far as the journalist is concerned to the dilemma of deciding whether to obey the law or to honour a pledge which should never have been given in unqualified terms.

"If the overriding limitation which the law imposes on any pledge of secrecy by journalists is made clear to the informant, there can be no question of a journalist breaking a pledge of secrecy when he subsequently complies with a court's order to answer questions. It may well be that when this course is adopted, information will not always be imparted. The loss on occasion of information should not, however, be regarded as too high a price to pay for compliance with the law."

Mr. Parker, now aged 38, left England for Rhodesia 10 years ago. After the dismissal of his appeal he said that whatever happened he would not reveal the source of his information.

Under Rhodesian law he could be kept in jail indefinitely by successive sentences up to eight days at a time.

## Chinese Journalist Expelled

MR. WANG TA-MING, a correspondent in Kenya of the New China news agency, was expelled last week at 24 hours' notice. The Minister of Defence, Dr. Mungai, said that his presence was contrary to the interests of national security. He had a Chinese diplomatic passport, and travelled widely in Kenya, allegedly in search of news, and was known to be in touch with various dissident groups, including left-wing K.A.N.U. elements. He is understood to have been expelled for his political activities, not his journalistic work. The Nairobi correspondent of the *Sunday Express* telegraphed that he had been the paymaster to groups plotting to overthrow the Government, and that his plans were uncovered during investigations into an abortive attempt to take over the K.A.N.U. headquarters.

## Dr. Banda Denies Newspaper Reports His Own Statement on Rhodesia

COMPLAINING BITTERLY that he had been misquoted by a Rhodesian newspaper on such matters, DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, told his Parliament that it was unrealistic for Africans to ask for British military intervention in Rhodesia, and that a solution of the constitutional problem could come only from discussions between white and black leaders in Rhodesia. He said:—

"Those of you who have seen the *Rhodesia Herald* of July 3 will have read a notorious statement: 'Banda supports Smith on the issue of Conference'. It goes on to say: 'Ian Smith was correct in warning the British Government that any move to call a constitutional conference would be regarded as interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs, the Prime Minister of Malawi, Dr. Banda, said in Salisbury yesterday'.

"This is absolutely a lie. The *Rhodesia Herald* always tell lies against me. This statement is an absolute lie—absolute lie. They even went on to say: 'Dr. Banda told the Press conference that he agreed with Smith'. Of course, I would say the same thing if I was in Mr. Smith's shoes. But they did not quote what I actually said. They quoted all sorts of things which I never said. That I said that I support Smith is an absolute lie. Anything that is quoted as a direct quotation by me is not exactly as I said it at all. They were words put into my mouth which I never said.

"What I did say at Salisbury Airport is what I said at Nairobi Airport and at the Press conference in London and at the Prime Ministers' Conference.

### African Leaders Must Be Realistic

"That in my view it is not realistic on the part of any of the African leaders to ask the British Government to send an army to Rhodesia, suspend the Constitution of Rhodesia, and impose a new one by force by killing the European settlers of Rhodesia.

"I said, to begin with: 'Who are these settlers in Rhodesia? Britons, people of British blood, British birth, British descent. Some came directly from Britain, particularly at the end of the last war. No British Government will give any British Prime Minister power to go to Rhodesia to shoot Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen there. Even if the Prime Minister was given power by Parliament, the majority of people in Rhodesia have brothers, cousins and friends in Britain, in the British Army, the British Air Force, and the British Navy. If any British Prime Minister sent an army there would be a mutiny in that army. They wouldn't fight their own cousins. Therefore I say we African leaders must be realistic, must come down to earth and not live up in the air. The only honest, decent, and sensible thing we can ask the British Government to do on the Rhodesian issue is to call a constitutional conference'.

"I added that at present Smith, Harper, Sithole, Nkomo do not know each other. They have never met. Therefore Britain must get these European and African leaders to get to know each other, to talk, at the constitutional conference table.

"That was what I said at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. I repeated it at the Press conference in London, at the Press conference at Nairobi Airport, at the Press conference in Salisbury and at Chitika Airport."

"When I said 'constitutional conference', a newspaperman said: 'Oh, but only yesterday Mr. Smith said that to call a constitutional conference would be regarded by him as interference in the internal affairs of Rhodesia'. I said: 'Oh yes, I am not surprised at that at all. Mr. Smith is a Prime Minister. Any Prime Minister always resists whatever is said about his Government. Probably if I was in his place I would do the same'.

"But still I maintain that the British Government must call a constitutional conference. Get Mr. Harper and Mr. Smith, Nkomo and Sithole to meet across a constitutional conference table. I know they will not agree at first. Possibly they will even say: 'I do not want to see him'. But in the end they will come to talk.

"In my view the solution to the Rhodesian problem is a constitutional conference and not war. I went further. I said war, shooting war, as a solution to a political problem was bankrupt statesmanship. In my view, the best solution to the problem of Rhodesia was not an army from Britain, was not an army even by the O.A.U. No, but discussion, negotiation, and I even went further and said: 'Even if an army came from Britain and there was no mutiny, and the settlers of Rhodesia were defeated, it would leave bitterness and rancour which would not be good for the country'. That is what I said.

"That is not supporting Smith, is it? That is not saying that I agree with Smith that it would be interference if the British called a constitutional conference, is it? That's what I wanted you, Mr. Speaker, and the whole House and the whole world to know—that this article is a lying article. It puts into my mouth a thing I never said".

## Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. At Loggerheads

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister for External Affairs in Kenya, and chairman of a Special Commission on the Reconciliation of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. set up by the O.A.U. Council of Ministers at its extraordinary meeting in Lagos in mid-June, said in Nairobi last Thursday that six States—Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia—had been charged with the task of helping the two Rhodesian African nationalist parties to establish a united front for the liberation of Rhodesia, and that the commission had sat in Nairobi for the previous three days with representatives of Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.

The imperative need to sink their differences under a united front in the interest of prosecuting the struggle for freedom and independence in Rhodesia had been emphasized to both parties.

"The reaction of Z.A.N.U. to the recommendations for a united front was favourable. Z.A.N.U. stated that it was prepared to discuss with the other party ways and means of establishing the required united action. To our disappointment Z.A.P.U. refused to meet the other party.

"In view of the above mixed reception of the special commission's recommendations, it was considered wise to give the two parties up to August 15 to attempt to reach an agreement amongst themselves for the establishment of a united front.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia—members of the special commission—have been requested to stand by and give every assistance to the two parties to reach such an agreement for the establishment of a united front if the two parties ask for such help.

"If no agreement is reached for the establishment of a united front by August 15 the special commission, taking into account also the report of the Liberation Committee, which meets on August 2, will submit a report of its recommendations to the Council of Ministers which is due to be held in Accra, Ghana, at the end of August".

The secretary-general of O.A.U., Mr. Diallo Telli, said in Dar es Salaam next day that if reconciliation between the two parties was not achieved, O.A.U. would have to act firmly to find a settlement for the Rhodesian problem.

Lusaka Radio reported that Z.A.N.U. had cabled to the commission that unity could never be under Mr. Nkomo's leadership. Z.A.P.U., describing the telegram as blackmail, replied that unity could be achieved only if Z.A.N.U. members joined Z.A.P.U.

Z.A.N.U.'s representative in Malawi said that the other party was determined to sabotage any endeavour towards unity in Zimbabwe. He recalled that some months ago Z.A.P.U. representatives in Lusaka had refused to sit at the same table as those of Z.A.N.U.

## Russian Radio for Somalia

A 50KW. RADIO STATION near Mogadishu as a gift from the Soviet Union was last week transferred to the Somali Republic. It has cost about £425,000, having been built in two years by 40 Russian technicians and some 800 Somali workers. The Minister who received the gift said that the Somali voice would now be heard throughout the whole world.

## Mr. Tshombe Speaks on Rhodesia Wants "Free Democratic Elections"

MR. TSHOMBE has demanded "free democratic elections" in Rhodesia.

The Committee for African Refugees of the Organization of African Unity met earlier in the month in Leopoldville, and Mr. Tshombe said, *inter alia*, at a dinner given in their honour:—

"The Organization of African Unity has defined its main principles as the achievement of African unity, respect for national sovereignty, and non-interference in the internal affairs of member States. The African policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has remained constant to the line drawn at the Addis Ababa conference of O.A.U.

"The dynamics of our African policy consist of the improvement and development of those bonds of friendship which link us to the other States of this continent. In spite of temporary quarrels which have placed us in opposition to some countries, our hand remains extended and our frank and loyal collaboration is assured to all.

"Our Government recognizes the importance of unity in Africa's struggle to destroy colonialism and its after-effects. The unity of Africa is the only guarantee of its real, effective, and complete independence. It is the guarantee of a deep and rapid development of the continent and of each African State. United Africa could not be a compound of States with different judicial statutes. That is why the free African countries will not tolerate the slavery into which colonialism is putting our brothers.

### Liberty Indivisible

"Liberty is indivisible. Independence cannot bear the yoke of servitude. Our independence and liberty are threatened by the persistence on the continent of neo-colonialist forces. Our position in the heart of Africa gives us a decisive rôle in the fight for liberation. We have assured and continue to assure the Angolan revolution of our full support. The Congolese people will not tolerate the presence of this sort of colonialism.

"In this spirit we demand free democratic elections in Rhodesia, recognition of the rights of the African in South Africa, and independence of the territories still under Portuguese domination.

"Africa's struggle for emancipation has produced grave problems—assistance in nationalist movements, unification of the struggle of various countries for liberation, the supplying of food, the problems of refugees, etc.

"This last problem brings you to our capital. The Congolese Government and people have granted generous hospitality to their African brothers who have chosen our republic as a place of refuge. Our Government intends to put the problem of the refugees not in political terms but in purely humanitarian terms. We do not intend to make our country a base of subversion for foreign Governments. Our country will be sanctuary for all who ask for neutral hospitality."

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo believes in the supreme necessity of peaceful co-existence and positive co-operation between different political regimes. We think that this principle alone constitutes a solid basis for harmonious and fraternal connexions between States of the African community. Africa wishes to show the world an example of the power of speech and tolerance. In this the African continent will contribute to the safeguard of peace in Africa and the world, as well as to the reinforcement of the bonds of friendship between its peoples".

Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Congo were among the 10 African States represented at the conference.

## Anti-Colonial Committee

THE COST of the recent visits to Lusaka, Dar es Salaam, and Addis Ababa of the Special Committee on Colonialism of the United Nations is estimated at \$109,000. When Mr. Biggs-Davison asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons to move for the suspension of further foreign tours by the committee as a measure of economy, the reply was that H.M. Government "do not consider that this would serve any useful purpose". The British representative at the U.N. had, however, voted against the tour because of the expense involved.

## Drinking by Civil Servants Warning by Civil Service Head

MR. D. N. NDEGWA, Permanent Secretary in the office of the President of Kenya, and Head of the Civil Service, has again drawn attention to excessive drinking among its members.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Senior Civil Servants' Association, he emphasized that the sporting and social arrangements of the past had fallen into disuse, and continued:—

"Therefore most of your members have nothing to do after work but to go to beer drinking bars, with a consequence that there are developing physical imbalances. These are bad symptoms in a society dedicated to hard work.

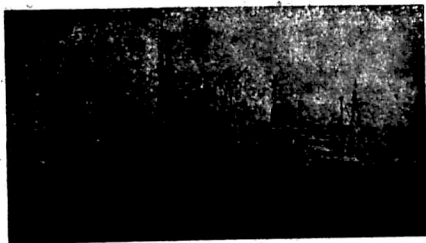
"It would be a fine gesture for civil servants to offer to devote a portion of their leave for training to improve their skills and efficiency. It is in the interest of an efficient civil service to remove officers who have proved inefficient and ineffective at their posts. Such deadwood do not only block the efficient working of the machine as a whole but are a serious liability to the public. I am assured that we will have your support in this respect".

## £365,000 for Compassionate Cases

H.M. GOVERNMENT has decided to provide £365,000 to enable the Government of Kenya to purchase the properties of 28 British farmers in that country who qualify for treatment as compassionate cases. Another 30 cases are still under consideration, but about 100 applications for compassionate treatment are to be told that they do not meet the criteria.

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## Tanzania Proscribes the Watch Tower Society's Activities Now Intolerable

A GOVERNMENT NOTICE issued in Tanzania states: "The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, which has been in existence in Tanzania for many years, has never been registered as a society under the Societies Ordinance, nor has it been exempted from registration by the registrar of societies. Thus legally speaking the existence of the society has always been unlawful.

"Since pre-independence times European or African missionaries belonging to this society have been regarded as prohibited immigrants because of the fact that the activities of the society in the United Republic have been incompatible with the maintenance of peace, order, and good government.

"Since Tanganyika's independence the activities of the society have been closely watched, and it has been noticed that the society's activities have become so intolerable that Government now has found it necessary to regard the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society as unlawful under paragraph 4 of the Schedule made under Section 2 (a) of the Societies Ordinance. Any persons now found participating in the society's activity will be liable to prosecution".

## Black Marketing

MR. PAUL NGEI, Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing in Kenya, has appealed to the public to stamp out the black marketing of produce. The tenets of African Socialism, he said, guide Government policy and make no allowances for black marketing, which must therefore be rejected by every citizen.

## E.A.C.S.O.

PRESIDENT NYERERE said recently when laying the foundation-stone in Dar es Salaam for a £250,000 seven-storey building for the Tanzanian regional headquarters of the East African Common Services Organization that the occasion should refute rumours that E.A.C.S.O. was about to break up. The building should be completed within 15 months.

## Kenya's Killed by Kenya Police

MR. KHALIF, M.P. for Wajir, said last week in the Kenya Parliament that seven loyal Somalis in the Northern Frontier District had been killed by the General Service Unit of the Kenya police. Mr. Amin, seconder of his motion, stated that the people killed had been taken away from a mosque, and that among them was a woman. In his reply Dr. Mungai, the Defence Minister, congratulated the G.S.U. on its good work in defending loyal Somalis from brigands, who, he said, were being helped by some people in the province who pretended to be loyal Kenyans. The Government would deal with such folk.

## Another Deportation

MR. HOSEA JAFFE, a white teacher born in South Africa, was on Monday ordered to leave Kenya within 24 hours because "his activities in Kenya and his writings overseas have been of a subversive nature". When he was transferred in January to the Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, from the Prince of Wales School, the African general secretary of the Kenya National Union of Teachers said that the move was victimization for Mr. Jaffe's public stand against apartheid in South Africa. At the Prince of Wales School he had suggested that "colonialist" names given to school houses should be dropped, and that one house might be named after Dedan Kimathi, a Kikuyu executed for his crimes during the Mau Mau rebellion. Mr. Jaffe has a Coloured wife and family.

## Ultimatum to Sudan Rebels

REBELS in the southern provinces of the Sudan have been told in local language, Swahili and English broadcasts from Radio Omdurman that if they lay down their arms by August 5 they will escape punishment for anything done in the past. After next Thursday rebels who have not surrendered to the military "will be ruthlessly pursued by the armed forces until law and order finally prevail".

The broadcasts state that the Sudanese Government has "acquired highly serious information revealing imperialist intervention in the south, and a connexion between one of the southern Political Parties and the terrorists organization".

Normal administration has almost ceased in the south, where no hospitals, clinics, or schools are now open. Reports from Khartoum suggest that all doctors and nurses previously posted to the south have left and have refused Government appeals to return.

The Khartoum newspaper *Vigilant*, established to represent southern opinion, was ordered to suspend publication committed it had published detailed reports of atrocities committed against civilians by the army. It stated that in Juba on July 8 and 9 there had been about 1,400 casualties and that July 8 and 9 there had been about 1,400 casualties and that July 8 and 9 there had been about 1,400 casualties — referring to that incident as "a Sudanese Sharpeville". A leading article asserted that the "massacre at Juba" was part and parcel of a plan to depopulate the south.

After a Government statement had admitted that 49 people had been killed at Wau, but described them as mutineers, *Vigilant* listed their names and declared that all were southerners in Government service, one being Dr. Akol, a provincial veterinary officer, and other teachers and clerks. *Vigilant* suggested that the army was looking for educated southerners as its first victims. A few hours later the paper was proscribed.

Insurgents are known to be in possession of substantial quantities of arms and ammunition flown to Juba some time ago for distribution to Congolese rebels.

Mr. Ahmad el-Mahdi, Minister of the Interior, said last week that the Sudan condemned the supply of weapons to the Congolese, and that the influx of large numbers of refugees from the Congo was affecting the security of the Sudan by reason of their contacts with Sudanese outlaws.

## News Brevities

A Chargé d'Affaires for Chile is shortly due in Ethiopia. The first Kenya African pilots have joined the Beaver squadron of the Kenya Air Force.

Rhodesia is to receive 52.55% of the residual assets of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Zambia 29.31% and Malawi 18.14%.

The 3rd Bn. The Parachute Regiment will shortly fly to Kenya for exercises with units of the Kenya Army lasting from August 3 to 27.

All the 11 U.N.I.P. candidates for Kasama Management Board have been returned unopposed. Two were Europeans, and one an African woman.

The first congress of the Rhodesian Front since Mr. Smith became Prime Minister 15 months ago is to be held in Salisbury on Saturday of next week, August 7.

For the first time since independence, a three-line whip has been issued to Government M.P.s. in Zambia — in connexion with a minor amendment of the Constitution, which, however, requires a two-thirds majority.

The Rhodesian Government's final estimate of the current flue-cured tobacco crop is between 240m. and 248m. lb. from 226,000 acres planted. The original estimate was from 240m. to 260m. lb. The figures include between 15m. and 16m. lb. expected from growers in Zambia.

A Sudan Government statement broadcast from Khartoum has described its foreign policy as based on the elimination of imperialism, which consequently requires support for liberation movements in Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa. Sudan territory must, however, not be used as a base for hostile activities against independent countries.

Resettlement of about 10,000 refugees from Mozambique at Rutumba, near Lindi, has been agreed between the Tanzanian Government, the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Association, and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees. About £600,000 is likely to be spent in the next three years, much of it on clearing thick tropical forest so that each refugee family may get a smallholding of at least three acres.

Heavy rain in many farming areas has come in Kenya just in time to save second sowings and some first plantings. Zambia's first match factory, to be established by Lonrho, Ltd., in Kitwe, will trade as the African Match Co., Ltd.

Two Zambian Air Force transport aircraft manned by Europeans left Dar es Salaam on Friday with about six tons of ammunition supplied by Britain for the forces in Zambia.

During the 19th week of Salisbury auctions nearly 6.5m. lb. of leaf were sold for £887,000, an average of 32.87d., bringing sales thus far to 161,795,000lb., worth £23,894,000, an average of 35.44d.

The Benguela Railway Company carried 5,758 tons of cargo from Lobito to Zambia in the first six months of this year, almost as much as during the whole of 1964, when the total was 5,951 tons.

At last week's annual meeting of the British Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., the chairman, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, said that passenger business with East Africa was disappointing, and that it was evident that there could be no expectation of resurgence of sea travel between East Africa and the United Kingdom.

East African Airways Corporation should have a part-time chairman to preside over the policy-making deliberations of the board and a general manager exclusively responsible for implementing agreed policies, the Wheatcroft Commission has recommended. It considers that it is no longer appropriate for B.O.A.C. to be represented on the E.A.A. board.

Sentences of 10 years' imprisonment were passed last week on two former members of the crew of the CAPE TOWN who were found guilty of stealing gold bullion worth £100,000 while the ship was at sea. The judge said that a grave crime had been astutely planned and audaciously executed, and that statements to the police made by the accused constituted admissions of guilt.

### Failure of Assurance Company

African Assurance and Provident Corporation, Ltd., a Zambian company associated with Provident Assurance Corporation of Africa, Ltd., which went into liquidation two years ago, has had its registration terminated, and the agent in Salisbury of the Zambian Finance Minister has said that the collapse of the company will cause substantial losses to more than 1,000 Rhodesian Africans.

An African woman and 26 men accused of forcibly entering the Nairobi headquarters of the Kenya African National Union have been remanded in custody until August 5, the Attorney-General having opposed bail because he believed they might "organize themselves with others and bring that about chaos". The magistrate, an Asian, thought it most likely that persons who had tried to gain power would try again.

An order to wind up Highlands Fruit Farms (Inyanga) (Pvt.), Ltd., the largest fruit growing enterprise in Rhodesia, was recently made in the High Court in Salisbury. The order was sought by the company, which owed creditors more than £70,000, including a Government-guaranteed bank loan of £25,000 and an overdraft of £13,000. Fixed assets valued at more than £90,000 had been mortgaged or hypothecated to the Government and the bank.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., report copper sales in the year to March 31 at 253,743 long tons, against 199,882 in the previous year, and operating profits at £22.1m. (£20.3m.). Taxation, however, is up by almost £2m. to £11,170,000, so that profit after tax was slightly lower at £11,014,000 (£11,284,000). Net dividends again total 6s. 9d., requiring £10.8m. Bancroft Mines, Ltd., became a subsidiary last September. Between that date and March 31 there was a loss of £1.1m.

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., reports profits after tax to March 31 at £217,614, compared with £100,634 in the previous year. Included in the total are repayments of £79,556 from Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., of which RhoKat owns 98.6% of the equity, but whose results are not taken into the consolidated figures. Geita's working profit was £5,598 (£7,239). Rhodesia-Katanga shareholders have received dividends and bonus totalling 20%. The carry-forward is £865,780 (£777,842).

## Challenge to Tobacco Growers

MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia, told the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Aromatic Tobacco Growers' Association that a £3m. export order was on their doorstep if they grew oriental leaf. About 4m. lb. a year would have to be produced to enable Rhodesia to break into the big markets, and thereafter the crop would need to rise by 2m. lb. a year up to the 10m. lb. mark. In Rhodesian conditions about 1,000 lb. of leaf per acre should be obtainable, which at 30d. per lb. would bring a gross return of £125 and a profit of between £35 and £50 an acre. American and European Economic Community countries now buy more than 230m. lb. of oriental tobacco annually from Greece and Turkey.



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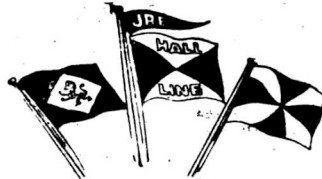
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† RUYSDAEL		Aug. 11	Aug. 16	Aug. 24
§ BARRISTER		Aug. 25	Aug. 30	Sept. 7

\* If inducement. † also calls PORT SUDAN, ASSAB, DJIBOUTI and ADEN (omits ZANZIBAR).  
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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President Kenyatta Fails to Help Mr. Odinga

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**KENYA'S VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Odinga** had negligible support for the vice-chairmanship of the Kenya African National Union, the only political party in the country, which at its recent election of officers confirmed Mzee Kenyatta as its president but emphatically rejected as the party vice-chairman the man whom the leader had nominated Vice-President of the Republic. So the person second in Kenya's order of precedence has suffered a significant and humiliating defeat at the hands of his associates at a time of special importance to him. So strongly does the tide of feeling against Mr. Odinga now run that no more than six votes were cast in his favour, compared with seventy-five for Mr. Ronald Ngala, who until a few months ago led the opposing Kenya African Democratic Party. When Mr. Ngala decided to join K.A.N.U., announced that his following in the National Assembly unanimously approved that course, and led them across the floor of the House, it was clear that he would become increasingly influential in the public life of Kenya, but few people, if any, can then have thought that he would soon be propelled by popular choice to the second office in the hierarchy of the party which he had previously resisted zealously, persuasively, and creditably.

**Mr. Odinga Repulsed.**

His spectacular elevation is, of course, a direct result of the damage done to the public image of Mr. Odinga, whose Communist connexions and pro-Communist statements and activities have become increasingly suspect in the Government, the party, and the country in general. For several years he seemed indifferent and immune to criticism, but he hazarded his luck too frequently and recklessly, and in May, after it had been officially notified that he would lead the Kenya delega-

**Isolated by Party Which He Financed.**

tion to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in the following month, he was suddenly and unceremoniously replaced by Mr. Murumbi, without even the customary excuse of temporary indisposition. Some of his Cabinet colleagues had openly criticized him for an affirmation in his constituency that "Communism is food to me"; a motion for his dismissal as Vice-President of the Republic was tabled in the Kenya Parliament; attacks were launched on some of his closest *protégés* and interests; and scarcely anyone stood forth to defend him. His isolation was starkly revealed. Now he has been contemptuously rejected by a party which owes him a great debt for the finance which he obtained personally from Communist sources and made available to K.A.N.U. for the crucial general election which it might otherwise not have won.

President Kenyatta and other senior members of the inner councils of K.A.N.U. cannot have been taken by surprise by what is tantamount to a vote of no confidence. Indeed, without their approval Mr. Ngala's candidature would have stood no chance. Equally evidently, Mr. Odinga would not have been displaced if Mzee Kenyatta had willed otherwise. He must have indicated that he had no objection to another rebuff for the Vice-President of the State, and was content to see him deprived of the second office in the party. The President's advertised anger when an arms convoy from Tanzania was recently intercepted in Nyanza, Mr. Odinga's stamping-ground; the police and military raid on Mr. Odinga's ministerial building in Nairobi at dead of night, ostensibly to remove office files to other premises, but, in the opinion of everyone, to search for arms; Mr. Odinga's dismissal as Kenya's chief spokesman at the Commonwealth Conference; and the closure of the Lumumba Insti-

**Decision Is That Of Mzee Kenyatta.**

tion to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in the following month, he was suddenly and unceremoniously replaced by Mr. Murumbi, without even the customary excuse of temporary indisposition. Some of his Cabinet colleagues had openly criticized him for an affirmation in his constituency that "Communism is food to me"; a motion for his dismissal as Vice-President of the Republic was tabled in the Kenya Parliament; attacks were launched on some of his closest *protégés* and interests; and scarcely anyone stood forth to defend him. His isolation was starkly revealed. Now he has been contemptuously rejected by a party which owes him a great debt for the finance which he obtained personally from Communist sources and made available to K.A.N.U. for the crucial general election which it might otherwise not have won.

tute, established by Russian money as an ideological centre for the indoctrination of K.A.N.U. officials and others—these and other events had shown that Mzee Kenyatta had determined to reduce the influence and status of the colleagues who initiated the campaign for his release and re-entry into public life. Gratitude for that and other services has evidently run out. Mr. Odinga's rehabilitation is unlikely, for, as the voting showed, most of his previous supporters have jumped on the other band-waggon. As money has become

obtainable from many other sources, the K.A.N.U. leaders have ceased to regard him as almost their only affluent paymaster. To deduce, as some commentators have done, that Mr. Ngala is the ordained successor to the Presidency, is however naïve. That he should stem from a small coastal tribe, not from the Kikuyu, is an almost insuperable obstacle; and, as he well knows, there are able, experienced, and very ambitious and determined Ministers between that obstacle and State House.

## Notes By The Way

### Harsh Judgment

CANON MAX WARREN, who has been particularly concerned with the affairs of African and Asian countries, acknowledges in a letter which is quoted on another page "the devoted service of many a Government official, trader, and missionary" in the newly-independent Commonwealth nations, but surprisingly adds that "they were the exceptions", and that the people of those territories were "pushed around without much concern for their interests". From the East and Central African standpoint both statements are less than fair, and especially unfortunate as the widely publicized judgment of a leading Church of England writer—to whom I have sent a copy of the issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA containing the address recently delivered in London by Canon David Jenkins, director of Church public relations in Rhodesia.

### A Better Assessment

HIS ASSESSMENT seems to me the more judicious. Summarizing the Rhodesian situation, Canon Jenkins said: "The descendants of the white settlers and the descendants of the various black settlers took a long time to stop being settlers and become Rhodesians together. Many are still very slow to put into practice what they know in their hearts to be the right way of life. Yet we in Rhodesia have always been committed to an essentially Christian solution to the problem of race. Alone in Africa's turbulent continent, Rhodesia has stood for unity and reconciliation, while all around us stand for division... It will be sad indeed if this great experiment in human relations in the laboratory of Africa is made to fail through the sinfulness common to all mankind. It could be made to fail by those who urge us to move on too quickly. It could fail because of those who are fired by slogans and catch-phrases rather than ideals and principles... The foundations of a Christian country have been solidly laid. We don't practise what we preach—who does, unless their standards are too low?—but we try to do our best. Our attainment of Christian ideals is no higher, and perhaps no lower, than with Christians anywhere".

### Generations of Service

FOR ALL THEIR FAULTS of omission and commission, the British men and women who have worked in the territories between the Nile and the Limpopo during

the past three-quarters of a century have in general shown qualities at least as good as the average in the country of their birth; and I have no doubt that that is a serious understatement. A high proportion of them would never have gone to Africa if they had not been persons of strong character with unusual determination and sense of service. Possession of such qualities was the rule rather than the exception, especially in the pioneer and post-pioneer periods; and in an age in which it is fashionable to decry devotion (in every meaning of the word), principles, standards, and even the historical facts, there surely rests upon religious spokesmen an especial obligation not thoughtlessly to endorse popular prejudices.

### British Investments

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has been told by one of the Ministers of State at the Board of Trade that at the end of 1962 the book value of British private direct investments (excluding oil, insurance, and banking) in British and former British territories in Africa included the following: Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi, £108m.; Kenya £20m.; Tanzania, £2m.; and "Uganda, and investment in Commonwealth countries in East Africa not allocated to particular countries", £30m. That information is, I suggest, worse than useless. It is astonishing that no separate estimate should have been given for Uganda, that the Kenya figure should be the absurd underestimate of £20m., and that the sum of £2m. should be suggested for Tanzania. One British group alone has sisal and tea estates in that country with a net book value of over £6.7m. For the three components of the late Central African Federation £108m. is likewise ridiculous. Though the official statistics are so manifestly unreliable, not one M.P. queried them.

### Wildlife

WILL SOMEONE EXPLAIN to me why it has become fashionable in East Africa to write of "wildlife", not of "wild life"? Kenya, which may have been the first of the territories to adopt this unattractive debasement from America, has a Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife. Not even from that land of eccentricity, however, have I seen "wildgame", "wildbeast", or "wildman". If such deformities are rightly rejected, why should "wildlife" be accepted? Rhodesia, of course, sticks to "wild life": it has a Department of Wild Life Conservation.

# Did H.M. Government Overlook Its Dispatch of Dec. 10, 1963?

## Document Which Clearly Authorizes Action Now Taken by Rhodesia

THE OBJECTION of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to the appointment of a diplomatic representative in Lisbon by the Government of Rhodesia was brushed aside in the Rhodesian Parliament last week by Mr. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Minister of External Affairs, who quoted official correspondence which, he emphasized, gives unquestioned authority for the step taken by the Rhodesian Cabinet.

Three days later a spokesman for the Portuguese Government said: "Portugal has accepted the appointment of a Rhodesian representative in Lisbon with the knowledge of the British Government".

By 1957, Mr. Dupont recalled in his speech in Parliament, the Federation had representatives on the diplomatic staffs of the British Embassies in Washington and Lisbon. H.M. Government "then obviously came to the conclusion that the Federation had progressed to maturity to such an extent that it was able in certain circumstances to stand on its own and have its own representatives free of the British Government. In April 1957 the British Government gave an entrustment to that effect to the Federal Government in Dispatch 23.

"Then, by a message as recently as December 10, 1963, from the then Secretary for Commonwealth Relations to the then Prime Minister of Rhodesia the following statement was made:

### Federal Entrustment Extended to Rhodesia

"I can now confirm that it is the intention of H.M. Government that the powers to be entrusted to Southern Rhodesia in this sphere should be the same in scope as those presently exercised by the Federal Government. For so long as the present constitutional relationship between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia continues, the exercise of these powers will, of course, be subject to the ultimate responsibility of H.M. Government for the external affairs of Southern Rhodesia."

"In practical terms this means that, as in the case of the Federal entrustments, it will be open to Southern Rhodesia to exercise these powers in conformity with the policies of H.M. Government and after the appropriate consultations. The letter goes on:

"For this purpose it will clearly be necessary to make some adaptations to the series of dispatches which were addressed to the Federal Government and which reflect the modifications made from time to time to the Federal entrustments over a period of years. I would like to take this opportunity of consolidating, in consultation with you, the contents of these documents in a more logical and up-to-date form, and work on the necessary drafting will be put in hand at once". That was on December 10, 1963.

"The position from that was quite clearly that Rhodesia was to have the same external powers—I again quote 'the same in scope'—as the Federation.

"Those powers were outlined in Dispatch 23. The main paragraph, No. 3, starts off rather significantly, as it clearly shows that the Federal powers were to be increased. The actual phrase used at the beginning of

paragraph 3 is as follows: 'H.M. Government have always envisaged the progressive'—I emphasize that word 'progressive'—'entrustment of external affairs to the Federal Government. Accordingly I have the honour to inform you of the following additional'—I emphasize 'additional'—'entrustments'.

"Paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 3, then recites that the United Kingdom welcomed the appointment of representatives on its Embassy staffs in Washington and Lisbon and states that this practice could be extended to other countries.

### Allegation to Inform, Not Consult

"The main increase is contained in sub-paragraph 4, which I quote in full: 'It is already open to the Federal Government under the terms of Dispatch No. 5 of 1953 to appoint non-diplomatic representatives in certain foreign countries. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom are ultimately responsible for the international relations of the Federation, and, therefore for its diplomatic representation in foreign countries. But—and this is a most important word—but the Federation will in future be free, in so far as this is not already the case, to appoint diplomatic agents, or consular or trade representatives, in countries which are willing to receive them, to deal with matters within the competence of the Federation and may receive such agents or representatives from other countries'.

"Then, finally, paragraph 4: 'H.M. Government in the United Kingdom understand that the Federal Government will keep them informed of the initiation and progress of negotiations with foreign countries and international organizations referred to in the previous paragraph in order that they may be in a position to advise, where necessary, on the international aspects'.

"To me it is clear beyond any possible doubt that this means that whereas previously ultimate responsibility for its diplomatic representation in foreign countries rested with the United Kingdom, the Federation had reached such a state of maturity that 'in future' it was free to appoint diplomatic agents or consular or trade representatives in countries willing to receive them provided the United Kingdom was kept informed so that they may be in a position to advise on international aspects.

### No Question of Permission

"There was no question of consultation. That did not arise. There was no question of permission being granted—merely information in order to give Britain the opportunity of advising on the international implications.

"To place any other interpretation of this makes a nonsense of the whole dispatch. If the Federal—and now the Rhodesian Government under the letter to which I referred—had no power to appoint these diplomatic agents, and it is significant they are differentiated from other consular and the trade attaches on British Embassy staffs, what is the point of paragraph 4, which required that the United Kingdom should be informed of the negotiations so that they could advise on the international implications?

"Further, I should point out that these terms have already been implemented. While the Union of South Africa, as it then was, was a member of the Commonwealth, we were represented by a High Commissioner. Immediately she left the Commonwealth, pursuant to this document, and because she was willing to receive it, we appointed an accredited diplomatic representative to Pretoria, completely independent of the British Embassy there. Subsequent to the letter I have quoted negotiations between the British Government and our Government have taken place in order, to quote the letter, 'to consolidate the entrustment clauses'. These negotiations are still proceeding.

"I am sure it is not the British Government's intention in any way to limit or detract from the entrustment already enjoyed by Rhodesia, nor is it their intention, I am quite sure, not to fulfil the pledges and undertaking given by the former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations either in the letter or the spirit.

"Relying on this undertaking, the Rhodesian Government has faithfully proceeded on the lines of Dispatch 23, and pursuant thereto have entered into negotiations with the Government of Portugal for the establishment of diplomatic relations. We have faithfully observed paragraph 4 of this dispatch and informed the British Government of the initiation and progress of these negotiations.

"I am very happy to inform the House that the Portuguese

\*This Parliamentary statement of Mr. Dupont, though obviously of great importance in connexion with a subject to which all leading United Kingdom newspapers have given prominence, has not been reported by a single London daily or weekly newspaper.

Government have warmly welcomed this suggestion and have expressed their willingness to receive our representative.

I was surprised therefore to read of the answer given by Lord Taylor in the House of Lords, which at first glance, if correctly reported, would appear to deny us a right previously enjoyed and freely granted. I hope I am mistaken in this. In any event I fail to see any great difficulty.

A precedent has been set, although I believe it is held in some quarters that this was a special case in view of South Africa's previous membership of the Commonwealth.

I maintain it is absolutely essential that we have the closest possible relations with our neighbours in Africa, and just as South Africa is a neighbour, so is Portugal by reason of the Overseas Provinces in Africa to the west and east of us. Surely in these circumstances there can be no possible objection by Britain to a similar representation in each case.

The status of such representation is still the subject of further discussion, but meantime I have to announce the appointment of Mr. Harry Reedman as our representative in Lisbon as from August 1 next.

## Possible Solutions of Rhodesian Problem Frankly Examined

Mr. Ian Smith and Mr. Bottomley on Minister's Visit

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, told journalists in Salisbury on Friday that specific proposals for independence had been put to Britain, which must make the next move. They did not differ from those put to the Commonwealth Secretary when he was in Rhodesia four months earlier, and the Rhodesian Government had not shifted its position.

He told Parliament that in his talks with Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, "we have made more progress than ever before." Since negotiations were confidential, details could not be disclosed.

In an interview with the editor of the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*, Mr. Smith said: "We are trying desperately to negotiate; but if we cannot negotiate there is only one other way to obtain independence — to take matters into our own hands, by whatever name you wish to call it". It had been made quite clear to the British Government that the Rhodesian Government saw independence as the only solution to the problem.

### Both Sides Want Solution

"One of the things in our favour at the moment, I think, is that the British Government also believe that a solution to this problem is desirable. A year or so ago their attitude was: 'What are you chaps worried about? Why don't you coast along for five or 10 years? You have virtual independence'. That was rather exasperating to us. I think they now concur with us that a decision must be reached.

"I think we are a bit of a hot potato to them. They are attacked over Rhodesia at the United Nations and at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. As long as they deny us independence they must accept responsibility".

While it would be unwise to set a time limit for the negotiations, a decision was reasonably urgent. But one had to be fair and allow the British Government a reasonable time.

Once Rhodesians had control in their own hands and were satisfied that the European would get a square deal, they would be more ready to give the African his square deal.

Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, gave the House of Commons a report on Friday on the visit to Rhodesia of Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, saying: —

"After the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting the Prime Minister informed the House of our intention to go forward with the negotiations which were begun last February by the Lord Chancellor and myself, and which had subsequently been continued by correspondence and in discussions between Mr. Smith and the British High Commissioner in Salisbury. Mr. Smith also suggested, following the general election in Rhodesia, that the discussions should be resumed at Ministerial level, and it was agreed that my hon. friend should visit Rhodesia for the purpose of further and fuller exploration of the possibilities of a settlement.

"During the course of a week's stay he had four meetings with Mr. Smith, in which possible constitutional solutions have been frankly examined without commitment on the part of either Government. It was, of course, understood that the content of the talks should remain confidential.

"My hon. friend took the opportunity of meeting and talking to many people from all walks of life and of all shades of opinion in Rhodesia. He has made his report to the Prime Minister and myself. We shall study it carefully. The House will understand that I cannot go further than that at the moment".

Mr. Sandys: "The Prime Minister of Rhodesia is reported to have said that he put specific proposals to H.M. Government and that the ball is now in the British Government's court. Would the rt. hon. gentleman confirm whether or not that is the position?"

### Suggestions Made by Both Governments

Mr. Bottomley: "Constitutional solutions have been frankly examined, and it is true that suggestions have been made on both sides. I do not think that it would be useful to disclose in public, while these confidential talks are continuing, what has been said".

Mr. Grimond: "Would the Secretary of State take this opportunity of reiterating the pledges given by the former Government and the present Government that there will be no major constitutional change without the full consent of the majority of the people of Rhodesia? Would he also assure the House that H.M. Government will not depart in any way from the pledges given against giving independence to Rhodesia without the full consent of the people during the coming Recess?"

Mr. Bottomley: "It has been said time and again that we will not transfer power to Rhodesia except on the basis acceptable to the people as a whole. It is clearly understood that it is not possible to make any constitutional changes in Rhodesia without the authority of this Parliament".

Sir G. de Freitas: "Would my rt. hon. friend tell us of the meetings which the Minister of State had with representatives of the African nationalists?"

Mr. Bottomley: "My hon. friend had talks with representatives of the African nationalists, both those who belong to the party of which the Rev. Sithole is the leader and also the party led by Joshua Nkomo. He also met members of the United People's Party, which is now the official Opposition party and is made up of African, European, and Asian members. In addition, he met industrial, trade union, banking and religious representatives".

Mr. Braine: "May I ask the Commonwealth Secretary two questions? Did his hon. friend meet representatives of the chiefs? Can he say whether it is the intention of H.M. Government to call for any changes in the 1961 Constitution as a condition for independence?"

Mr. Bottomley: "It is well known that I met the chiefs at the *indaba* when I was there in February, and quite recently when they were in London I had an opportunity of meeting them. I am well informed as to the views of the chiefs about the transference of power to Rhodesia.

"With regard to the 1961 Constitution, the considerations which guide the Government — I have said this before, and am glad to have the opportunity of repeating it — are to provide guarantees that future constitutional development should conform to the principle of unimpeded progress to majority rule together with an immediate improvement in the political status of the African population and progressive elimination of racial discrimination".

Mr. Ennals: "Is my hon. friend aware that we on this side welcome the initiative that was taken and the assurances which have been given this morning concerning the principles

(Continued on page 772)

# Mr. Odinga Rejected As Vice-Chairman of K.A.N.U.

## New Land Development Policy of Kenya Government

**MR. OGINGA ODINGA**, Vice-President of Kenya, has lost the vice-chairmanship of the Kenya African National Union, the Government party. He received only six votes—against 75 cast for Mr. Ronald Ngala, who was president of the rival Kenya African Democratic Party until he dissolved that organization and joined K.A.N.U. a few months ago.

This signal defeat for Mr. Odinga was mentioned casually by Mr. James Gichuru, the Finance Minister, at the end of a Press conference in London a few days ago in reply to a number of questioners who wanted evidence in support of claims made by Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya that Kenya offered prospects of stability.

It was also stated that the Lumumba Institute, built outside Nairobi with Russian money, had been taken over by the Government and had no students. Mr. Odinga said publicly quite recently that the institute neither had been nor would be taken over, but would merely come under the oversight of the Ministry of Education.

### Togetherhness

Mr. Gichuru said: "Kenya has never been more stable than today. Those people who were frightened are no longer so. *Harambee*—togetherhness—prevails. At the time of independence many people said that the Government would collapse in 12 or 18 months. Instead, we have gone from strength to strength.

"Some people say: 'Kenya will be stable as long as Kenyatta is there, but then what?' They should recall that many articles in various publications emphasized that his release was dangerous, and that in consequence of it many Europeans left Kenya. But events have shown that he is a statesman and that he and his followers are men of integrity who will follow in his footsteps.

"Others say: 'What about exchange control?' It was necessary. Unfortunately it looked as if the East African Common Service Organization would fail, and Tanzania and Uganda decided to have their own currencies. Kenya had to follow, and we had to introduce exchange control even if only for a temporary period. Prices on our stock exchange have risen. Local money is being invested in the country instead of finding its way elsewhere.

"Our subjects of discussion with H.M. Government are still confidential, but I can say that they concern agricultural development and the purchase of European farms. We have had one meeting with Mrs. Castle, Minister of Overseas Development, and shall have more."

### Development of African Areas

One journalist pointed out that the State Paper on African Socialism appeared to give priority to the development of African areas. Did that mean that Kenya would ask for less money from Britain for the purchase of European mixed farms?

The answer, said Mr. Mboya, was that special attention must now be given to what had previously been called African areas as against what had been termed the White Highlands. Buying out white farmers and dividing their land among Africans did not in itself lead to development; change in ownership did not necessarily increase production. Opening new farming areas for African peasants did, however, mean development and larger output.

"We have ceased to depend on White Highland

farming. Land in the former African areas has greater potential. Our purpose is more diversification and more land under cultivation in the African land units.

"That does not mean that settlement ceases; but the first need was to remove exclusive reservation for white settlers, and now that African farmers have been introduced there settlement will continue by bringing in more Africans. But the emphasis will be on the former African areas. We aim to bring 27½-million acres into production by modernized and mechanized agriculture—not new land, but land never yet subject to planned agriculture."

When asked if Masailand was included in the plan, and if that did not involve breach of the Masai Treaty, Mr. Mboya replied: "The Kenya Government is the Masai Government. We have no treaty with the Masai. Our Minister of External Affairs is himself a Masai. It is not a question of anyone taking Masai land. It is they who are developing their land."

The major difficulty in land consolidation and registration was not now that of persuading the people of the advantages, but of getting the right personnel for the job, especially surveyors. It had been found extremely difficult to get them from Britain, and approaches had now been made to some other countries.

Asked what guarantees about continuance of the East African common market could be given to investors, Mr. Gichuru said that there could be no guarantee, but that real efforts were being made to ensure its preservation, and that towards the end of August there would be a meeting of senior Ministers of the three territories to try to smooth over the tendencies which might cause splits or even collapse in the common market. All recognized it to be vital to East Africa's development.

### Other Countries Expected to Provide £167m.

Mr. Mboya added that Kenya's six-year development plan would involve expenditure of £327m., of which external private investment was expected to provide 51%. It was therefore in Kenya's own interest to give investors the best possible conditions—on the understanding that they would make an economic and social contribution to the country in which they operated. There was no hostility to outside capital and no conflict of interests. Indeed, the Government had created special agencies which could enter into partnership with private capital.

When referred to criticisms by an African nationalist newspaper in Tanzania that Kenya's so-called African Socialism was neither African nor Socialist, Mr. Mboya suggested that judgment on the matter could be fairly reached only if the White Paper were taken as a whole, not by compact or isolated sentences or paragraphs torn from their context. He insisted that the policy was basically African and was Socialist in the modern sense of Socialism; it was not Marxist and was not antagonistic to private capital.

Somali raiding into northern Kenya was not minimized by Mr. Gichuru, who said that the *shifita* were not well organized but did keep Kenya's Army in the North East Region, idle for most of the time. The purpose of the raids from Somalia was to force Kenya to surrender the whole of the old Northern Frontier Province. That she would never do, however much money and effort had to be spent in defending the area. Repeated efforts to start discussions with the Somali Government had failed.

If Kenya were to agree to change the old colonial frontier all Africa would be thrown into turmoil, for almost all territorial boundaries divided tribes. There were Masai in both Kenya and Tanzania, and other tribes were divided by the Kenya-Uganda and the Kenya-Sudan frontiers. To attempt to readjust borders would cause endless chaos.

Asked about unemployment, Mr. Mboya replied that what was until recently a very serious problem had now been contained. By the emergency measures under which private employers had increased their labour force by 10% and the public sector by 15%, some 40,000 more jobs were provided, and in the past year large numbers of Africans had been induced to leave the towns and start work on the land.

To several questions about a successor to President Kenyatta, Mr. Gichuru said briefly: "He is in extremely good health; the question of succession does not arise."

The two other Ministers visiting London for talks with representatives of H.M. Government are Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. J. H. Angaine, Minister of Lands and Settlement.

# PERSONALIA

MR. A. LORD, president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, is in Europe on leave.

DR. BANDA opened on Monday the Liwonde barrage across the Shire River, part of the Nkula Falls hydro-electric project.

SIR PETER YUENS, lately private secretary to the Prime Minister of Malawi, has arrived in England on retirement leave.

MR. A. GORDON-BROWN, editor of the South and East African Guides, is on his way back to Cape Town in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. J. H. ANGAINE, Minister of Lands and Settlement in Kenya will shortly visit India, where two of his sons are being educated, one for medical practice.

MR. V. P. EHRENFELD has succeeded BRIGADIER SKEEN, now Rhodesian High Commissioner in London, as chairman of the Manicaland division of the Rhodesian Front.

The brilliant fielding in the Test match at Lords of MR. COLIN BLAND, the only Rhodesian in the South African team, has caused him to be described in the *Daily Express* as "the golden eagle" of cricket.

When laying the foundation-stone of Kisumu's new 200-bed hospital, a gift from Soviet Russia, PRESIDENT KENYATTA said that at Homa Bay the British Government had started building a hospital of the same size.

MR. FRED WITHERS, who had spent exactly half his 78 years as secretary of the Tobacco Association of Nyasaland (now Malawi) when he retired last September, has been made an honorary life member and presented with a gold watch. COLONEL W. D. LEWIS is president of the association.

MR. J. FULLER, director of the Scottish Hotel School, Glasgow, is spending three weeks in Rhodesia to report on the hotel and catering industry for the National Industrial Council for the Catering Industry, the Rhodesian Hotel Association, the Tourist Board, and Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. His report is likely to be sent to the Select Committee of Parliament which is investigating all aspects of the Liquor Act.

MR. E. J. PARTRIDGE, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who was accompanied by MRS. PARTRIDGE, recently paid his third visit to Malawi, the other occasions being in 1951 and 1961 when he was respectively secretary and deputy chairman. I.T.C. investment in Malawi has been put at about £13m., and MR. J. F. RHODES, a director and manager of the Malawi subsidiary, said recently that it spends about that sum in the country annually on purchasing and processing leaf and on other purposes.

MR. J. M. INNES has been elected to the board of Grayson & Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

MR. ALISTER MCLEAN, deputy chairman of Rhodesia Railways, has flown to Britain on urgent business.

MR. D. J. MARKS, who has been elected to the board of Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., was at one time a journalist in Nairobi.

MR. E. S. WHITE, town clerk of Bulawayo, has been elected president of the Association of Town Clerks of the British Commonwealth.

MR. JEAN KOECKX, managing director of Sibeka, one of the large Congo companies, has been made an Officer of the Order of Leopold II.

SIR DOUGLAS OPPENHEIM will next year succeed LORD STRANG as chairman of the council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. A. K. BALINDA, M.P. for Central Toro, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in Uganda.

MR. JOHN NJOROGI MICHUKI, aged 33, has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Treasury in Kenya on the retirement of MR. JOHN BUTLER.

MR. RICHARD HALL, who recently became editor of the *Northern News*, now renamed *Times of Zambia*, has appointed MR. DEREK TAYLOR to be political editor.

ALDERMAN CHARLES RUBIA has been unanimously re-elected mayor of Nairobi for the fourth successive year. ALDERMAN LUGONZO continues as deputy mayor.

MR. A. F. ROGER has been elected deputy governor of Cable & Wireless (Holding) Ltd., and deputy chairman of Cables Investment Trust, Ltd., and Globe Telegraph and Trust Co., Ltd.

MRS. MARY RICHARDS, a resident in Abercorn, Zambia, since 1951, who has collected more than 20,000 plant specimens, largely for Kew Gardens, has flown home to spend her 80th birthday with her son.

MR. G. C. C. GELL, who has been elected to the board of Shell Chemical Co., Ltd., was from 1957 to 1963 general manager in Johannesburg of Shell Chemicals South Africa Pty., Ltd., and of Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa, Ltd.

MR. R. P. CHISALA, lately Chargé d'Affaires in the Malawi Mission to the United Nations, has been appointed High Commissioner in Ghana, in succession to MR. H. B. GONDWE, who is to become Malawi Ambassador in Washington and Permanent Representative at the United Nations.

MR. F. E. BARFOOT, the Police Commissioner, attributes the marked drop in politically inspired crimes in Rhodesia to the proscription of the two African political parties and a newspaper and the detention and restriction of the leaders of parties.

Among the directors of Sun Alliance and London Assurance Ltd., formed by the merger of Sun Alliance Insurance, Ltd., and the London Assurance, are LORD ABERCONWAY, LORD ALDINGTON, SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, SIR HOWARD DE WALDEN, MR. E. L. DE ROTHSCHILD, and SIR MILES THOMAS, all of whom have East or Central African interests.

THE REV. W. W. AND MR. S. ANDERSON, of Bulawayo, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage. They arrived in Rhodesia for the London Missionary Society in 1915, and have lived in the country ever since. One of their sons, MAJOR KERRI ANDERSON, has been appointed the Salvation Army's first regional commander for Matabeleland.

MR. J. L. BOYD WILSON, who was in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia from 1937 until 1952, except for service in the Army during the 1939-45 war, has been appointed Government Secretary in St. Helena in succession to MR. A. F. B. GLENNIE. After retiring from the Colonial Service he joined the Colonial Development Corporation, and was stationed in Rhodesia and Johannesburg. Later he was general manager for C.D.C. projects in North Borneo.

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MR. MUHAMMAD MAHGUB, Prime Minister of the Sudan, is leading a Sudanese good-will mission to Tanzania.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, has left for Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria. He is due back in London on August 21.

MR. A. T. DEMBENIOTIS has resigned from the board of Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanzania, and MR. G. EMMANUEL has ceased to be alternate director to MR. A. J. B. OGILVY.

MR. EDWARD LISO, M.P. for Nanwala, has been suspended from the National Assembly of Zambia for having made false and unsubstantiated allegations against PRESIDENT KAUNDA.

MR. SHARIEF SHATRY, who has been appointed port manager of Tanga, Tanzania, recently became assistant port manager in Mombasa, where he had joined E.A.R. & H. in 1941 as a clerk.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE presided when H.M. Government gave a luncheon last week in honour of the four visiting Kenya Ministers. Later that day they were the guests at a reception of the East Africa Association.

MR. TIMOTHY TIBALUKA, aged 33, who is studying for a diploma in mechanical engineering, has been elected president of the Tanzania Students Association in Britain. The vice-president is MR. B. J. KASEGE and the general secretary MR. P. N. SAPUKA.

MISS JANE SYMONDS, secretary of the African Bureau and editor of its *Africa Digest* since 1956, has been appointed a part-time member of the board of the Commonwealth Development Corporation for three years. She is the first woman to hold such an appointment.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include DR. R. ARONOWITZ, MR. & MRS. J. R. CHISHOLME BELL, MR. R. E. BENNISON, MR. R. W. L. CARY, MR. J. A. CLARK, MR. & MRS. A. H. PIPE, MR. C. J. TIPPETT, MR. H. D. RUTHERFOORD, MR. D. B. ROSSITER, MR. J. D. TORRANCE, and MR. G. E. P. WILSON.

MR. HUGH CUDLIPP, chairman of the *Daily Mirror*, has paid a brief visit to Rhodesia. He said in a radio interview that "the white man made this country, has a stake in it, and is here to stay". He had found talks with the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers most helpful. What Rhodesia needed was "a speedy and peaceful solution".

MR. JAMES R. KANGWANA, who has been appointed assistant director of broadcasting in Kenya, graduated B.A. from Makerere College, Uganda, only three years ago. After a short spell as a district officer, he spent three years in Britain, for most of the time working in the Swahili section of the B.B.C. He returned to East Africa a couple of months ago.

THE PRIME MINISTER gave a luncheon at 10 Downing Street last Thursday for DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda. The other guests were MR. BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner for Uganda, MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, MR. GEORGE THOMSON, M.P., and MR. J. O. WRIGHT. DR. OBOTE was on his way back to Uganda from his visits to China and Russia.

MR. JOHN PARKER, chief sub-editor of the *Sunday Mail*, and president of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, was committed to prison in Salisbury last week for a further seven days for still refusing to give the name of an informant, but pending appeal he was released after spending two days in jail. His counsel argued that the police might be wrong in their supposition that the informant had been a civil servant, and witnesses representing the two public bodies who had produced the documents which were the subject of the charge testified that they had been distributed to a number of their members as well as to the Government.

MR. JUSTICE ANTHONY SCOTT HATHORN has retired from the Rhodesian Bench on medical grounds.

SAYYID BASHAR, president of the Sudanese Journalists' Association, and editor of *Al Ayam*, has led a group representing the Sudan Press to Ethiopia. They were received by THE EMPEROR before his departure for Zambia and Malawi.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister for External Affairs, and DR. KIANDI, Minister for Commerce and Industry, constitute a Kenya trade mission now touring Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Liberia, Cameroon, and Dahomey.

MR. THEODORE BULL, who five years ago became chairman of the *Central African Examiner* and who now lives in Lusaka, Zambia, has announced his engagement to MISS MUTUMBA MAINGA, daughter of INDUNA SAYWA WAMUNDILA MAINGA and MRS. MAINGA of Barotseland.

MR. SALEH SAADALA, Minister of Works, Communications and Power in Zanzibar, is leading a three-member delegation on a month's visit to the Soviet Union. MR. SHABANI MPONDA, Junior Minister for Trade, and MR. RAMDHANI, representing the national executive of the Afro-Shirazi Party, are his colleagues.

MR. K. C. BLAND, the Rhodesian member of the South African cricket team, who is regarded as the world's best fielder and thrower, gave a demonstration at Canterbury last week. From 30 yards he struck the stumps twice with his first three balls, and finished by uprooting two stumps with one ball and hitting the third with his next throw. Reporters stated that almost every ball which missed the stumps just skimmed over the top of them.

## Emperor's Visit to Zambia

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia paid a four-day State visit to Zambia last week and has gone on to Malawi.

At a State banquet in Lusaka in his honour President Kaunda said that a new scramble for Africa had begun; it was worse than that of the colonial era, being a complex compound of cold war and power politics, neo-colonialism, racialism, and economic opportunism. African countries needed to achieve at least functional unity and avoid being blinded by such conventional terms as democracy, Socialism, and Communism, for they could not be applied in practice anywhere on earth, and certainly not in Africa in existing conditions.

In a *communiqué* issued at the end of the visit the Emperor and President stated that their countries would hold Britain responsible for the consequences of any grant of independence to a minority Government in Rhodesia.

On his arrival in Malawi the Emperor said that the former Colonial Powers had tried to leave behind in Africa something worthwhile; he had been impressed with what he had seen of their legacies.

## Rhodesia's Representative in Lisbon

MR. A. REEDMAN, a former Cabinet Minister, took up his duties in Lisbon on Sunday as Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in Portugal. The argument of H.M. Government that he should be attached to the British Embassy had been rejected by Rhodesia and Portugal. It is now known that Mr. Benoy, Secretary for External Affairs and Defence in Salisbury, visited Lisbon about a month ago after the principle of separate representation for Rhodesia had been agreed by the Portuguese Government, and arranged for accommodation on the first floor of one of Lisbon's main squares.



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