

EAST AFRICA

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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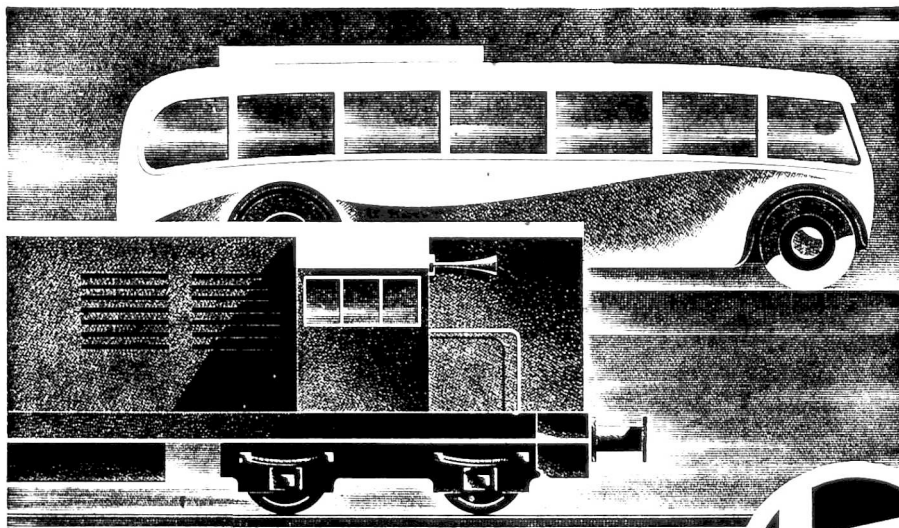
Vol. 42

No. 2133

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

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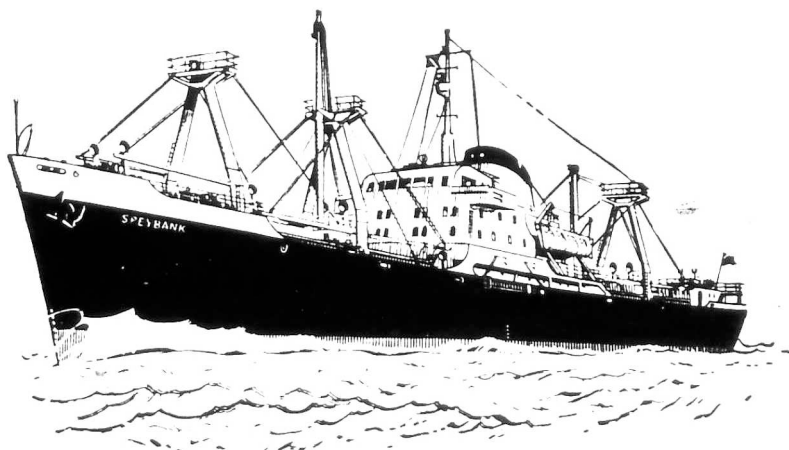
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No Force Against Rhodesia, Says Mr. Bottomley

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EASTAFRIC. London

EASTAFRIC. Westcent., London

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. BOTTOMLEY, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, is to be congratulated on saying so often and emphatically during his West African tour that Britain will not resort to military measures if the Government of Rhodesia, at last despairing of a solution by agreement, should make a unilateral declaration of independence. In London on Monday, however, he referred to the possible use of force by the Organization of African Unity and by the United Nations under pressure from its Afro-Asian members. Rhodesians are unlikely to be worried by threats from such sources. Economic and financial sanctions by the United Kingdom Government and other Commonwealth States would be far more damaging. While optimists in Rhodesia acknowledge that their effect would be considerable, and pessimists fear that they would be disastrous, Mr. Smith believes that any such action by H.M. Government would be much less serious than it would have been some months ago, for meantime his Government has made its dispositions. He is, however, determined to avoid a unilateral declaration if at all possible.

* * *

Anti-white feeling, already strong in O.A.U. and United Nations circles, would be whipped up by the racialists if Rhodesia were eventually driven to safeguard her civilization by opting for independence outside the Commonwealth. Responsible Rhodesians, black as well as white, recognize that subversion and sabotage would be increased by the infiltration of so-called "freedom fighters" from other African countries. But that would be nothing new, for that kind of hostility is

already practised, especially by Zambia and Ghana, some of whose agents have been caught and have confessed. No State to the north of Rhodesia, alone or in company with others, could launch a military adventure which Rhodesia's small but highly efficient Army and Air Force could not quickly smash. Smarting from its Congo fiasco, the United Nations will not want a repetition in Rhodesia, even though its Afro-Asian clique may clamour in the General Assembly and carry its indignation to the Security Council. Whether Britain then used her veto or not, she would not supply troops. Does anyone imagine that the United States, with a war to wage in Vietnam, would accept embroilment in Southern Africa? Nor would any country in Europe. India has her war with Pakistan and threatened invasion from China. Ethiopia, which has done much to stir up pan-Africansim, has to think of possible war with Somalia. So must Kenya. And the Northern Sudanese are engaged in subduing the Southern Sudanese. Observing these evidences of African and Afro-Asian amity, no Rhodesian will be much perturbed by the thought of action by Afro-Asian zealots.

What an "army" it would be! Would Mr. Kambona, chairman of the "Liberation" Committee of O.A.U., expect to take command—as a field-marshal? Or would the job go to such fire-eaters as Okello or Chipembere with a chief of staff seconded from the Africa Bureau or the Movement for Colonial Freedom?

This issue begins the
42nd Annual Volume
of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Notes By The Way

Oxbridge v. The Rest

THE SENIOR UNIVERSITIES, Oxford and Cambridge, still supply nine-tenths of the recruits to those services of the Government which especially appeal to their students. There are increasingly frequent questions on the subject in the House of Commons, the obvious intention being to suggest that other universities get less than a fair deal. In reply to an inquiry of that kind the other day a Foreign Office spokesman revealed the numbers of applications for Foreign Service in the years 1960-64, for the Commonwealth Service during the same period, and for the Diplomatic Service in 1965. The totals (with the number of the successful in brackets) for the periods stated were: Commonwealth Service: Oxford, 1,204 (14); Cambridge, 822 (13); Manchester, 106 (nil); other universities, 1,511 (one); Foreign Service: Oxford, 733 (71); Cambridge, 496 (35); Manchester, 35 (nil); other universities, 634 (11); Diplomatic Service: Oxford, 106 (10); Cambridge 77 (12); Manchester, 3 (nil); other universities, 133 (3).

Redbrick Universities Approached

OXFORD, it will be seen, had 95 successes from 2,043 applications, Cambridge 60 from 1,318, Manchester none from 144, and the other universities 15 from 2,278. If the figures show that Oxford and Cambridge continue to have something approaching a monopoly — ten times as many in the period as all the other universities put together — merit is the basic reason, for those responsible for the recruitment have for many years made it a practice to visit all the universities in the British Isles. Moreover, twice a year the provincial universities are invited to send undergraduates to work in the Foreign Office and the C.R.O. for several days in order that they may assess the jobs and the prospects. That would certainly not be done unless there were a wish to widen the recruitment net.

New African Atlas

IF AN ECONOMIC ATLAS is to be judged by its answers to random questions, the "Oxford Regional Economic Atlas of Africa" (O.U.P., 63s.) acquires itself admirably. Where has appetite been discovered in East and Central Africa? One of the mineral maps replies "Sukulu", Uganda; and apparently there are no other deposits south of the Equator. Are elephants more widely distributed than lion? Yes, say two maps (which also show the areas from which both have been shot out). Is Rhodesia without a rival as a tobacco producer anywhere in Africa? A tropical crop map replies affirmatively. The many statistical tables provide many surprises. For instance, few people yet recognize that Kenya's tea production is considerably above that of Malawi; that Angola's coffee exports are four times as large as those from Kenya; that Tanganyika's sisal output exceeds that of all other African States put together; that cobalt is found only in the Congo and Zambia, whose production figures are approximately equal; that Rhodesia has more commercial vehicles per thousand inhabitants than any other Central or East African country (14, compared with 17 in Kenya and 0.9 in Uganda and Tanzania). That the gazetteer occupies 50 pages is evidence of the thoroughness of this most useful volume.

Cycling The Earth

MISTYPINGS can be as interesting as mis-spellings, and there are more of them. Indeed, almost every day

I receive from Africa one or more official documents containing errors which even a modicum of care and supervision would have prevented. Improvement is certainly desirable for the sake of the prestige of the Governments concerned, but I shall be surprised if it becomes noticeable; and I should miss errors which often raise a smile, and sometimes a laugh. To take a recent example. If I may believe the Ministry of Information in Kenya, a member of the staff of University College, Nairobi, said in a public address: "In Socialist countries a good professor is paid more highly than a Prime Minister, and that is why today their satellites are cycling the earth". The world has been told about a couple of cosmonauts leaving their space ship and "walking" in space, but one has yet to cycle. Doubtless the reference was to circling the earth.

Priorities

OUR FIRST ENEMY, colonialism, is defeated, but we have still more enemies to face: hunger, ignorance, disease, poverty, and misery — in that order. Those words were spoken at a State banquet by President Kaunda of Zambia. As everyone knows, not one of the newly independent States in Africa has in fact given first place in its activity to the assuaging of hunger, the diminution of ignorance, better treatment of disease, the alleviation of poverty, or the reduction of misery. The first concern of African politicians everywhere has been to procure the introduction of the one-man-one-vote system, which, though irrelevant to the major problems of their country, was of over-riding importance to the small number of African political careerists who had determined to dominate their fellows through the ballot-box and cajole the Colonial Powers into surrendering their trusteeship by the pretence that the practices of Western democracy were to be followed.

Ministerial Road Gang

HEADS OF STATE and Cabinet Ministers customarily confine their road work to snipping a tape. A new road of about 160 miles in Zambia, from Serenje to Samfya in the Luapula Province, has been given a very different symbolic start by President Kaunda and his Cabinet, who from a camp at the junction with the Great North Road worked as a road gang throughout a Saturday, Sunday morning, and all Monday, living meanwhile on military rations because men of the Zambia Regiment are to be the road-makers. The local chief gave the President a hoe in token of thanks for his lead in digging, an axe to commemorate the cutting of trees, and a broom in remembrance of the clearing of the road. A Cabinet meeting was held in the camp on the Sunday afternoon, presumably to emphasize that Ministers must be constantly concerned with national as well as local affairs.

Surrendererees

TWICE RECENTLY — and perhaps on other occasions of which I am not aware — official announcements of the Government of Kenya have referred to "surrendererees" from among Somali invaders of the Northern Frontier District (now known as the North Eastern Province). "Surrendererees" may not be an attractive word, but it is at least accurate — and in daily use in the insurance world as the term denoting people who surrender their policies before they mature.

Record of Violence of Rhodesian African Parties

Crimes Described to Parliament by Minister of Law and Order

CRIMES of Rhodesian African nationalists were described by Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Law and Order, when he asked Parliament to request the Governor to prolong the state of emergency in the Nuanetsi area which was proclaimed on May 28.

He said, *inter alia*

"The situation in the Nuanetsi area is not nearly as serious as it was, but there is still danger. Moreover, deterioration can occur within two or three weeks of the lifting of the emergency because of present circumstances and immediate threats, and it is for these reasons that Government asks this House to renew the state of emergency for another three months so that we can complete the task.

"Instructions from the restrictees at Gonakudzwingwa which were issued prior to the emergency being declared are still being given effect to in other parts of Rhodesia. For example, on July 23 two Africans arrested at Wankie admitted holding illegal meetings in the area over the previous few weeks on the direct instructions of Joshua Nkomo.

"On August 5-14 Africans were arrested by the Marandellas police for continuing to organize Peoples' Caretaker Council activities in the Chiota Reserve on instructions received.

Very Real Threat

"Evidence has come to hand that some restrictees recently released from Gonakudzwingwa have come out with instructions to organize further acts of violence and subversion in their home areas. From this it will be quite obvious that we are faced with a very real threat to this country. We have to show the subversive elements that we are in charge and control. We cannot allow instructions regarding subversive activities to be disseminated throughout the country by messengers.

"If restrictees on release resume subversive activities they will be dealt with. The messengers and the ex-restrictees will come to realize that crime does not pay. The leaders doing the plotting and planning will find that they no longer have tools ready at hand to do their bidding. This may take a short time or a long time, but Government is determined to stamp out this evil, no matter how long it takes. Our sole object is peace in our land, and we shall not be diverted. Results to date prove that we are on the right course.

"At the beginning of June Lundi mission school in the Nuanetsi district closed down for two weeks due to a deterioration in the discipline of the pupils, and inquiries revealed the existence of a militant racist clique sympathetic towards the aims and objects of the banned Peoples' Caretaker Council.

"Police investigations ascertained that one of the teachers, John Chauke, had paid a visit to Gonakudzwingwa prior to the declaration of a state of emergency, and had thereafter used his position of authority at the school to influence the minds of senior pupils and instruct them in sabotage techniques. Chauke was subsequently found guilty of contravening the section Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

"Between July 15 and 30 the mobile support unit of the British South Africa Police operated in the Gwanda South region. This show of strength was necessitated by the steady deterioration in the local security situation which first became manifest during the first half of 1965 and which can be attributed to organized visits to Gonakudzwingwa by a considerable number of tribesmen prior to May 28. As a result of these visits, illegal meetings in the tribal areas increased subversive political propaganda was widely disseminated, and civil disobedience became commonplace.

"There have been several instances throughout the country of police details and Internal Affairs Department staff being subjected to abuse, ridicule and threats whilst carrying out their duties, and many Africans have been intimidated into not paying taxes. Dip tanks and pump installations have been damaged. One African has recently been sentenced to two

years' imprisonment for such an offence committed on instructions received.

"A fairly extensive boycott of Dairy Marketing Board 'Lacton' milk began in Highfield Township on June 23. The campaign of intimidation was directed exclusively against African storekeepers, who were advised not to stock 'Lacton'. They reluctantly had to cease placing orders with the board. Its products have been the target for racist boycotts on several previous occasions.

"On Sunday, June 27, a large group of young African thugs stoned the Baatrice Cottages bar in Harari, Salisbury, causing extensive damage but no injuries to persons. They then proceeded to the Maranganya beerhall, where they stoned the premises and patrons, causing slight damage to property and injuring two of the occupants. The residence of the Harari postmaster, Vitos Tavern, and a municipal beer tanker were also subjected to stoning attacks. The group was then intercepted by a police riot party. Stones were thrown at the police vehicles and the occupants were obliged to open fire, as a result of which an African received wounds of which he eventually succumbed.

Orgy of Destruction

"The aforementioned instances occurred as a result of instructions received from the leaders of the banned P.C.C. restrictees at Gonakudzwingwa.

"In Bulawayo since the beginning of the year nationalist thugs have indulged in an orgy of destruction in the African townships, where installations valued at thousands of pounds have been wantonly smashed as a result of similar instructions received. On February 4 water meters were smashed in Mpopoma township and between that date and May 9 a total of 970 meters were damaged. The cost of repair and replacement amounts to £3,844.

"The recent increase in stoning attacks on public transport and privately owned vehicles in and around Bulawayo follows instructions received from Gonakudzwingwa through messengers and ex-restrictees. Heavy stoning of private vehicles which took place during June was directly preceded by instructions calling for attacks against European-driven transport travelling along the Victoria Falls and Khami roads on the outskirts of Bulawayo.

"During July a campaign of violence against Rhodesia Omnibus Company buses was waged in the African townships of Bulawayo. Although statistics reflect fewer attacks in July when compared with February, the more recent attacks proved far more serious; in addition to stones, knobkerries were used to smash windows and headlights. So far members of the public have not sustained serious injury, but some £700 worth of damage has been inflicted on bus fixtures.

"The connexion between Gonakudzwingwa and the spate of thuggery and malicious destruction in Bulawayo has been clearly established but extreme difficulty has been experienced in collecting sufficient evidence to secure the conviction of the culprits, due in the main to intimidation. Intimidation is resorted to in recruiting the young people who commit these crimes, and it is used in blocking prosecutions. Indulgences of various kinds are also offered of course.

Realizing that Crime Does Not Pay

"The numbers of young Africans willing to participate in these unlawful activities is, however, dwindling rapidly as a result of Government's firm action. They are fast beginning to realize that crime does not pay.

"There have been instances where Africans who refused to attend illegal meetings have been assaulted by hoodlums. Similar retribution has been meted out to persons who have shown reluctance to donate money for the restrictees. Such activity forms part of the overall racist plan of subversion—the plan to gain power by undermoral and illegal means. However, they are losing the battle.

"The great mass of the African people are heartily sick and tired of their methods. They want the peace which orderly constitutional government provides. We intend to give it to them. Recruits for subversion are daily becoming harder to find, but Government needs a little more time to drive the lesson home, to show everyone that law and order will be maintained; that it is foolhardy to obey illegal instructions from Gonakudzwingwa or anywhere else.

"Moreover if no such instructions are received if nobody instigates illegal activities anywhere in the country, the leaders of the racials will be powerless to implement their subversive plans. Perhaps then we can hope for a return to sanity by the more reasonable and a change of approach—a democratic approach.

"I could give the House many examples from all over the

country from places as widely separated as Gwanda and Rusape of subversive activities promoted from Gonakudzingwa.

The Nafanets emergency measure has largely stopped the emergency in that area — not completely, as an incident only last week has shown — but the various instructions which emanated from the nationalist hierarchy at Gonakudzingwa before May 28 and since have had an effect in various parts of the country. Such subversive activity has, unfortunately, been stimulated by the violent utterances of Rhodesian racialsists abroad who of late have been placing great emphasis on the necessity for an armed struggle against the Government and white population of this country.

Kill and Be Killed

"For example, during his evidence before the United Nations Committee on Colonialism in Lusaka on May 27, George Nyandoro asserted that the British settler regime could only be eliminated by force, and that ZAPU, P.C.C. had to kill and accept killings.

"On June 21 George Nyandoro and T. G. Silundika held a press conference in London and warned that failure by Britain to secure a solution to the Rhodesian question would result in bloodshed.

"A number of saboteurs, some as yet undetected, have infiltrated into this country recently, but have been rendered partially ineffectual by virtue of the fact that they have been unable to contact the leaders at Gonakudzingwa for instructions. Furthermore, the comparatively large numbers of trained terrorists assembling in Zambia are temporarily in a state of redundancy, due to the inability of the ZAPU, P.C.C. 'executive in exile' to make contact with their colleagues in restriction.

"The proposed Afro-Asian 'Summit' Conference will almost certainly provide an incentive for Rhodesian racialsists to take some action which might be considered as justifying the oft-quoted assertion that an explosive situation exists in Rhodesia — all of which shows that the so-called leaders in restriction must be isolated from their rank and file followers until this potential source of danger has passed.

"Joshua Nkomo and others at Gonakudzingwa have not as yet shown a change of heart as a result of restriction. As yet no response has been made by them to the rehabilitation committee established by Government to assist restrictees in making a new start in life; but there has been a break-through

with some others, and this will snowball. The hard core will have to do some serious thinking soon. They are restricted because of their subversive activities.

"The authorities in the area have no doubt that the emergency had not been declared on May 28, because it had been an uprising by the tribesmen in that area, with the possible murder of innocent people. Witchcraft and superstition, allied to intimidation, proved to be a powerful weapon. There is calm and peace only because the Government has demonstrated to these simple tribesmen that it has greater power. Any relaxation at this stage would be interpreted as a victory for the racialsists, and then obedience to their orders will once again come about.

"The image of Nkomo could rapidly be built up with a lessening of control. The fear of his alleged witchcraft remains to be eradicated. However, many messages from individuals, from kraal-heads and chiefs, have been received indicating their welcome of Government's action in curbing the activities of the restrictees; but it is also clear that the fear still remains in the background. Having regained the initiative we must not allow it to pass out of our hands.

"We must not relax our efforts until the restrictees' subversive instructions are totally ignored by all law-abiding citizens, who will confidently resist intimidation in the knowledge that Government is strong and in control and that crime does not pay. They must appreciate that there are constitutional ways of achieving political ambitions.

Violence Planned for Minister's Visit

"Meantime, however, the planning goes on. Although the messengers no longer come and go, restrictees are being released from Gonakudzingwa when their time expires; and I would not dream of taking arbitrary action to keep them in restriction, despite the fact that some of them are carrying out the area instructions for subversive activity. Naturally, however, we watch them, and if they act unlawfully when released we shall prosecute them where evidence is available to place before courts. Otherwise, if I am satisfied about their subversive activities after release, they will be returned to restriction.

"I know that the lesson is already being learnt, and the number of ready tools is becoming less and less. For instance, plans for the promotion of violence during the recent visit of the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations failed almost entirely to be implemented."

Britain Will Not Use Force, Says Mr. Bottomley

But African Nationalists May Work Through O.A.U. and U.N.O.

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told a news conference in London on Monday that during his visits to Ghana and Nigeria he had been pressed morning, noon and night on the problem of Rhodesia.

He had said repeatedly that the British Government had no intention of using force against Rhodesia; the consequences would be disastrous politically and economically, and he did not want such action on his conscience.

It had to be recognized, however, that, if Rhodesia took independence unilaterally, force might be used by the Organization of African Unity, as had indeed already, been threatened, and that the Afro-Asian bloc at the United Nations might call upon the Security Council for forcible action.

The Minister felt confident that there would be no U.D.I. Negotiations were going forward, and as the Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations had recently visited Rhodesia, it was up to him (Mr. Bottomley) to make the next move. Perhaps Mr. Smith might come to London later. As Mr. Smith had now said in his own Parliament, the most dangerous period had been last October.

While Rhodesia's internal affairs were the exclusive concern of its own Government, external affairs were a matter for the British Government, which therefore considered that the Rhodesian representative in Portugal should be attached to the British Embassy. There had been exchanges on the subject between the two Governments, but so far without agreement. He hoped

to see Mr. Reedman as he passed through London early next month on his way to Lisbon to take up the representation of Rhodesia.

On arrival at London airport on Saturday Mr. Bottomley told the B.B.C. that he had made it clear to the leaders of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Gambia that Britain would not use force against Rhodesia, and that he hoped for a peaceful settlement with Rhodesia remaining in the Commonwealth.

The only London newspaper which reported that statement was the pro-Communist *Daily Worker*.

Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, told Parliament on Friday that if the country were forced to assume its independence it would be done "in the most constitutional manner possible". What steps had been taken by the Government had been of a preparatory character and within the law.

Brigadier Andrew Skeen, Rhodesia's new High Commissioner in London, told the *Sunday Telegraph*: "Rhodesia will not lie down under any threat of force. We hope that independence will come soon. We cannot be expected to go on waiting indefinitely. Delay in granting it on the basis of the present Constitution is holding back a boom in Rhodesia's economy."

The High Commissioner likened the situation in Rhodesia to a marriage between Europeans and Africans in which Britain was the mother-in-law. The best thing she could do would be to leave the young couple alone in the house and go away to the seaside.

Speak in Terms of War

Mr. Joseph Murumbi, Kenya's Minister of External Affairs, said in Nigeria last Thursday that the time had come for the Organization of African Unity to speak in terms of war concerning Rhodesia. He could see no possibility of a solution in terms of resolutions.

An official of the Kenya African National Union, the Government party, commented in Nairobi that O.A.U. must now "pull up its socks", and if necessary declare war against the white minority in Rhodesia in order to liberate its African brothers.

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the Nigerian Prime Minister, again suggested last week that a conference of European and African leaders should be held in Rhodesia to decide the country's future.

Mr. John Hatch has written in the *New Statesman*: "Ultimately Labour is going to be judged by Rhodesia. The 1950 Labour Government disgraced itself on the Seretse issue. Rhodesia is seen as a similar test. Does the British Labour place its fear of 220,000 Rhodesian whites before its responsibility towards four million Rhodesian Africans? If it does, British Labour will be permanently condemned in Africa as a white man's party."

In a leading article headed "Towards a Showdown", the *Scotsman* said:

"There is no doubt about Mr. Smith's aim, to maintain white supremacy. There is a little doubt about the British Government's insistence on majority rule— from the point of view of tactics rather than principle. But the whole matter of tactics is shrouded in ambiguity."

"It is now Mr. Bottomley's turn to take refuge in ambiguity. Yesterday he concluded: 'Let us wait and see what happens.' While we are waiting it is as well to be clear that the objections to the use of force are not moral ones. Specious arguments about 'our kith and kin' should not obscure the real moral issue: the rights of the majority to a fair deal. The real reasons for hesitating to intervene militarily concern expediency and practicality: force could make the situation much worse, while economic sanctions would probably, in time, be adequate. In this situation Mr. Wilson may be tempted to grasp at an inadequate solution. But the Commonwealth will not be satisfied by the sort of 'guarantees' of progress to majority rule that would satisfy the British electorate."

Chinese Activities in Africa

CHINESE COMMUNISTS have leap-frogged over Russia in the race for Africa, Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, told the recent congress of the Rhodesian Front party.

Communist Chinese agents had, he said, virtually taken over the administration of the Rhodesian African nationalist parties banned in their own country but still working beyond its borders, and their news letters and releases to newspapers had changed from purely nationalistic to technical Communist propaganda.

"The rail link between Zambia and Tanzania is another link in their campaign. The Chinese will never pay for that link, but they will frighten the Western Powers into paying for it. For them it is vital that this line should go through. It is their best way of getting into the heart of Africa."

"Chinese and Russian arms deliveries to Dar es Salaam already exceed the normal requirements of all the armed forces of East Africa. These ships have been given precedence over others. They are unloaded at night in great secrecy, and in some cases at sea. Even peace-loving Africans in East Africa now ask 'Who is going to be attacked?'"

African leaders had neither the unity nor the experience to withstand Chinese subversion. It was therefore in the interest of all Africa that Rhodesia should stand firm, so helping not only herself but all Western civilization in Southern Africa.

Rhodesia's Representative in Portugal

Sir Roy Welensky Supports Mr. Smith

SIR ROY WELENSKY said in Salisbury on Sunday that he strongly supported Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, in his claim that Rhodesia's first diplomatic representative in Portugal should have high diplomatic status. They are political opponents.

Producing the original letter written to him in 1957 by Lord Home, then Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Sir Roy quoted: "The Federation will in future be free, in so far as it is not already the case, to appoint diplomatic agents or consular or trade representatives in countries which are ready to receive them to deal with matters within the competence of the Federation, and may receive such agents or representatives from other countries."

Should Have Been Raised at Conference

Later Britain promised Rhodesia that she should inherit the Federal entitlements. "On that basis", said Sir Roy, "Rhodesia is entitled to have diplomatic representation in Lisbon. Had the British Government not intended to live up to the full spirit of the agreement, it should have made it clear at the Victoria Falls Conference."

H.M. Government's view is that Mr. Reedman should be accredited to the British Embassy, not directly to the Portuguese Government. Portugal, however, agrees with Rhodesia that the representative should be directly accredited.

Mr. John Gaunt, who was recently appointed to Pretoria as Accredited Diplomatic Representative, has ordered that the Union Jack shall no longer be flown at his mission, since Rhodesia has her own flag. The mission in Pretoria is thus brought into line with those in London and Lourenço Marques, which fly only the Rhodesian flag.

Governor-General's Visit

GENERAL J. A. DA COSTA ALMEIDA, Governor-General of Mozambique, opened Salisbury Agricultural Show last week during a five-day State visit to Rhodesia with his wife. Himself a general in the Portuguese Air Force, he showed special interest in the R.R.A.F. base at New Sarum. He dined on successive evenings with the Governor and the Prime Minister, visited Kariba and the Victoria Falls, and attended a luncheon given by the Portuguese Consul-General. General Almeida said that Mozambique and Rhodesia, sharing the common aim of maintaining civilized standards in Africa, were desolated by the attitude of those who were sometimes ready to destroy in a day what had taken generations to build.

Political Parson

"IT IS AMAZING that the head of one of the nationalistic movements in this country is a minister of religion, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. We have had recent evidence that that man and his immediate family gave succour and assistance to people who two weeks before had committed a murder, and gave them funds which enabled them to leave the country."—Mr. W. J. J. Cary, speaking in the Rhodesian Parliament.

Immigration

"THE WHOLE OBJECT of immigration is to make Rhodesia the greatest country in Africa for the progress, harmony, and peaceful development of all its people. Our purpose is to make Rhodesia the workshop of Africa."—Mr. J. H. Howman, Minister of Immigration and Tourism.

PERSONALIA

MR. JUSTICE J. WICKS has arrived in England from Kenya.

DR. W. G. HANCOCK, a British geologist, is prospecting for platinum in Kenya.

BRIGADIER S. O. OPOLOLO has returned to Uganda and resumed command of the Army.

MR. BRIAN MACDONA last week gave five lectures in Geneva on aspects of development finance.

MR. MAGOUB, Sudanese Prime Minister, is to lead a Ministerial goodwill mission to Arab countries.

MR. JANOS KATONA has presented his letters of credence as Hungarian Ambassador in Uganda.

MR. MIKULAS SURINA has arrived in Dar es Salaam as Czechoslovak's first Ambassador to Tanzania.

MR. PETER KENYATTA, who recently graduated at King's College, Cambridge, has returned to Kenya.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has arranged to visit Madagascar and Mauritius between November 18 and 26.

DR. C. KENNETH SNYDER has arrived in Uganda on appointment as director of the American Information Services.

LORD BOYD OF MERTON is in Canada. He will visit Japan and Australia in the latter part of September and early October.

MR. R. E. THORNTON, general manager of Rootes (East Africa), Ltd., and MRS. THORNTON, are on their way to Kenya by sea.

MR. SERTSE KHAMA, Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, has said that the title "Bechuana" will be adopted when the country becomes independent.

LORD DALHOUSIE, who was Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN MOTHER.

DR. MANN, from the University of Connecticut, has arrived in Lusaka as extension adviser to the United States A.I.D. Service. He replaces MR. CALLWARD.

SIR PATRICK RENISON, vice-chairman of the British Red Cross Society, and a former Governor of Kenya, and LADY RENISON left London on Monday to pay official visits to the Red Cross Societies in Finland and Sweden.

Several leading British businessmen who have large Central and East African interests have been asked by LORD ROBENS, president of the Advertising Association, to serve on a new advisory committee. Among them are SIR PAUL CHAMBERS, LORD COLE, SIR MAURICE LANG, LORD NETHERBORPE, and SIR MILLS THOMAS.

MR. HENRY FAHNBULLER, Liberian Ambassador to Sierra Leone, is to be the first Ambassador to Kenya when diplomatic relations are established in the autumn.

DR. BASDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said in Nzuzu a few days ago that the people should thoroughly check anyone arriving in the country from Tanzania or Zambia.

MR. THOMAS HODGKIN is in Havana for discussions with the Cuban Academy of Science and other organizations interested in studying national liberation movements in Africa.

MR. ABU SOMO, M.P., called on the rector of Al-Azhar University, Cairo, last week and asked for teachers to be sent to Kenya to give instruction in Arabic and Islam.

MR. AL-NOOR KASSIM, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power in Tanzania, has joined the staff of UNESCO in Paris.

MR. JOHN MWANAKATWI, Minister of Education in Zambia, and MR. GRIVY ZULI, Minister of Mines, are shortly to visit the United States at the invitation of the American Government.

MR. EDWARD HOLLOWAY, editor of the monthly bulletin of the Commonwealth Industries Association, has been appointed its general secretary. He will continue to edit the monthly journal.

THE Rt. Rev. CLEMENS CHABUKASANSHA is to be installed today as Bishop of Kasama, Zambia. He was ordained in 1948 and last year was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Fort Rosebery.

MR. ABOLD JUMBA, Minister of State in the office of the First Vice-President of Tanzania, left Zanzibar at the week-end to spend about three weeks in Russia, where he is to receive medical treatment.

MR. M. SESHILL CHANDER, of the staff of the State Bank of India, is spending some months in Uganda to advise on the reorganization of the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank as a fully-fledged commercial bank.

The mayor of Nairobi, ALDERMAN CHARLES RUBIA, accompanied by two members of the City Council, will arrive in London from New York at the end of the month for a stay of two or three days in connexion with recruitment of staff.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN, Rhodesia's first diplomatic representative in Lisbon, sailed from Cape Town in the EDINBURGH CASTLE at the week-end. He intends to enter upon his duties in Portugal on September 15 after a few days in London.

MR. MUHAMMED MALAYA, a "political commissar" in the Information Department of Zanzibar, and MR. AHMAD YAHYA, of the Information Department in Dar es Salaam, are spending three weeks in East Germany as guests of the Government.

SIR SAMUEL QUASHI-IDIEN, president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has flown to Australia to attend the third Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference in Sydney. He will then fly to Washington and return to Nairobi via London.

MR. F. GORDON HARPER, the well-known Rhodesian industrial consultant, is to succeed MR. B. PONTIER as mayor of Salisbury, with MR. F. W. W. BERNARD as deputy mayor. Bulawayo's new mayor is MR. A. MASHI, who follows MR. C. DOLD.

MR. ISAAC EDWIN OMOLO is the first African to be appointed Commissioner (designate) of the East African Customs and Excise Department. After taking a degree course at Makerere College, Uganda, he went to the University of Bombay, of which he holds the LL.B. degree, and then, after spending three years in Europe, America, and Asia, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Three years ago he returned to Kenya and joined the Attorney-General's chambers.

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MR. S. B. STAME, a locally-born African who recently graduated from Rutgers University, U.S.A., has been appointed planning officer to Ndola Municipal Council. The intention is that he should eventually become responsible for the Copperbelt Development Plan.

MR. S. E. CHAIHA, a Rhodesian African, has been awarded the Bachelor of Pharmacy honours degree of Nottingham University, to which he went in 1962 on a Rhodesian Government scholarship. He had graduated B.Sc. from the University College in Salisbury in 1959.

DR. ORDWAY STARNES, an American, has been appointed Director of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization. He has been seconded from Rutgers University, where he was Professor of Entomology and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture.

MR. ALAN HALL, an associate director of Galitzine, Chant Russell and Partners, Ltd., and formerly a director of Dunford, Hall and Partners, Ltd., Nairobi, has been appointed regional director for Europe of the Victoria Promotion Committee, formed to publicize the Australian State of Victoria.

MR. JUSTIN CHIMBA, Minister of Justice in Zambia, left Lusaka at the week-end to attend the Commonwealth Law Conference in Australia. He will then visit the United States. MR. JUSTIN BRADEN and he will form the Zambian delegation to a World Peace through Law Conference in Washington.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. P. BRUCE, MR. R. FEIBERIDGE, MR. L. H. HARRAND, MR. M. M. LARKAN, MR. G. H. OLDHAM, MR. & MRS. A. E. A. OXLEY, MR. R. B. PARKER, MR. J. C. PAYNE, MR. J. A. RICHARDSON, MR. D. E. SUTHERLAND, MR. J. J. SWART, and MR. E. P. VENABLES.

MR. E. H. K. MUDENDA, Minister of Agriculture, is leading a Zambian goodwill mission to the People's Republic of China. His colleagues are MR. R. S. MAKASA, M.P., Resident Minister in the Northern Province; MR. C. H. THORNICROFT, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary for Education; MISS M. CHIHA, M.P.; and MR. C. G. LIALABI, M.P.

MR. ANGUS OGHILVY, a director of numerous companies operating in Rhodesia and East Africa, who was travelling north with his wife, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, gave help in the middle of Saturday night to two men who had been injured in a car crash near Perth. He accompanied them to hospital in an ambulance while the PRINCESS drove their own car.

MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, and the only non-African member of the Cabinet was reported to have shot and killed an African burglar on Saturday at a beach cottage south of Mombasa. A Government spokesman said that MR. MCKENZIE had acted in self-defence. On Monday, however, he denied having told the police that he had shot the intruder.

MR. J. A. D. HOBBS, lately executive director of Allsopp (East Africa), Ltd., has left Ruaraka for Dar es Salaam on appointment as managing director of Tanzania Breweries, Ltd., whose executive director, MR. A. C. BAILEY, becomes managing director at Ruaraka, Kenya. He joined East African Breweries, Ltd., in 1949 and became general manager in Tanzania five years ago.

DR. P. L. MILLER, lecturer in zoology at Oxford University, has received an award under the Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation Commonwealth Bursary Scheme to enable him to visit Uganda, and DR. M. W. McELHINNEY, lecturer in physics in the University College of Rhodesia, Salisbury, is to spend three months in Australia studying research methods at Canberra University.

The Anglo-Rhodesian Society

THE ANGLORHODESIAN SOCIETY, of which the Marquis of Salisbury recently accepted the presidency, has issued a pamphlet which states:

"In the United Kingdom there is a formidable amount of ignorance about, and prejudice against, Rhodesia against its people and about its achievements and aspirations. The Anglo-Rhodesian Society has one prime purpose: to remedy the ignorance and dispel the prejudice. This is a positive and constructive aim, because there exists behind barrages of ill-intentioned propaganda, backed and sustained by people who care nothing for the real interests of either Britain or Rhodesia, a largely untapped fount of goodwill, which has of late been without formal expression.

"The society is non-political and non-party. It has come into being to give the goodwill, and its accompanying desire for greater understanding, a chance of expression; it is tied to no doctrinaire or absolutist constitutional theory. It simply wishes to strengthen the bonds of a friendship which dates back more than three-quarters of a century, but which in recent years has been gravely clouded and strained.

"The society has been formed by a number of people, of widely differing outlook, who share affection for and knowledge of Rhodesia. It wants to tell the truth about a small nation in the Commonwealth whose people face day after day a situation of admitted difficulty and complexity but one by no means without its hope of solution.

Civilization in Africa Menaced

Rhodesia has been self-governing and self-financing since 1923. In two world wars the men of Rhodesia fought with us, and throughout both the country made a remarkable contribution to victory. Rhodesia has made great progress on many fronts: economic, educational, social, medical, agricultural, scientific and technical. All who live in Rhodesia are taking a steadily increasing share in the benefits and the opportunities of this progress. The natural climax of such a process of evolution is that Rhodesia should take her legitimate place as a fully independent member of the Commonwealth.

"At the present time the orderly and peaceable growth of civilization in Africa is under perpetual and deepening menace. Rhodesians can see the grim results of the breakdown of civilization elsewhere. To widen the knowledge of the inevitable consequences of permitting, in haste and confusion, such a breakdown in Rhodesia will be part of the society's work.

"If you share these aims and beliefs will you join the society and help in its work in every way you can?"

A monthly bulletin will be started in October, and steps are being taken to form branches in the provinces.

The society's first public function will be a dinner in London on September 9 to Brigadier Andrew Skeen, the recently appointed High Commissioner for Rhodesia, and Mrs. Skeen.

Reunited in Rhodesia

GRANDPARENTS, parents, and other relatives of Rhodesians of United Kingdom origin are now in Central Africa for nine weeks, thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Joyce Hartley, secretary of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Society of Rhodesia, who organized a charter flight at a cost of £115 return. The mayor and mayoress of Salisbury held a reception for the visitors on the evening of their arrival, and on the next night the Prime Minister and the British High Commissioner were among those who attended a banquet for them at the new Mount Pleasant Civic Centre.

"I would like all hotels to have a picture of the Prime Minister in the dining room, the lounge, and all other public places. In any hotel in Kenya you find Kenyatta's picture, in Ghana the picture of President Nkrumah, and in Cairo a picture of President Nasser. So why not Dr. Banda's picture in this country?" Mr. J. Z. U. Tembo, Finance Minister, speaking in the Malawi Parliament.

"Ebony Line" Hardening in Africa

A DIVIDING LINE ACROSS AFRICA, the political equivalent of Eastern Europe's Iron Curtain, is hardening, Mr. Ian Colvin has written in the *Daily Telegraph* after another visit to East, Central, and West Africa.

He sees this "ebony line" as running from the mouth of the Ruvuma, the border between Tanzania and Mozambique, to the mouth of the Congo, especially awkwardly for Zambia, "which would be in the company of those hungry East and North African States that are dedicated to revolutionary nationalism".

"Odd things can happen to the white man above the 'ebony line'", says Mr. Colvin.

Bank managers and planters in Tanzania find themselves suddenly evicted. Journalists are moved out before they can start to write. Kenya farmers find farming increasingly difficult. Zoologists are caged in the Sudan. Tourists have their cameras seized, and safari parties returning to hunt or fish where they have holidayed for years are suddenly served with the O.P.I. (order of the prohibited immigrant).

"When any setback happens to political authority, the nearest British business man is the best scapegoat. Security of rights has practically ceased north of the line."

"In Katanga I saw more tolerance shown to a Zambian wearing an Nkrumah badge in his lapel and travelling through to an anti-Tshombe jaw-jaw in Brazzaville. He was allowed through with a shrug. His politics might be disapproved. The main thing was that his air ticket was in order."

"Any white man walking around Kigoma is likely to be picked up by the police, as I was, on instructions from a Tanzanian official with a China visit on his record. If there is a market scuffle in Juba, the Sudanese reaction is to arrest the nearest West European."

"President Kaunda is slipping away from the West. Zambia is in danger of succumbing to extremist pressures, as President Nyerere has succumbed. From Uganda there are reports that Africanization of its electricity works is being pushed to the point of disruption. When breakdowns make foreign technicians necessary again, as they certainly will, most probably it will not be the British who are invited back."

"Despite their acceptance of black supremacy, the skilled Copperbelt miners in Zambia see their own years numbered. Their pessimistic mood has infected Rhodesia with a spirit of determination to resist change in any form, even the most reasonable form. They have lost faith in the 1961 Constitution, which could lead to an African majority within 10 years. Most white Rhodesians think that that Constitution must be thwarted or altered."

Undue Haste to Independence

MISS INA M. BIASLEY, formerly controller of girls' education to the Sudan Government, has said in a letter in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Mrs. Barbara Castle's address to the United Nations Economic and Social Council rings a trifle hollow when one remembers the enthusiasm with which the Labour Party hurried countries to independence."

"She may talk about the crime of waste in rival aid-giving, but was it not more criminal to waste the knowledge and understanding of men and women who staffed the overseas services? Methods could have been found with a little patience to ease the path to independence without this hiatus of which Mrs. Castle has evidently now become aware."

"This is in no way a criticism of the work of those at present overseas. It is an outburst of irritation against Labour politicians who propound as new minted truths ideas which many of us were advocating a quarter of a century ago: for example, the secondment of teachers by local education authorities."

"It was an additional exasperation at a public luncheon to hear Mrs. Castle round off a smooth peroration with a forceful statement that the women of developing countries must be educated. She gave the impression that this splendid new thought had just occurred to her. Possibly it had, but what a great deal of waste could have been avoided if Labour politicians had realized earlier that slogans about independence were of less help to these countries than the maintenance of continuity in the technical services."

"What Mrs. Castle should explain now is how her Ministry proposes to 'make professional men and skilled workers feel that a period of service overseas' should be 'an integral part of their careers'. Her suggestions for giving practical effect to this fine, resounding aim would be most illuminating."

Inadequate Communication

* THERE SHOULD BE A COMMONWEALTH technical assistance representative in every Commonwealth capital, with the right to communicate with his colleagues in any other capital. Mr. William Clark, director of the Overseas Development Institute, has suggested in *The Times*. "This is essential because by one of the absurdities of Commonwealth protocol no High Commissioner can act for another Commonwealth country, with the result that, whereas in Ethiopia the British Ambassador will gladly communicate requests for assistance to the New Zealand Government (which has no representative of its own), neighbouring Kenya can communicate only with those four or five Commonwealth countries which have set up missions in Nairobi; there is literally no point of contact with the rest of the Commonwealth."

America's Responsibility

MR. J. A. NEWINGTON, M.P., said recently in the Rhodesian Parliament that the United States was responsible for the defeat of democracy and the advance of Communism all over the world; there had been tragic interference without understanding, and America had shown an almost fatal proclivity to destroy her friends and aid her enemies. He was shocked that Bishop Skelton of Matabeleland should have said that Rhodesia needed someone of the stature of the Rev. Martin Luther King—a man who had been trained by Communists, was an associate of Communists and homosexuals, had been scathingly attacked by ex-President Truman, and denounced by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in America as the most notorious liar in the country.

Refugees on Likoma Island

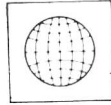
ABOUT 3,000 REFUGEES from Mozambique have arrived on Likoma Island in Lake Malawi (Nyasa), which its only three miles off the Portuguese East African shore. They said that they had fled because Portuguese troops had set fire to villages suspected of concealing and otherwise aiding Frelimo guerrillas. African "freedom-fighters" were stated to have shown ruthlessness, killing any young villagers who refused to join them. While destroying villages which helped the rebels, the Mozambique authorities are providing accommodation and food for displaced Africans in strategically situated areas. Likoma is the administrative headquarters of the Anglican Bishop of Malawi.

Irish Help for Africa

IRE is sponsoring a village settlement scheme and a training centre in the Ruvuma Region of Tanganyika, and Irishmen with African experience and trained in agriculture will, it is hoped, manage both the settlement and the centre, for which a national fund has already raised £90,000. The Irish Government has agreed to give 40 young Africans from Zambia a year's training in various branches of public administration. A few will be attached to the Departments of Defence and Justice in Dublin, but most will serve with local authorities or in the Department of Local Government.

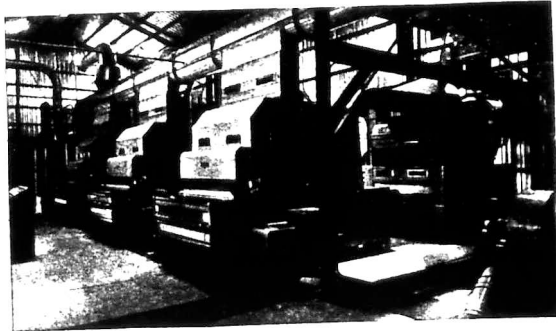
Primary Education in Zambia

MR. JOHN MWASAKAIWI, Minister of Education in Zambia, has said that the Government's policy is to provide universal primary education, and that for that purpose 6,077 new class rooms and the same number of houses for teachers will be built during the next five years at a cost of £2.8m. Whereas last year 10,991 pupils completed the full primary course, by 1970 the figure should be 59,560, and by 1976 about 120,000.



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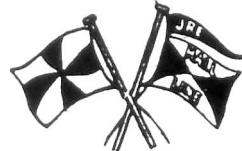
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Alleged Murder of Commander-in-Chief Ethiopia Accuses Somali Politicians

A BROADCAST in Somali from Radio Addis Ababa, specifically addressed to "the armed forces of Somalia, including the police", has alleged that General Daud Abdullah, who commanded the Somali Army, "and who built up your present standard and defended you against ill treatment by the politicians", has been murdered because he was an obstacle to "the colonialist leaders who tried to buy him with money, as they used to buy the politicians".

The message said (in part):

"We recall to your memory a very great man whom you loved. He always resisted the colonialists in Mogadishu. The hero, General Daud Abdullah, is now dead."

"He was the main artery of the Somali Army. He proved an obstacle to the evil wishes of the colonialist leaders. The politicians tried to belittle him before the Army, but in vain."

Injected with Poison

The colonialists, led by President Adan Abdullah Osman, tried many methods to defame him. They failed in all their attempts because you were solidly behind him. One plan he opposed was the call by these bad politicians that fire-arms should be distributed in the Ogaden to fight their motherland and the Ethiopian Army. Without his knowledge they did distribute 7.15 calibre arms, 1938 model. General Daud may his soul rest in heaven, knew the consequences when he rejected the plan.

"It was decided to take him out of Somalia and murder him. He was ordered to Rome for medical treatment. He was then flown to Moscow for treatment. There he passed a note to Somali students who were at the airport to meet him. His note, in his own handwriting, said that he had been injected with poison. Adan Abdullah and his friends did everything they could to get the note, but they could not find it. When his body was brought back to Mogadishu the politicians shed tears, pretending that they were weeping for him and said they would erect a statue of him."

Is it not up to you, the armed forces, to see that the murder of General Daud Abdullah is avenged? You should use your arms. You should take action this moment!

"Hang the Emperor"

Radio Mogadishu retorted in Somali that Muslims in Ethiopia were mercilessly oppressed and massacred, and in Amharic that the Ethiopian Army should revolt.

"You should shell the so-called Royal Palace in Addis Ababa and all the villas belonging to the Tendal lords, get rid of the few selfish persons who are loyal to Haile Selassie and hostile to freedom; take over all the air-strips, and lay siege to Addis Ababa, Dabra Zayt, and Asmara as soon as you receive orders for action; to seize the post office, bank, Treasury, Defence Ministry, Royal Palace, Ministers' homes, power station, and radio station. Explain to the people through the Press, radio and other information media the evils of the overthrown Government and the aims of the incoming one; call for new, free, general elections, and bring to justice all members of the royal family, Ministers, and other accomplices."

Another broadcast told Ethiopians that the Emperor was planning to flee the country with his wealth under the pretence of going to Germany for medical treatment. They should "hang him publicly, as he used to hang others".

Somali Pilot Deserts to Ethiopia

A SOMALI, Flying Officer Abdi Habib, has flown an aircraft of the Somalia Government to Addis Ababa and sought asylum in Ethiopia. He was accompanied by a sergeant pilot. The officer said that he had left his country in protest against an incompetent and iron rule which pitted tribe against tribe, squandered resources on military might and useless and baseless propaganda against neighbours, and denied northern Somalia, formerly British, adequate representation in Parliament. It suffered discrimination because it adhered to English as a second language, and in protest against oppression of the north three former Ministers had resigned.

Mr. Tshombe's Visit to Europe

Rivalry of Rebel Leaders Increased

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, had discussions last week in Federal Germany, Belgium, and France on financial, economic, and other matters. He was accompanied by Mr. Ndinga, the Finance Minister.

In Paris he met Mr. Bernard Salumia, former mayor of Stanleyville, and previously private secretary to Lumumba, who told a news conference held in the Congolese Embassy that the rebel movement was now divided into three or four factions, that he had talked to Mr. Tshombe's cause, and that he believed other rebel leaders would follow his example, especially as the disagreements between Ghebeye and Soumialot had taken a turn for the worse. Their rivalry had more to do with personal ambition and matters of money than with ideology. He believed that Congolese rebel leaders had made arrangements with dissidents in the Southern Sudan for a place of refuge.

Lieut. Graham Hogan, aged 24, who was born in Britain and two South African mercenaries of Colonel Hoares No. 5 Commando, and six other men were killed last week when on patrol in northern Katanga. Their vehicles were ambushed and came under heavy fire.

Colonel Mulamba, commander of the Congolese 5th Brigade, has been awarded a Belgian decoration.

East Katanga's provincial Minister of Finance, Lands, Mines and Power is shortly due in Europe on a financial and economic mission.

Mr. Dieudonne Boji has been sworn in as governor of Central Kivu.

The American cultural centre is to be re-opened in Stanleyville on October 8.

Confiscation of another six plantations has been announced by the Government of Zanzibar.

Two Africans were burned when a petrol bomb was thrown into a Bulawayo beerhall at the weekend.

At the first African Games in Brazzaville Kenya athletes won eight gold, 10 silver, and four bronze medals.

Twelve veterinarians from West Germany have spent three weeks each in Kenya and Uganda, are now in Tanzania, and will then visit Rhodesia.

A French expert on information matters is visiting Malawi to investigate the information services at Government headquarters and in the provinces.

Pill-box hats bound with leopard skin form part of a new uniform for stewardesses of East African Airways. Their badge shows the flags of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

It is being said in Nairobi that Kenya's six-year development plan, recently devised to cost £317m., has been re-examined and extended by about an additional £150m.

A team of Chinese railway engineers, accompanied by geologists and hydrologists, arrived in Dar es Salaam on Friday to make a survey of the Tanzania section of the proposed rail link with Zambia.

Students at Lumphua University, Moscow, to which some 10,000 youths from Africa, Asia, and Latin America have been given scholarships, are now admitted by the Soviet Government to be receiving training as rebels against their own Governments.

More than 100 M.P.s. in Kenya unanimously resolved at a meeting attended by the President, Vice-President, Ministers, and Assistant Ministers, that the K.A.N.U. back-bench group should forthwith cease to function, and that matters of concern to M.P.s. should henceforth be dealt with at meetings of the K.A.N.U. Parliamentary Group.

For inciting other Africans to undergo military training outside South Africa, a former journalist in Johannesburg has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Evidence was given that two years ago he was one of 37 Africans who left South Africa for "freedom fighter" training in Tanzania. They were stopped in Livingstonia, then in Northern Rhodesia, and sent back to South Africa.

A motion in the Kenya Parliament to confiscate irremovable assets of South African nationals was dismissed as "misconceived" by the Attorney-General, who said that the Kenya Government were not "gangsters who take other people's property". Quite a number of South Africans had adopted Kenya citizenship and were as much entitled to protection under the law as anyone else. Only the President was above the law.

South Africa's Minister of Transport said publicly last week that his Government was urging the Rhodesian Government to build a railway connexion between Beitbridge, on their mutual border, to Nuanetsi, 70 miles north, thus bypassing the existing Bechuanaland route. So that no loss would be suffered on the project, South Africa was ready to adjust tariffs. The Rhodesian Government, however, was reluctant to build the proposed line.

Over 1,000 Killed by Sudanese Troops No Armed Rebels Among the Dead

SUDAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS shot down indiscriminately or burned to death in their homes more than a thousand Southern Sudanese in Juba on July 9 and 10, according to a report received from the Sudan a few days ago by the *Church Times*.

It states that all organized Church life has ceased to exist in the southern provinces, that the Bishop Gwynne Training College in Juba has been burned down, and that two Sudanese assistant bishops, Bishops Dotiro and Ngalamu, are among thousands of refugees who have crossed into Uganda or the Congo. The Bishop in the Sudan, the Rt. Rev. Oliver Allison, is in Khartoum but is not allowed to go to the south.

"Escaping from the terror in the Native town", says the report, "people made their way to various churches very early in the morning. Many came to the cathedral and the provost's house."

"Soon after six o'clock the cathedral compound was surrounded on three sides by tanks and armoured vehicles. The small gate on the west side was left open, and a Bren-gun, or similar weapon, was placed at the entrance.

Shot at Cathedral Gate

"The provost was sitting in his stall inside the cathedral with the people around him. Suddenly an Army unit entered the building, and the man in charge ordered the provost to give the names of all those present. At first he refused, saying that all were members of his congregation, but, when a revolver was held to his temple, he proceeded to name all those known to him.

"The others—about 10 men—were then ordered to leave the cathedral. As they left the main west door they were shot at by the soldiers at the west gate. Seven were killed on the spot, one was wounded, and two escaped.

"Some looting took place inside the cathedral. The clock was torn off the wall, the prayer books and hymn books were destroyed, and possibly some of the communion vessels were smashed.

"According to eye-witnesses, not a single armed rebel was found among all the dead and dying in Juba after the massacre was over."

Canon John Taylor, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has commented:

"A federal relationship between North and South within a single State would be the most helpful solution. Unfortunately, the longer the Sudanese Government relies on brute force to bring about a solution, the more slender will become the chances of Southern leaders accepting anything other than a complete secession from the Sudan."

Mr. M. O. Beshir wrote in *The Times*:

"The Sudan Government and the Northern political parties have since November 1964 expressed their willingness and determination to reach a peaceful solution. The present fighting in the south resulted from the activities of the Anya Nya terrorist organization. Southern politicians claim no control on this terrorist organization but keep silent and refuse to denounce terrorism as a means to settle the problem."

"The first step towards peace would in my view be achieved if all those concerned would publicly denounce terrorist activities, hate propaganda, and indiscriminate shooting. It is time for all Sudanese to realize that they have to live together in one country. It is the duty of their friends to tell them this fact and persuade those who are reluctant or refuse to accept it and act accordingly."

It was officially announced in Khartoum on Sunday that 14 dissidents had been killed and two soldiers slightly wounded. Air attacks have been made on three insurgent camps.

Archbishops' Joint Protest Sudanese Shot in Places of Worship

THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER has received from the Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops in Uganda a joint letter in the following terms:—

"We the Archbishops of Rubaga and Uganda, representing respectively the Catholic Church in Uganda and the Church of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, feel bound to address you in the name of our four million members in Uganda.

"The information we have received from eye-witnesses of the recent shootings in the Southern Sudan forces us to protest. There has been heavy loss of life, in many cases of unarmed and harmless people, and in some cases, we are informed, people who took refuge in mosques and churches were killed without provocation.

"We protest against the shooting of His Lordship Monsignor Ireneo Dud and of other priests (from which they happily escaped alive) which took place at the Juba ferry-boat on July 9 and the forced evacuation of seminaries for training Sudanese clergy which had to take place because of the insecurity in which they found themselves.

"We appeal to the Government of Sudan, as a member of the United Nations which has accepted the Declaration of Human Rights, to abide by that declaration and to protect fully the exercise of basic human rights like the right of every individual to life and the rights of ethnic minorities.

"Further, we appeal to the Government of Sudan to arrange with the Organization for African Unity requesting O.A.U. to send an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the continuing strife in the Southern Sudan and to offer advice to the Government of Sudan which will assist them in finding a permanent and acceptable solution of the problem of the South."

Afrikanans will not be taught in schools in Zambia after the end of this year.

A mission in Peking may be opened by Zambia, according to Radio Lusaka.

Nineteen African girls from Zambia have arrived in London to take a year's secretarial course.

Twenty-three Africans and a Sikh were killed and 29 Africans were injured when two buses collided outside Nairobi last week.

The African head gardener at State House, Lusaka, won 11 first prizes, four seconds and three thirds for flowers and vegetables at this year's Zambian Agricultural Show.

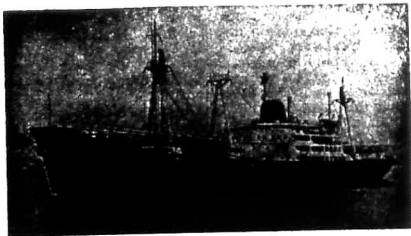
To mark the 75th anniversary of Rhodesia, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. will build and equip a £25,000 bilharzia research laboratory at Chiredzi in the Lowveld and present it to the Rhodesian Government.

Postal workers throughout Uganda resumed work on Friday after a four-day strike. The Government has declared the postal and railway services to be essential services, making it illegal for their workers to strike in future.

Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia have agreed to prevent the unrestricted travel of foreigners between the territories, or, to quote the Minister for Internal Security in Kenya, of "tourists who are tourists plus plus".

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All-Time Records for Rhodesia Railways

RHODESIA RAILWAYS carried nearly 13m. tons of freight in the year to June 30, and the revenue of some £37m. was an all-time record. Mr. A. R. Kemp, chairman of the board, said a few days ago that the system stood poised for a period of development exceeding anything in the past, traffic estimates pointing to unprecedented economic activity in almost every sector of the national life.

Rolling-stock costing more than £4m., and including 926 wagons, is now on order, and authority is being sought to buy another 24 main line diesel locomotives and 800 trucks, costing £4.9m., and 12 dual-purpose diesels, refrigerator trucks, and other items totalling nearly another £2m. These additions of almost £11m. in all do not take account of expansion resulting from the R.I.S.C.O. £7m. programme of possible establishment of a large fertilizer factory. There is also a £22m. track renewal programme.

A four-member team from the United Kingdom Railway Advisory Service is in Rhodesia to examine proposals to electrify sections of the main line over the next seven or eight years.

East African Railways and Harbours

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS had a record revenue last year of £22.14m. and the Harbours a record revenue of £7.97m. Working costs rose, and the net receipts of £5.31m. were about £600,000 below the sums needed to meet interest, loan redemption and betterment charges.

Capital expenditure of £5.8m. on new works and developments was authorized. About 80 miles of new line were built in northern Uganda and 24 on the Mikumi-Kidatu extension in Tanzania.

Cargo passing through East African ports, including oil, exceeded 5m. deadweight tons for the first time. Bulk cement exports at 186,000 tons were more than double the 1963 figure. For the first time molasses were shipped in bulk from Mombasa to a total of about 23,000 tons.

Good progress was made on two additional berths in that port, and preparations continued at Dar es Salaam for additional deep-water berthing facilities.

The refinery at Mombasa received 14m. tons of crude oil, brought in 43 tankers, in its first year of working.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., reports net receipts for 1964 at £226,691, compared with £152,205 in the previous year, revenue having increased by £20,719 and expenditure decreased by £53,767. Traffic was up from 734,562 to 801,906 tons, but the increase of 9.11% was mainly in the lower-rated classifications. Tobacco exports amounted to 15,372 tons and tea to 14,272 tons.

Re-organization has proceeded smoothly towards the aim of separating completely the operations of the three railways serving Malawi, except that they will have the same general manager, Mr. J. K. Douglas.

Substitution of steam locomotives by diesel electric engines has achieved such economies that it has been decided to go over to full dieselization.

Fixed assets are just above £5m. Current assets less current liabilities stand at £383,561. Share capital amounts to £600,000 and loan capital to £2.8m.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury is chairman and managing director, and the other members of the board are Mr. A. H. Ball, Mr. J. B. Correa Da Silva, Dr. Manuel Da Cruz Alvura, and Messrs. J. F. Harrod, I. R. Hayward, J. R. Pike, A. R. Potter, J. Schiappa De Azevedo, and P. A. Clarke Vincent. Messrs. G. V. J. Oury, J. A. G. Mills and L. L. Rego are alternates to various members of the board.

East African Common Market

FOR TWO DAYS last week Presidents Kenyatta and Nyerere and Dr. Obote met in Nairobi to discuss inter-territorial problems, especially those connected with the common market. The discussions are to be resumed on August 31, when each head of State will be accompanied by five Ministers and other advisers. Mwalimu Nyerere said on returning to Dar es Salaam that the three leaders were determined to strengthen the common market. His colleagues agreed with him that what was needed in connexion with the Zambia-Tanzania railway was an engineering survey, not a feasibility survey.

Getting Along Without Federation

LEGAL POWERS which would enable the East African Common Services Organization to stop separatist tendencies between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania were proposed to the East African Central Legislative Assembly at its meeting in Dar es Salaam by Mr. Ali Kiseka, an Uganda member.

The only basis for a common market, he emphasized, was removal of tariff, immigration, and other barriers so that goods, labour, and capital might flow freely between the territories. If agreements on the common currency were broken, if road-blocks were erected at the frontiers, and if movement of goods across the borders was impeded, the basis of a common market had gone.

If the leaders of the three States genuinely desired continuation of the common market, they should review the Constitution of the East African Common Services Organization and give it "legal powers to stop the kind of separatist tendencies that have recently appeared in East Africa—withdrawal from this or that service and road-blocks on borders.

"We should call on the East African Common Services Authority to organize a joint conference of all Ministers in East Africa to discuss the future of the Organization or to appoint a commission of experts to review the common market set-up.

"This kind of action is absolutely necessary now, for if we are to continue to live with our common market we must all see that our countries are on the same level of industrial development and that none of them merely serves as a protected market for the manufactured products of a more industrialized country. We must make certain that the products of each of our countries do find a market in the whole of East Africa, and we must see that there is an authority vested with powers to enforce and prevent violation of decisions made for the purpose of maintaining our common market.

"There is urgent need of suggestions on how to go along together in friendship in East Africa without the federation which we once hoped for."

Communist China agreed to buy 2m. lb. of tobacco from Tanzania.

Vessels arriving at Mombasa have recently had to wait as much as 12 days for a berth.

Two hundred tractors and 200 disc ploughs have been ordered from the Massey-Ferguson group by the Government of Tanzania.

Some 2,000 sq. miles east of Kilembe are to be prospected by Kilmex, Ltd., a company formed jointly by the Uganda Development Corporation and Kilembe Mines, Ltd.

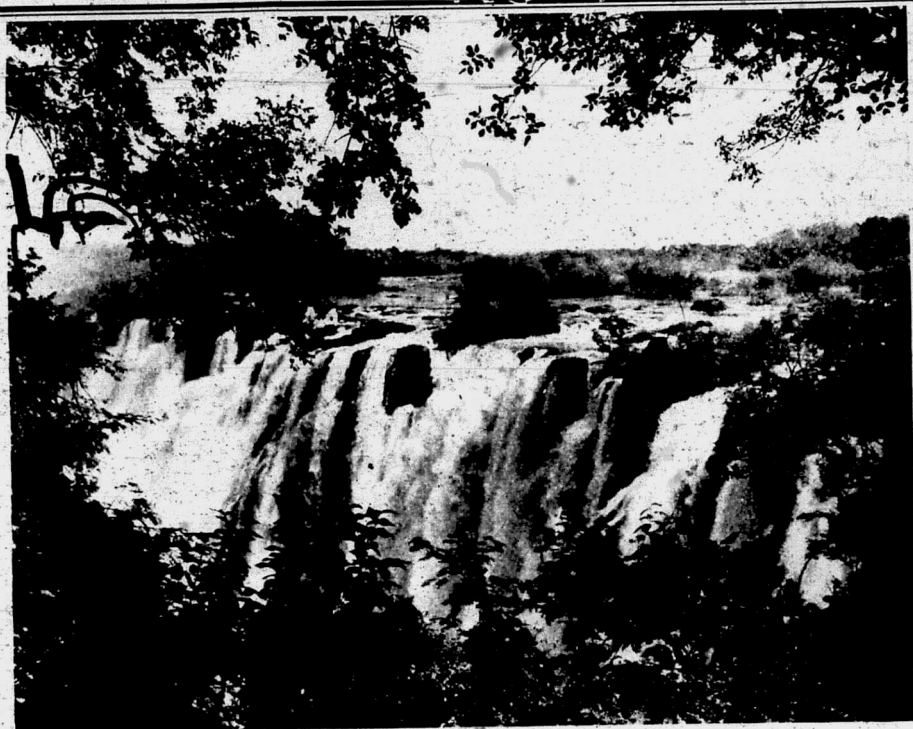
United Dominions Trust, Ltd., has as a matter of policy reduced customers' balances in Rhodesia and East Africa "to a level which we feel we can safely maintain until conditions are sufficiently stable for us to expand".

During the 22nd week of Salisbury auctions 10.4m. lb. of flue-cured tobacco leaf were sold for £1,460,000, an average of 33.67d., bringing sales so far this season to 193,777,000 lb., worth £28,377,000, an average of 35.15d.

The Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., which has subsidiaries in Kenya and Sudan, reports group profits after tax to March 31 at £1,637,351 (£1,709,228). Ordinary dividends total 2s. 1d. per 10s. unit, less tax. The carry-forward is £888,268 in the books of the parent company and £44,626 in those of subsidiaries. Group fixed assets stand at £16.4m., net current assets at 6.2m., and trade investments at just over £2m.

Aggressive sales tactics by Britain's competitors in the Zambian market and their offers of better terms are, in the opinion of the High Commissioner in London, Mr. S. C. Katilungu, the chief causes of reduction in the U.K. proportion of the country's imports. He emphasized that opinion recently when addressing the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Katilungu rated those factors above the growth of industry in Africa, often in the form of subsidiaries of U.K. companies.

John Brown & Co., Ltd.—who own 48% of the capital of Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., and 50% of the equity and 72% of the preference of F. Issels & Son, Ltd., Bulawayo—report group profits after tax to March 31 at £1,947,035, compared with £1,278,217 in the previous year. Ordinary dividends of 11% less tax take £860,776. The amounts carried forward are nearly £1.5m. by the parent company and £4.9m. by the many subsidiaries. Issued capital is £15.5m. Group fixed assets exceed £18.4m., investments total £2.8m., and current assets less current liabilities £16.5m. Debentures total £4m. Lord Abernethy, the chairman, says that the Rhodesian companies had a successful year.



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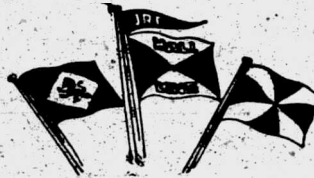
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 2, 1965

Vol. 42

No. 2134

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

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Rhodesian P.M.'s Reply to Mr. Bottomley



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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PAN-AFRICAN PROPAGANDISTS in

Africa and in the Western world seek sedulously to spread the idea that because there are some four million Africans in Rhodesia and fewer than a quarter of a million non-Africans, the white community would have negligible influence if true democracy existed. Their interpretation of democracy is, of course, that of one man one vote—a piece of political quackery which is especially absurd in African conditions, first, because so high a proportion of the black population has no conception of State problems, and, secondly, because experience in many other African countries has proved that in present conditions to introduce universal adult suffrage, or anything approaching it, would soon mean in practice nothing more than the right to vote for the one and only party suffered to exist. Ostensible democracy thus becomes indistinguishable from dictatorship—dictatorship which maintains its domination by the customary methods of intimidation, thuggery, and favouritism. Its least and last concern is mankind in the mass—though almost every speech by a Minister hypocritically emphasizes the pre-eminent importance of the ordinary citizen, who has, however, not forgotten that the extravagant promises made to him and his fellows by the agitators for independence remain unfulfilled.

We have received from Rhodesia some most interesting estimates of what might happen if the ambitions of the African nationalists in regard to the franchise were achieved in conditions which prevented their exercise of intimidation (by which means alone nearly all the dominant African political parties have exacted support). Of the total African population of about four million, not more than 1,650,000 are males and females over twenty-one years of age, and at least

460,000 of them are non-Rhodesian Africans, leaving about 1,244,000 who might vote if they had the necessary educational or other qualifications. It is thought by people who are certainly not anti-African that perhaps as many as one million of them are politically unaware and uninterested, continuing to look for guidance to their tribal authorities, not to the politicians of their own race. About 700,000 male and female adult Africans live in the tribal areas, 300,000 in the white farming areas, 230,000 in the towns, and 50,000 in the purchase and other areas. Thus not more than some 280,000 adult Rhodesian Africans can be reasonably considered politically conscious (which is not to say that anything like that number are politically enlightened and responsible). That is the case with very few—far, far fewer than the 127,000 adult white Rhodesians.

Threats and violence by the extreme nationalists have frightened most of the Africans qualified for the franchise into abstention from voting, for the leaders of the two African parties (both now proscribed in consequence of their continuing crimes) stupidly imagined that the imposition of a boycott would bring the electoral system into disrepute and accelerate its drastic amendment. Their estimate was wholly wrong, of course, and they have succeeded merely in denying freedom of expression to their fellow-countrymen and Parliamentary experience to the most promising members of their own parties (which remain bitterly antagonistic to one another). The African leaders who have clamoured for "one man one vote", because that would give them ascendancy over men more moderate and responsible than themselves, have thus deprived of the vote those of their race who were entitled to it, except the few who, courageously defying the intimidators, recently

ected thirteen Africans to a House of sixty-five, one European Independent (who is the most capable opponent of the Government), and one Indian born in Rhodesia. Rhodesia's Hansard reveals the sad inefficiency of the African Members; nearly all their speeches are pointless and tiresomely repetitive, and most are corroded by racialism. The *indaba* earlier

in the year at which the chiefs debated, and unanimously supported, the country's claim to independence was by contrast most impressive, and anyone who troubles to compare the proceedings on that occasion with the official record of African speeches in the Legislative Assembly will understand why the chiefs are contemptuous of the African politicians.

Notes By The Way

Tanzania Railway Link

WHAT LIES BEHIND the sudden arrival in Dar es Salaam of a 12-member team of Chinese railway surveyors? No hint of such a visit had been given. Indeed, diplomatic representatives of some Western Powers had been led by Ministers to believe that China's offer to finance and build the rail connexion to the Copperbelt of Zambia would remain in cold storage at least until a rapid survey had been made by a technical team from Britain, which had promised to find £75,000, half the cost of the survey, and had quite recently been urged to provide the balance also—as, somewhat strangely, Canada was seemingly asked simultaneously. Before replies had been received from either country, the Chinese appeared, perhaps to the embarrassment of President Nyerere and his Cabinet.

Did Chinese Risk Rebuff?

IT WAS EXPLAINED that they had come at Tanzania's invitation to undertake an engineering survey, which would be distinct from the British survey suggested to the Government of the United Kingdom by the Zambia-Tanzania Inter-Ministerial Committee, which, with the approval of Kenya and Uganda, was nominated to find funds for an examination of the route. Their initial concern was with a feasibility study, and until a few days ago it was generally understood in the capitals of Tanzania and Zambia that the whole project was to be left in abeyance until that report could be received towards the end of the year. Have the Chinese dumped their mission into Tanzania without prior arrangement, calculating that the Government of that State could not object or hint that it was unwelcome? To jump the gun in this way might be considered worth the risk by Communist China, which is desperately anxious to exploit every opportunity in and around Tanzania.

Rhodesia's Future At Stake

"EVERY BRITON who values his or her heritage and still believes in a British future should become a member of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society; it is not only Rhodesia's future which is at stake". Those were the closing words of an *East Anglian Daily Times* leading article, which, having criticized British politicians for destroying the Empire and bringing the Commonwealth to its present parlous state, wrote: "If the Labour Government and Mr. Bottomley are more interested in uniting and strengthening the Afro-Asian bloc than in resuscitating a semi-defunct organization, his title of Commonwealth Secretary is a misnomer". To resort to arms against Rhodesia if there were a unilateral declaration of independence would, the paper said, "probably be the gravest and most disastrous decision in the whole history of Commonwealth and Empire". Yet, because that was clearly contemplated, public opinion in Britain

should be aroused to the full consequences—"though the Anglo-Rhodesian Society has, we fear, come into existence too late to save Rhodesia for the Commonwealth".

Approach Local Newspapers

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS in general has a far more responsible attitude to the Commonwealth than the mass-circulation London journals, and the editors of many dailies and weeklies in the counties would assuredly publish similarly helpful matter if influential and knowledgeable local residents would take the trouble to call on them (certainly not on press day, but at some other time by prior appointment) and explain the basic facts from the angles most suitable for emphasis in the particular locality. All editors welcome novelty and variety in information which can be presented in a form to appeal to their public. If the area be industrial, an obvious approach would be from the standpoint of exports. If it be agricultural, readers could be easily interested in appropriate aspects of farming overseas. If it has a university or other educational institutions with many African students, there is an evident case for frequent news items about Africa. If it be a district to which people formerly resident in Africa have retired in considerable numbers, they could be pleased by the right kind of references to that continent.

Topicality Can Be Capitalized

FORMATION of provincial branches of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, for which there is evident need and scope, would be facilitated and expedited by the encouragement of local newspaper interest in Rhodesia, which could be enlisted without much difficulty if only because that country is unhappily under almost daily attack by African politicians, whose utterances, however irresponsible, are given prominence in London papers. That keeps Rhodesia topical in the journalistic sense. It also increases the onus upon the society to extend and improve its activities. Its forerunner, which sadly failed to live up to its name of Friends of Rhodesia, proved to be so staggeringly apathetic and inefficient that Rhodesia's best friends in Britain at last lost patience and killed it in the conviction that a body moribund almost from birth would never give adequate service. What the Friends failed to do has become the responsibility of the new society, whose impact will depend upon the impression which its officers and members make upon the public through their personal contacts and influence with the Press, politicians, and other publicists, not least by letters in local newspapers and addresses to the many organizations which welcome well-informed speakers and debates on Commonwealth topics. The first challenge to the society is therefore to arouse and canalize to maximum effect on Rhodesia's behalf the practical activity of its members.

Not Buying British

MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, signaled his return from West Africa with some very direct criticisms of United Kingdom motor manufacturers, who, he emphasized, were losing business to French, German, Italian and even Japanese competitors when Nigerians, Ghanaians, Sierra Leonians and Gambians were eager to buy British. West Africa is outside the scope of this journal, of course, but not the basic point at issue. So when Mr. Bottomley said in my hearing: "I had to ask quite prominent British businessmen

in Nigeria and Ghana why they were not driving British cars". I asked him if he was aware that a non-British car had been bought by at least one United Kingdom High Commissioner in Eastern Africa. He was, I am sure, surprised. Should not the Commonwealth Relations Office tell all its overseas representatives, not only that cars bought for official use must be of British manufacture, but that all on its pay-roll are likewise expected to buy British? When they buy foreign vehicles, as some have done for private use, their action inevitably becomes a topic of discussion in the country in which they are serving; and, very naturally, their preference is exploited by the local agents for the foreign car.

Rhodesia Resents British Minister's Statements

Mr. Smith Asks for Early Decision on Independence

RHODESIA'S PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Ian Smith, criticized Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, on Friday for having made "incredible remarks" while recently in West Africa, and for having referred on his return to London to the possibility of United Nations interference in Rhodesian affairs.

"Mr. Bottomley's remarks", said the Prime Minister in Gwelo, "have tended to bring a unilateral declaration of independence back into the picture, and this is to be regretted. He should realize that the more talk there is about interference in our internal affairs, the more determined we become as far as our independence is concerned.

"He has said that British action averted a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia last October. If the British Government seriously believed that we were then on the edge of taking independence, I am agreeably surprised at how effective our technique at bluffing the rest of the world has been. We knew at that time that we were not ready."

Britain Tried Blackmail

The British Government had then tried to intimidate and blackmail Rhodesia, and relations between the two countries were worse than they had ever been.

Britain, which had side-stepped the independence issue hitherto, could no longer shirk it. "We have the right to insist on an answer which will tell us exactly where we stand. It must be genuine independence, not phoney independence."

Mr. Bottomley's remarks were all the more regrettable because the visit which he and the Lord Chancellor had paid to Rhodesia had taken U.D.I. out of the picture.

Mr. Smith told Parliament that he would not ask the British Government for a constitutional conference, since its only result would be a deterioration of the prospect for a negotiated independence. He added: "I believe that prospects for the negotiation of independence are more favourable now than they have been for a long time".

Asked by Mr. Samuriwo, an African Independent, if negotiations were to continue without African participation, the Prime Minister replied that the issue was one for negotiation between the two Governments. Africans had had every opportunity of participation through their tribal leaders and their M.P.s.; but "if certain Africans are so irresponsible as not to accept the Constitution, and are not prepared to take part in democratic government, that is something for which the Government cannot be responsible".

Mr. Smith told Mr. Gondo, Leader of the Opposition,

that he was always ready for talks on independence with members of the Opposition. He hoped it was not suggested that he should take the initiative.

West African Comments

While Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, was in West Africa last month, the radio stations and newspapers gave prominence day after day to his statements concerning Rhodesia, which were severely criticized. The Nigerian *Morning Post* even described him as "Mr. Smith's publicity agent".

The criticisms continue. Their general character was typified by a broadcast from Lagos last week which said:—

"During his 11-day visit to Nigeria British Commonwealth Secretary Arthur Bottomley made a number of provocative statements which would have fetched him shootings, heckings, and rotten eggs from enraged mobs if he were in certain parts of Latin America or Asia. Mr. Bottomley gave the impression that all the British Government was doing about Rhodesia was to sit back, watch Mr. Smith declare the colony independent, and then try to placate African indignation through *post-mortem* economic sanctions. As a parting shot, Mr. Bottomley on the eve of his departure made the startling observation that part of the blame for the *impasse* in Rhodesia must go to the unco-operative attitude of the African nationalists.

"One fact emerged from Mr. Bottomley's statements in Nigeria—that the British Government is not prepared to take any measures which will seriously hurt the white settlers in Rhodesia. Some Nigerian papers attribute this attitude to the inhumanity and callous self-seeking inherent in colonialism. Others see it as a patent case of 'blood is thicker than water' mentality.

"Our concern is neither the impression Mr. Bottomley created nor the apologetic, ambivalent approach of the British Government to the Rhodesian problem.

Challenge to O.A.U.

"What we ask is: In view of Britain's reluctance to precipitate a showdown in Rhodesia, what does O.A.U. plan to do? Mr. Murumbi, Kenya's Foreign Minister, has gone to the extent of suggesting war. We may not advise this approach yet, but it would be self-deceptive to pretend that O.A.U. is impressing Britain or the outside world by shouting and crying like a helpless invalid. Something positive must be done.

"We do not pretend to know the answer to the Rhodesian question, but we must make a few suggestions. First, it is time O.A.U. reconsidered its attitude to the split in the nationalist movement in Rhodesia, for it is clear that Britain and the white minority are seizing upon this split as evidence of an unpreparedness of the Africans in Rhodesia for self-rule. If O.A.U. cannot reconcile the two groups, it should proceed to recognize the faction that appears to it to command majority support. This was what it did in Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

"Secondly, O.A.U. should not be caught unawares by a unilateral declaration of independence in Rhodesia. If the issue is likely to result in a form of armed conflict, then O.A.U. may well begin to gather and deploy its forces towards

this eventuality. The Palestine war of 1948 is a lesson in this regard. O.A.U. can also help Zambia and Malawi, Rhodesia's neighbours, to organize their offensive.

"Lastly, O.A.U. should not be deceived by the compromise proposal in which Britain, it is said, plans to give independence to Rhodesia on the basis of guaranteeing one-third of the seats in the legislature to Africans. South Africa has shown that such guarantees can be swept aside overnight once independence is attained. As Nigerian Prime Minister Shubakar has said: 'Nothing short of African majority rule should satisfy anyone on the Rhodesian issue'."

Trained in Subversion in Ghana

Further references to military training in Ghana by Ghanaian and Chinese instructors was given in the High Court in Salisbury last week at the opening of the trial of 28 Africans on charges under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

Mr. A. N. B. Masterson, Crown counsel, said that the training of those Rhodesian Africans had been sponsored by the now proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union. All the accused had been trained in Ghana between September of last year and April this year "for the purpose of furthering a political object by the use of physical force, violence, and other unlawful means".

Among the trainees in the military camp in Ghana had been Africans from States other than Rhodesia. They had received instruction in the use of weapons and explosives and in sabotage and guerilla warfare.

The accused had been to Ghana via Tanzania, where they had been given instructions by a leading member of Z.A.N.U., Mr. Noel Mukono. They had returned to Rhodesia in May through Zambia and had been arrested at different times in the following months. Other Africans who had received training in sabotage and had returned to Rhodesia had not yet been arrested.

President Nkrumah told his Parliament last week that he had made a special appeal to African Heads of State for postponement of the Accra conference of the Organization of African Unity until October 21, with a preceding conference of Foreign Ministers starting on October 12.

Rhodesia would come high on the agenda, for O.A.U. must agree on "energetic steps to thwart a seizure of independence" by Mr. Smith's Government. The British Government's warning of the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence was not enough.

Rhodesia's Representative in Portugal

A Foreign Office spokesman told journalists in London a few days ago that Portugal had been informed that Britain would object to separate diplomatic status being granted to Mr. Harry Reedman as Rhodesia's representative in Lisbon. The British view was that he should be a member of the staff of the British Embassy. Mr. Reedman, whose appointment has been publicly welcomed by Portugal, is due in Lisbon on September 15 after spending a few days in London.

A leading article in the *Guardian* commented:—

"The row between London and Salisbury about whether Rhodesia should be independently represented in Lisbon is so much shadow-boxing. The convention is that Rhodesia, when it wishes to have a man abroad, should post him to the British Embassy concerned and let him conduct his business as a member of the Embassy staff. It will be taken as a minor bureaucratic victory for Rhodesia if its 'accredited representative' in Portugal sets up on his own. Yet it might save Britain some embarrassment if he did.

"The present convention is not ideal. One of its results is that a letter appeared not long ago in the *New York Times*, dated from the British Embassy in Washington but giving a view of Rhodesian affairs which was by no means the British Government's.

"The shadow-bout should not distract attention from the prize fight to come—the prize being the sovereignty of Rhodesia. Mr. Bottomley said during his visit to West Africa that his minimum condition for recommending independence for Rhodesia was not majority rule but a 'basis acceptable to the people of the country as a whole'. He will have a hard time to prove that such a distinction can exist. The only way to ensure that the majority accept any basis put forward is to ask them. This means a referendum. However tricky the wording, the question would come back to: 'Do you agree that your opinion does not count?'

"The Government's dilemma is not of its own making. Previous British and Rhodesian Governments, the nationalist parties themselves, and a whole climate of opinion which has now gone out of fashion, have together created a problem for which no solution appears possible which is both just and peaceful. Nor, in the abstract, is it fair that after parting freely with an empire Britain's reputation should hang on that relic of it over which it has no real control. So some sympathy with the British Government is not out of place.

"Where the Government forfeits sympathy is in pretending that it has the situation well under control and that its negotiations with the white Rhodesians can result in a satisfactory settlement. Such complacency is liable to mislead both the Commonwealth and the British electorate.

"The Commonwealth wants a quick imposition of majority rule, and is unlikely to be satisfied with any formula for independence which leaves the Rhodesian Government the least chance of recreating the conditions of South Africa. The British electorate may before long have to sanction, through its M.P.s. or through diplomatic action at the United Nations, the use of troops to put down a white rebellion.

"If Mr. Ian Smith breaks off the negotiations with London and proclaims Rhodesia independent without ceremony, he will, of course, have called down on his own head whatever retribution follows. But if he plays the shrewd game and waits, it will be Britain that has to take the initiative. The Commonwealth—that is, principally, the East African countries and Ghana—is not prepared to allow Rhodesia to stay much longer in the twilight between British colony and nationalist State."

Fabian Society on Rhodesia

A Socialist view of Mr. Wilson's attitude to Rhodesia is given by the Fabian Society's journal *Venture*, which says:—

"During the Commonwealth leaders' conference in London several Prime Ministers and Presidents complained privately—and some not so privately—that Harold Wilson was bullying them and using them for his own political purposes in Britain. No doubt there was justice in their complaints.

"This journal has been strongly critical of Mr. Wilson's foreign and Commonwealth policies in recent months, and it gives us pleasure, for once, to support him. Of course he bullied the Commonwealth leaders. How else could he have achieved a joint diplomatic initiative from 21 States with varying and conflicting interests? Of course he had electoral considerations in Britain in mind. How else can a democratic leader survive?

"On Rhodesia the outcome of the conference is encouraging. Mr. Wilson, by committing the British Government to the view that 'one man one vote' should apply in Rhodesia, has made the firmest emotional commitment to the cause of the Rhodesian Africans by any British Prime Minister.

"President Nyerere refused to endorse the final *communiqué* because he did not receive an assurance that the Wilson-Smith negotiations were 'aimed at independence on the basis of majority rule'. Others wanted the vague undertaking 'to consider promoting a (constitutional) conference' toughened up and to include a three-months' time limit. Mr. Wilson was right to resist these pressures and hold out for a free hand in his negotiations with Mr. Smith and in the timing of a constitutional conference.

"The negotiations with Mr. Smith are advancing in the only way possible: by Mr. Smith's retreating. He has followed his election victory by back-peddalling on U.D.I. and dropping a couple of extremists from his Government. The warnings by Rhodesian industry and commerce of the disastrous consequences of U.D.I. for the Rhodesian economy have been published—after Mr. Smith and his Cabinet had banned their publication for some months. One may assume that they are influencing the electorate, and possibly even the Cabinet.

"In these circumstances Mr. Wilson can be trusted to push his adversary firmly backwards. His two public warnings to the Rhodesian people were part of the process of pushing, but the situation is still delicate, and if Mr. Wilson had allowed the Commonwealth leaders to force him to push too hard, there remained a danger that the Rhodesian Government might go in for some wild, unconstitutional reflex-action—with consequent damage to the political stability and the economy of Rhodesia, Zambia, and possibly Malawi. The idea must be gradually dawning on the Rhodesian leaders that they cannot retain white supremacy, and it would do no good for Mr. Wilson to frighten them now with the extreme implications of this realization.

"As a reminder that he can be trusted by the African leaders Mr. Wilson agreed to a further stab in the side for Mr. Smith. Far from its Rhodesia section, the *communiqué* contains the sentence: 'The meeting expressed support for the application of the principle of self-determination to the inhabitants of Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea'. These must be the next objectives for African nationalism as a whole, after Rhodesia."

Malawi Plans for "Full Economic Independence"

Substantial Increases Expected in Agricultural Production

SIR GLYN JONES, Governor-General of Malawi, said in the speech from the throne when opening the third session of Parliament:—

"A deliberate attempt to overthrow the Government was mounted by a small section of the community misled by a former Minister. There can be no doubt that, but for prompt action by the Malawi Security Forces, the progress and development of the country would have received a severe setback. However, the attempt by a few selfish and ambitious men to divert the attention and resources of the Government from the declared aim of building a peaceful and prosperous country has been successfully overcome.

"This Government is particularly appreciative of the untiring efforts of the Security Forces in their arduous task of hunting down the lawless members of our society. As a result of these efforts, and of the assistance given to the Security Forces by the Malawi Young Pioneers, the rebels have been subdued and their principal leader has fled from Malawi.

"The Government wishes to assure those who have been misled by the leaders of the rebellious faction that it has no intention of persecuting innocent men and women who may have been misled by the propaganda or threats of the leaders of the rebel gangs. They will be allowed and encouraged to play their part in developing Malawi. Those few, however, who have remained obdurate and who are at large will be hunted down and brought to justice.

£3m. Sugar Enterprise

"The Government aims by 1970 to double the production of cotton, to increase the production of groundnuts by 50% and of maize by a third, and to increase the production of tobacco, particularly Turkish. Production of tobacco, cotton, and groundnuts in the 1964-65 season has been much greater than in the previous year, and it is hoped that the maize crop, despite the adverse weather conditions, will be sufficient for the country's needs.

"The value of fertilizer and insecticides in multiplying yields is being increasingly appreciated by farmers. Consequently, the Government is arranging for a greatly increased amount of these chemicals to be made available at convenient distribution points in time for the next planting season.

"The Lonrho £3m. sugar scheme in Chikwawa district progresses. Over 300 acres have already been planted, and a further 300 acres cleared. By July next year, when sugar production is expected to begin, 1,500 acres will have been planted. By the middle of 1967 Malawi will be producing enough sugar for its needs.

"The major new project for the expansion of pulpwood plantations on the Vipya is progressing. Twelve thousand acres of trees have been planted. Investigations to establish the best method of extraction and pulping are well under way.

"Chileka Airport is being improved and the runway lengthened, so that by the end of the year this country will be able to cater for the most modern aircraft. Improvements are being made to Lilongwe and Mzuzu airfields to meet the requirements of the internal air services.

"Five new day secondary schools are under construction and improvements are being made to existing secondary schools. Most satisfactory progress is being made with the planning of the university, which is to open in temporary accommodation in Blantyre in two months. The Malawi Polytechnic in Blantyre will be completed in 1966. Meanwhile temporary accommoda-

tion is being used by the students. The Agricultural College at Bunda, which will form part of the university, is under construction.

New Factories

"Confidence in Malawi's future has been demonstrated by the number of concerns which are—either in conjunction with the Malawi Development Corporation or in their own capacity—proceeding with the establishment of new industries. A textile factory, a distillery, a leather tannery and shoe factory, a paints factory, a nail and metal products factory should be in full operation within two years. Other concerns are investigating the possibility of establishing industries for beer brewing, radio assembly, enamel and hollow ware, matches, packaging materials, and concrete products. Investment in commercial and industrial undertakings over the next two years will, exclusive of the sugar scheme, amount to some £4m.

"The Malawi Development Corporation has established several important projects and is developing others. The Cold Storage Commission, taken over by the corporation in 1964, has developed a pork products division, and ham, sausage and bacon made from local pigs are now produced. A separate company has been formed to manage a beef production unit. The corporation is also engaged in the development of fishing and fish marketing.

"Apart from these projects, it is participating with private investors in the textile mill, the distillery, and the nail and metal products factory.

"The Government fully supports the principle of free private enterprise, and has no intention of limiting the freedom of individual investment. It is well aware that investment in Malawi is essential for the country's progress, and it is to encourage such investment that the Malawi Development Corporation is authorized to participate financially with private enterprises in any new viable commercial or industrial venture if desired by the investor.

"Together with its policy of protection for any local industry, subject to the maintenance of standards and quality, the Government is following a liberal policy of guarantees of prices and company taxation. It is consequently confident that capital investment from abroad will be forthcoming at a steadily increasing rate.

"A long-term major project is the plan to move the capital to a site near Lilongwe. Preliminary surveys have been carried out and consultants have prepared site and town plans. Implementation of this project will be pursued as soon as the Government is fully satisfied that the proposed designs of the new capital reflect the needs of all sections of the community.

Training Programmes

"The Government has initiated training programmes for citizens from all walks of life, and intends to pursue vigorously its programme of training and higher education, so that in due course sufficient qualified people will be available to man those posts in Government, commerce and industry which are at present held by expatriates. Thanks to the help given by friendly countries and organizations, a steady stream of young men and women are proceeding overseas for training.

"Further advanced training is being given in Malawi through the media of the polytechnic, trade schools, and in-service training schemes and at the various pioneer centres. It is the firm resolve of the Government that the youth of the country shall not only partake in but also effectively increase the rate of progress by illustrating and imparting to their fellow countrymen the new skills which they learn at the training centres.

"Thanks to the co-operation of friendly Governments, a great deal of investigation of new projects is under way. These investigations cover the development of new road communications and dam and hydro-electric sites throughout the country. The possibility of exploiting the bauxite deposits in Mlanje is being examined. Surveys for possible new rail communications are being carried out. The feasibility of opening the Shire River from Fort Johnston to Lilongwe to water transport and of draining the marshes at Lake Chilwa is being examined.

"One other major project which the Government intends

(Continued on page 23)

PERSONALIA

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY was 72 on Friday.

MR. J. W. W. JOHNSTONE has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY was 72 on Tuesday.

CANON ROGER LAMBURN is in England from Masasi, Tanzania.

PRESIDENT OSMAN of Somalia has returned from his visit to Rome.

THE REV. DAVID ap IVOR has arrived in England from Matabeleland.

THE RT. REV. NEIL RUSSELL will leave London in a few days on his way back to Zanzibar.

MR. MWENDWA, Minister for Labour and Social Services in Kenya, is spending a fortnight in the U.S.A.

MR. JUSTICE M. W. DENNISON is acting Chief Justice in Zanzibar while MR. JUSTICE BLADGEN is on leave.

MR. GORDON TRUEMAN, assistant editor of the *Malawi Times*, has resigned in order to take up an appointment in London.

PRINCE BERNHARD of the NETHERLANDS is revisiting his farm near Lake Manyara, Tanzania, where one of his callers was PRESIDENT NYERERE.

MR. LINDSAY M. GRAHAM, a New Zealander, has taken up duty in London as deputy director of the Commonwealth Liaison Committee.

PRESIDENT NYERERE and KENYATTA and DR. MILTON OBOTE are again conferring on East African common service questions, this time in Mombasa.

MR. WALTER R. CROCKER, now Australian Ambassador in the Netherlands, has been appointed her first High Commissioner to Kenya and Uganda.

In the Oval Test match, MR. COLIN BLAND, the only Rhodesian in the South African team, made 127 runs in the second innings on Monday, his second century against England.

DR. BANDA, the Prime Minister, will open the new University of Malawi on October 6 and deliver his inaugural lecture as Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is DR. IAN MICHAEL.

DR. RAMGOOLAM, Prime Minister of Mauritius, broke his journey to London in Nairobi last week for talks with Kenya Ministers on trade relations and the prospects of East African federation.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. C. BOLWELL, MR. P. BROCKLEHURST, MR. & MRS. G. A. DORWARD, MR. H. E. B. FOX, MR. G. W. GODSON, COLONEL & MRS. J. W. RYLEY, MR. D. C. SEARLE, MR. G. P. W. STEWART, MR. & MRS. F. B. TILLER, and MR. & MRS. W. J. TULLY.

MR. and MRS. WALTER MARTIN, who have for several years represented the Friends Service Council in Pemba, have left East Africa to join the Quaker team at U.N. headquarters in New York.

MRS. CECILIA IRVINE, who was assistant to BISHOP BAYNE while he was executive officer of the Anglican Communion, has gone to Zambia as secretary to the ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE REV. H. CLEGG, Rector of Newington Bagpath with Kingscot and Ozleworth, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, is to go to Uganda as chaplain and lecturer at the Bishop Willis Teacher Training College, Iganga.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS has resigned the office of vice-chairman of the Standard Bank in order to reduce his commitments, but will remain on the board. MR. W. M. ROBSON has been appointed a vice-chairman.

The Tanganyika African National Union has unanimously re-elected MWALIMU NYERERE its president, MR. RASHIDI KAWAWA vice-president, MR. OSCAR KAMBONA secretary-general, and MR. NSILO SWAI national treasurer.

ADMIRAL SIR DERIC HOLLAND-MARTIN, R.N., Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, is leading a team of 15 of its members on a visit to Central and East Africa. The deputy leader is CAPTAIN H. C. N. GOODHART, R.N.

MR. TERENCE BELL, a 22-year-old South African journalist, who was arrested in July last year on a political charge, has been granted asylum in Britain. He had reached Zambia and appealed to the British High Commissioner.

MR. GEORGE WEBSTER, Chief Conservator of Forests in Uganda, in which he had served for 28 years, is on leave pending retirement. He received from the staff of the Department a table made from 45 different Uganda timbers.

MR. P. N. SADUKA has been elected chairman of the London branch of the Tanganyika African National Union, of which MR. B. I. KASENGE is now secretary, MR. H. C. MBONIKA treasurer, and MR. E. P. MWANYIKA publicity secretary.

MR. RUMISHA H. KIMAMBO, who has graduated B.Sc. (Hons.) in geology from Glasgow University, is the first Tanzanian African to hold that qualification. He has joined the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources, and Power.

PROFESSOR J. DESMOND CLARK, now at the University of California, who was from 1938 to 1961 director of Livingstone Museum, has returned to Zambia as leader of an American expedition to examine fossil beds on the northern shore of Lake Malawi.

LORD SINCLAIR OF CLEEVE, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who has been keenly interested in Central African affairs for many years, is one of four new members appointed by the Prime Minister to the recently established Security Commission.

THE REV. RICHARD FRASER BAXTER, lately Presbyterian Minister in Blantyre, has become warden of a lay training centre at Chilema, near Zomba, run jointly by the Anglican Church and the Church of Central African Presbyterian. MR. BAXTER, a Scot, has been in Malawi since 1955.

MR. GERARD KAKUBA, an Ugandan aged 27, Assistant Legal Secretary of the East African Common Services Organization, has left for McGill University, Montreal. He was educated at Makerere University College, Kampala, and University College, Dar es Salaam, graduating last year as LL.B.

MR. M. J. DELANY, an M.Sc., of Manchester University, who spent six months at Makerere College, Uganda, in 1961, and paid another visit two years ago, has been appointed Professor of Zoology in succession to PROFESSOR DAVID WASAWO, who has gone to University College, Nairobi.

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Obituary

General Sir George Erskine

C-in-C. During Mau Mau Rebellion

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 66, arrived in Kenya in June 1953 as C-in-C, East Africa, the Mau Mau rebellion having broken out in the previous October.

He had 11 battalions at his disposal, but made free and costly use of bomber aircraft with little effect against the gangs in the forests. His strategy and tactics were under constant criticism in private by Kenyans experienced in bush operations, and it was generally believed that the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick), and the military commander were at sharp variance. When Sir Alfred Vincent made a critical reference to British policy at a public dinner in 1954, General Erskine walked out. There was relief in European official and non-official quarters when he was succeeded in May 1955 by General Lathbury, who quickly changed the policy, with much improved results.

Erskine had commanded the 7th Armoured Division, the "Desert Rats", in North Africa. He retired in 1958 after being for three years G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command.

MRS. REBECCA RACHEL KAUFMAN, widow of OSCAR KAUFMAN, has died in Bulawayo.

MRS. EDITH JEAN MEADOWS, wife of MR. KENNETH MEADOWS, formerly of Nairobi, has died in London.

SIR OWEN CURRIE, M.C., who was killed in a car crash on Saturday, aged 83, was a puisne judge in Kenya from 1953 to 1956, and afterwards Chief Justice of Fiji.

Another Bush-Knife Attack

DR. P. W. U. KROLL, a Briton who has been for some years executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, was attacked with a bush-knife at the weekend in his Nakuru home by an African who almost severed his right arm and injured his head and left arm. An arrest has been made.

Rebel Leaders Quarrel Again

GASTON SOUMIALOT, deputy president of the Congolese Revolutionary Council, has declared himself president in place of Christophe Gbenye and has flown to Peking, where a Chinese Government spokesman promised continued support for the rebels. Soumialot has announced the dismissal from the Revolutionary Council of Thomas Kanza the "foreign minister". Relations between Gbenye and Soumialot have been bad for months, but they had recently professed to have settled their differences.

Kenya African's U.K. Record

POLICE CORPORAL KIPCHONGE KEINO, of Kenya, ran the mile at the White City, London, on Monday in 3 min. 54.2 sec., a U.K. record, and only 0.6 sec. slower than the world record. He is the only non-white athlete to run the distance in less than four minutes. Three days earlier he had set up a world record for 3,000 metres. Another Kenya African, W. Kiprugut, who won a bronze medal in the last 800 metres Olympic, finished eighth in the mile, with 4 min. 12.9 sec. *The Times* wrote that Keino ran "with primeval joy and strength, with full-blooded zest almost replacing tactics".

Commonwealth Court of Appeal Zambia Not Supported by Other Africans

ALL AFRICANS would support the concept of a Commonwealth Court of Appeal in place of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Sir Samuel Quashie-Idun, president of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, said last week in Sydney, where he is attending the third Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference.

Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, said that the conference had to consider whether or not it was too late to constitute a true Commonwealth Court of Appeal staffed by the Commonwealth's best legal brains, a court to which citizens of the United Kingdom would make final appeal on the same footing as those from any other Commonwealth nation. He did not accept the view expressed to him by several Australian lawyers that the Commonwealth would completely disintegrate within five years.

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, told the delegates that the law had been his first and last love, and that he found politics a somewhat untimely interruption.

Proposal to Boycott Rhodesia Rejected

The Zambian delegation, led by Mr. Justin Chimba, Minister of Justice, boycotted the opening of the conference because Rhodesian delegates were present.

He had protested to the organizing committee against the admission of Rhodesians on the ground that their country was not independent and should therefore be represented by the British delegation; that Rhodesia had a minority Government; and that it had oppressive laws. The protest was refused, and no other African State would join the boycott.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister has thanked Australia for standing up to Zambia's request to refuse admittance to Rhodesia's delegates. If similar requests had been made at a conference in London, however irresponsible and impetuous, they would, he feared, have been granted.

Before leaving Lusaka Mr. Chimba had told journalists: — "It is inconceivable that countries which rest on a negation of the fundamental principle that Government derives its authority from the governed should participate at the conference. It follows that minority Governments, whose Constitutions and manner of government are committed directly to oppressing the majority of the inhabitants, should not be admitted. Rhodesia is not an independent member of the Commonwealth. I do not see how independent States of the Commonwealth countries who are also members of the O.A.U. can participate at such a conference with representatives of the Rhodesia minority Government."

Mr. M. D. Bomanji, Solicitor-General of Tanzania, was the first African to object to the idea of a Commonwealth Court on the ground that countries which had abolished appeals to the Privy Council did not wish to retrace their steps.

Mr. Anthony Mitchley, a barrister from Zambia, favoured regional courts within the Commonwealth since a central court might be viewed with suspicion as a successor to the Privy Council.

Mr. G. L. Binaisa, Attorney-General of Uganda, wanted a Commonwealth Court.

Mr. Sean MacBride, secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists, suggested that a Commonwealth Commission of Jurists should consider the best way of securing uniform application of the rule of law throughout the Commonwealth.

The Chief Justice of Pakistan having proposed that criminals should be punished by being deprived of the use of limbs by surgery on a nerve or muscle which would be repairable if the man reformed, Sir Udo Udomo, Chief Justice of Uganda, denounced the idea as so reactionary that "it would put us back 1,000 years."

Rhodesia is represented by the Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Beadle, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke.

A "butterfly fish" caught off Dar es Salaam bore on its tail markings closely resembling the Arabic prayer "Lailaha Illallah" ("There is no God but Allah"). A fish similarly marked was once caught off Zanzibar.

Less Antagonism to Rhodesia Canon Jenkins on His-London Visit

CANON DAVID JENKINS, director of Church Public Relations for the Anglican Communion in Rhodesia, gained the impression during his recent visit to London that the antagonism to Rhodesia which was apparent two years ago has at least changed to agnosticism, many of those who had ready-made solutions in 1963 being now ready to say that they do not know the answers.

In an address to the Rhodesia National Affairs Association, Canon Jenkins said:—

"I am not the voice of the Church. I am a Rhodesian speaking about the welfare of Rhodesia. Born in Bulawayo, educated there, with a Rhodesian wife and three young Rhodesian children, I speak as an individual with a love for my homeland, but also as a Christian, knowing that our temporary problem can be looked at only in the perspective of eternity. As a Christian, anti-Christian Marxian Communism is my enemy.

Bring Religion into Politics

"I do not believe in bringing politics into religion, but I believe in bringing a little religion into politics, for I cannot subscribe to the popular heresy that politics is best left uninfluenced by the principles and ideals of the Creator.

"I went to Britain to put over what is positive, constructive, reconciling. I did not speak of a Mr. Smith who leads a political party, but of my Prime Minister, who as our constitutionally elected leader acts for us all.

"Church Public Relations is an experiment unique in the world—but Rhodesia is pretty well unique in still trying the experiment of amicable co-existence. In trying to put across Church public relations, I had to put across our country's

experiment of trying to make a nation out of Rhodesia, with all her peoples playing a part.

"I talked to many, many people with a real interest in Rhodesia and met enough of them to know what they are thinking about us. The change since I was there two years ago is extraordinary. Many more people are becoming aware of the complexity of the racial problem.

Flamboyant Challenges

"They have tremendous respect for our Prime Minister and his policy of continuing doggedly with private, unspectacular negotiations, as they believe that this will produce the best solution in the end. They find it a change from the flamboyant challenges which characterized the emergent independence of many other States. They notice that only two countries in all Africa still incorporate the Union Jack in their national flags—Rhodesia and South Africa; and they don't want it removed, any more than we do. Britain is still our best friend and wants so to remain.

"Of course, many people in Britain don't know Africa from Alaska. Others with a little learning—a dangerous thing—get their 'facts' in garbled-form. But in knowledgeable circles I often heard the long-term view better expounded in London than in Rhodesia.

"We've become jumpy, haven't we? We look over our shoulders before daring to talk freely about one of the subjects dearest to our hearts. Not being able to see the future very clearly—who can?—we tend to refuse to look. Ask any Rhodesian where he thinks he will be in five years and he will change the subject or indulge in dogmatic wishful thinking. I don't find many people prepared these days to discuss the subject rationally, for our emotions are involved; and when emotion comes in rational thinking usually goes out. It is easier to take the broad view in Britain, of course.

"I found leading bankers prepared to say that Rhodesia is still a worth-while gamble—though, being bankers, they did not use that word. Yet to a man they expressed the hope that national pride would not tempt us to be too impetuous and wreck the whole experiment—and the investment.

"This time I saw little evidence of the vendetta which is supposed to be waged against us by the Press. Current affairs commentators, newspaper owners, the heads of radio and television—all were very different from what I found them to be two years ago. Now they were prepared to take an agnostic attitude—to say they didn't know the answers—whereas before they would have offered ready-made ones. That is the attitude of the men at the top, but individual leader writers and radio interviewers are not so predictable, perhaps because controversy, even if it has to be sought out and fanned, is what their public demands.

"Our image in Britain is clearer than it was a year or two ago. They are looking for the best in us, not the worst. They are more concerned for our good than we appreciate. They are no longer wedded to their theoretical solutions. They are aware that Rhodesia is part of the world pattern, in which both Rhodesia and Britain have to preserve their place.

"The Conservatives are prepared, I believe, to back Labour in any constructive solution they may come to—though I understand that it is less likely that Labour would in turn back the Conservatives should there be a change of Government. But they don't claim to have found the answer."

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Independence "Chop-Chop"

MR. R. H. JAMES, one of Salisbury's representatives in the Rhodesian Parliament, said in that House when referring briefly to the subject of independence: "We are going to get it. We hope to get it 'chop-chop', as soon as possible. My constituents have discounted any action which may be taken by the British Government. They are prepared for that. Wilson has blown his top too early". Asked by the Speaker to withdraw that expression, Mr. James apologized. When the Speaker then suggested that he might substitute another expression, he continued: "I withdraw that. My constituents are completely clear as to the consequences of any particular illegal action. We do not want this course. We intend, if possible, to have independence by negotiation, but independence if necessary without negotiation. I have the feeling that negotiation is a stalling device to hand over eventually by a process of erosion to the black nationalist group in this country".

Without Right of Reply Africa Bureau View on Rhodesia

MR. PETER CALVOCORESSI, signing as chairman of the Africa Bureau, has said in a letter to *The Times*:—

"Mr. Bottomley is reported by you to have said in Nigeria that the British Government will not transfer sovereignty to Rhodesia until satisfied that 'speedy progress' is being made towards African majority rule.

"Are we to assume that the British Government might transfer sovereignty if it is so satisfied? Statements like Mr. Bottomley's cause deep disquiet on two counts. First, speedy progress is not irreversible progress. The grant of sovereignty to a minority empowers that minority to arrest the 'speedy progress' towards majority rule. Secondly, it has hitherto been the policy of British Governments to make majority rule a precondition of full independence. Any backsliding on this point is bound to be regarded by millions of blacks (and whites) as a sell-out.

"Discussion in your columns and elsewhere has concentrated on the use of force. This is a bit of a red herring. The use of force many in any set of circumstances be inappropriate, unwise, or excessive; it is always distasteful and dangerous; but it can in the nature of things never be wholly ruled out in advance (except by the doctrinaire pacifist). The primary question is not how you will react but what you want to achieve: policy before measures.

"Doubts about its policy are the source of public uneasiness about the attitude of Mr. Wilson's Government on Rhodesia. For our part we, the public, have to recognize that Mr. Wilson has a slim majority and a vast economic problem, and that these land him with peculiar difficulties in settling priorities. But we should not accept a sacrifice of principle and pledges on majority rule in Rhodesia as part of the way out of these difficulties".

Reply Which Was Not Published

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, replied:—

"Mr. Calvoicoressi is emphatic but not explicit. Unenlightening generalizations do not help Rhodesia or those in Britain who are concerned, or ought to be concerned, with a solution of its constitutional problems which is fair, practical, and promising.

"The chairman of the Africa Bureau opposes 'any backsliding from majority rule as a precondition of full independence'. That presumably means that he wants immediate enfranchisement of all adult Africans. Nobody knowledgeable about Rhodesia would expect any responsible Rhodesian, white or black, to support that doctrinaire and destructive idea.

"The leaders of the two African political parties which have had to be banned because of their disgraceful records of intimidation and violence are of course not responsible: anyone who doubts that statement should read the Rhodesian Hansards recording two recent speeches about Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. by the Minister for Law and Order. The chiefs, who are generally responsible, have made it very clear that they want independence under the present Constitution—which provides for a qualified franchise, not the one-man-one-vote nostrum which has wrought immense and permanent damage over such vast areas of Africa.

"That is why white Rhodesians, irrespective of party, are inflexibly determined that their political advancement shall be evolutionary, not revolutionary. When their present Con-

stitution was negotiated with H.M. Government, Mr. Macmillan, then Prime Minister, was still proclaiming merit to be the sole criterion for the African's political progress. Why should Rhodesians be expected to abandon that sound principle so soon merely because Ministers in the United Kingdom have proved themselves apostates?

Gradualism or External Dictation

"No community under the Crown has a finer record of loyalty in war and peace than Rhodesia, but it is quite certain that it would leave the Commonwealth in order to follow the sensible course of gradualism rather than accept external dictation about the time-table to a destination which is not in doubt. The Constitution makes it certain that there will be a non-white majority in Parliament at a date which none can now predict. Some people think that that could happen in about ten years if the African politicians encouraged their followers to vote, instead of threatening them if they dared to do so. Others think that white control will last another three or four decades.

"What all white Rhodesians and an overwhelming proportion of black Rhodesians want is the maintenance of civilized government. While the African extremists compel by violence a boycott of the polls by most of the Africans qualified to vote, and force the Government to imprison or restrict leaders and their agents guilty of all kinds of crimes, time which could be utilized to give Africans political experience is being wasted.

"These basic facts appear not to be taken into account by Mr. Calvoicoressi".

The Times published neither this letter nor any other in reply to the chairman of the Africa Bureau.

Aided Students Must Eschew Politics Pledge Now Required in Rhodesia

ALL RHODESIAN STUDENTS, irrespective of race, who want Government scholarships or bursaries at the University College in Salisbury or elsewhere, must henceforth pledge themselves to keep out of politics. The required declaration reads:—

"I acknowledge that the receipt of financial assistance from the Government by way of a scholarship, grant or loan precludes me from taking part in political activities outside my university or college, whether by direct participation or indirectly through activities originating within my university or college.

"I accordingly undertake not to join or associate myself with an organization or movement of a political character; canvass any person in support of, or otherwise actively assist, an organization or movement of a political character; display or wear rosettes, favours, clothing, symbols, posters, placards or like articles having a political significance; ask questions from the floor at a political meeting; do any other act whereby the public might reasonably be induced to identify me with an organization or movement of a political character.

"I further acknowledge that if I fail to observe these requirements the Government reserves the right to discontinue any further payments of such scholarship, loan or grant as may have been awarded to me by it".

Mr. Arthur Smith, Minister for Education, said when announcing the decision on Saturday that the matter had been discussed with the authorities of the University College, who did not much like the requirements. Cancellation of a grant would not be automatic; each case would be considered in the light of the circumstances.

"We must try to give sex appeal to agriculture".—Mr. Tembo, Minister of Finance, addressing the Malawi Parliament.

"Some of the control techniques developed for use against locusts have already been used against such pests as the army worm".—Dr. P. T. Haskell, director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre.

"With the co-operation of the management of clubs at which strippers performed, this obscene entertainment is on its way out. Soon it will no longer be possible to corrupt our young with such scenes".—Mr. Nalumbo Mundia, Minister of Labour and Social Development in Zambia.

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Foreign Powers Involved in Sudan Plot Southern Provinces Again Offered Autonomy

FOREIGN POWERS, in collaboration with Sudanese separatist elements, had planned to occupy the southern provinces, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Ahmad El Mahdi, said in Khartoum on Sunday. The intention, he alleged, was to use aircraft for the invasion and to bomb Khartoum airport. The matter would be raised at the United Nations.

On Monday, Mr. Mahgoub, the Prime Minister, said that the Government was convinced that the southern provinces could not be made a viable State, "but we are still prepared to consider a peaceful solution within the country's framework of unity, and guarantee each province in the south administrative, economic, and social autonomy. Religious freedom will not only be granted, but will be encouraged. We believe the Sudan is a model for the desired African unity".

In a clash near Kapoeta 38 "dissidents" were stated to have been killed. There and in another locality Government troops were ambushed. No news has been given of their casualties.

Appeal for Another Conference

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, a former Civil Secretary in the Sudan, was one of seven signatories to a letter in the following terms published by the *Guardian*:—

"The present conflict between the northern and southern Sudanese presents many dangers. The fighting in the south between the southerners and the northern troops is having destructive effects upon life and property over large areas of the southern region. Thousands of refugees have crossed the frontiers: famine is said to be widespread, and medical and educational services are at a standstill. The situation is also damaging to the north, draining the Government's resources and stultifying its nation-wide development plans.

"Further, as a conflict in which there is on the one side Arab and Muslim, and on the other Negro, Christian and

pagan, it sets in motion widening effects upon African unity, while opposing forces from outside the continent may increasingly become involved.

"We who sign this letter do not believe that the south could easily be made into a viable State. It is the most underdeveloped and isolated region of any size in Africa. It is bound to be dependent for many years upon outside aid of every kind. Its communications and all its past trade and contacts have been almost exclusively with the north. The southerners have a passionate sense of being Africans and they wish this to be recognized.

"A number of constitutional solutions may be possible, including the regional structure proposed at the round-table conference between the northerners and southerners in Khartoum in March this year. This provided an identity for the south comparable with that of Ulster in the United Kingdom, including, of course, freedom of religion.

"Every violent incident postpones the achievement of an agreed solution. We who have signed this letter, and who have in different ways worked in the Sudan, would urge that all constructive and moderate elements should go again into conference."

The signatures read: George Bredin (former Governor of the Blue Nile Province); K. D. H. Henderson (former Governor of Darfur Province); T. R. H. Owen (former Governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal Province); Martin Parr (former Governor of Equatoria Province); James Robertson (former Civil Secretary); Lewis Wilcher (former Principal of the University College, Khartoum); and Margery Perham.

Terrorism Fanned by Expatriate Bodies

MR. BUSHRA HAMID GABRELDAR, Counsellor in the Sudan Embassy in London, wrote last week in the correspondence columns of the *Times*:—

"Greatly as my Government welcome the sentiments expressed by the Church Missionary Society and the Africa Centre, who urge 'a lasting reconciliation between north and south', their letter may be misunderstood in one respect. They write with sympathy for 'the southerners' sense of frustration and bitterness'. It would, however, be wrong to imply that these feelings are mainly directed towards Khartoum.

"As Sayed Phelemon Majok, a member of our Supreme Council of State and himself a southerner, said the other day: 'This is a political problem which needs a peaceful solution. Southern demands are clear and there is no need for armed gangs who kill, rob, kidnap and torture the southerners themselves. One is forced to believe that these outlaws have no political goal'.

"The ultimatum given last month to these people to surrender their arms and accept an unqualified amnesty and material rehabilitation has been largely ignored. Such terrorism, fanned by certain expatriate bodies whose avowed aim is to separate north from south, a course which would leave the latter alone and helpless, can achieve nothing.

"No one regrets more than our Prime Minister and Government the necessity of having to meet violence with force. The main rôle of the security forces in the south however, is to safeguard the lives and properties of the citizens, the great majority of whom, in spite of some contrived agitations, have no wish to fight their brothers from the north. They are content to be Sudanese, whose fortunes are allied to those of the whole nation."

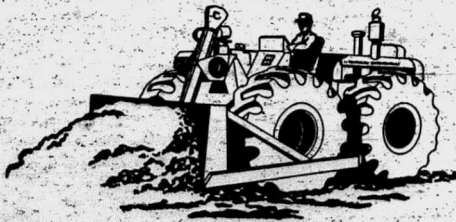
"The Malawi tea industry's great plans will depend largely on land being free from encroachment. By 1970 the industry plans to plant a further 7,000 acres, which will mean a further £1m. of foreign exchange in exporting probably an additional 7m. lb. of tea." — Mr. E. C. Peterkins, M.P., Malawi.

"This great land of Africa is the biggest threat to other countries in the world today. If the whole of Africa was completely united it would be a stronger force; and certain elements in other countries are doing their best to split all the African States so that there are many small bits that cannot form a stronger force. I call upon politicians in Africa to take heed of this, because otherwise we shall be facing a grave disaster. Everywhere there are attempts to overthrow the Governments; and these are engineered from outside." — Mr. A. W. Mwafurirwa, M.P. for Karonga South, speaking in the Malawi Parliament.

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Plot to Disrupt Zambia Alleged Mr. Bottomley's Statement "Utter Nonsense"

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told a news conference in Lusaka on Thursday that he had concrete evidence that "South Africa is planning to spend £5m. to try to disrupt Zambia's economy", in order to support her claim that no African country could succeed in ruling itself. He declined to give details. South Africa was also building military bases close to Zambia.

It was "utter nonsense" for Mr. Bottomley to say that Rhodesian Africans were not yet ready to rule their country.

"That statement cannot stand any factual examination. Nothing like it was mentioned at the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. If I had known that the British Government entertained such an idea I should have taken an entirely different attitude at the conference."

Malawi Development Plans

(Concluded from page 17)

to pursue is the development of the agricultural and industrial potential of the lower and middle Shire valleys. An application for assistance in the financing of a pre-investment survey of the area which was prepared by a United Nations team of experts has been submitted to the United Nations Special Fund. The Government is hopeful that it will be favourably received. A team of experts is visiting the country very soon to examine the project in greater detail, and it is hoped that work will start at the beginning of 1966. The Government attaches the greatest importance to this project.

"Financing the 1965-1969 development programme expenditure of £44m. will be a difficult task, but it can and will be achieved, given hard and devoted work by all sections of the community. Finance for the year's development expenditure has been obtained through the great generosity of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Many other friendly countries and agencies have expressed their willingness to help Malawi in various ways.

"The Government welcomed the visit of the mission from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development in May, welcomes the present visit of the British economic mission, and looks forward to that of the representatives of the International Monetary Fund. The Government is confident that these missions will take note of the stable situation in the country, and the determination of everyone to pursue, with eagerness, self-sacrifice and courage, the development objectives. As a result of these visits, it is anticipated that a great deal of the finance needed to complete the first five-year plan will be made available.

"Malawi is now one year old. Its people are filled with enthusiasm for its future. It has great natural resources and a united people under a proven leadership who are determined to raise themselves to full economic independence. The Government is appreciative of the help in achieving this aim which has been given and still is being given by friendly Governments in Europe, America, and the Commonwealth of Nations, to which Malawi is proud to belong.

"The Government is above all indebted and grateful to the Government of the United Kingdom for the continued and substantial financial assistance which that Government has indicated that it is prepared to afford, both in assisting Malawi to balance its budget and to further its capital development."

[Though substantially abbreviated, this report gives the main features of the speech.]

Rhodesia Railways Warning

MR. IAN SMITH said on Monday when opening a copper oxide plant at the Mangula mine that Rhodesia was subsidizing the Zambia section of Rhodesia Railways to the tune of £1m. a year, thus subsidizing the policy of Zambianization. Britain wanted the railways to stay united, and a time must come when Rhodesia said: "If you want us to play ball with you, you must play ball with us."

President Kaunda said last week that Zambia would not initiate dissolution of the railways, but that "nobody should think Zambia is in a weak position and to be intimidated from any quarter."

Bodies Sold for £100

AN AFRICAN charged with the murder of a four-year-old boy, whose bound and mutilated body was found in a stream in northern Zambia, is stated by *Abercognucopia*, a little newspaper which calls itself "a village review" to have told Abercorn magistrate's court that he had been supplying bodies across the border to Indian traders in Tanzania for £100 each, and that, seeing one of his buyers driving a lorry in Abercorn, he had intended to sell him the child; but as the vehicle did not return by the route he expected, he had killed the boy and placed the body in a stream to preserve it until another opportunity of sale occurred.

Economics of Independence

ON SEPTEMBER 8 and 9 a two-day course on "Africa: Economics of Independence" will be held in London under the auspices of the Royal African Society, whose chairman, Mr. Brian Macdonald, will give the opening and closing addresses. Other speakers include Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Mr. Guy Hunter, Dr. T. S. Soper, Professor Kenneth Little and Colin Leys, and Messrs. O. S. Knowles, M. Dowuona, and R. M. Dean.

Somali Army cadets were flown to Moscow last week for training in Soviet military schools.

The President of the Somali National Assembly is to lead a Parliamentary delegation to China at a date still to be fixed.

A grant of £1,029,700 has been made by the Government of Zambia for the first phase of the project University of Zambia.

Eighty-one Somali students have left for educational establishments in Soviet Russia. Communist China has offered eight scholarships.

At the Soviet News Agency's invitation, the editor of the *Ethiopian Herald*, is spending a fortnight in Russia. He will then pay a short visit to Bulgaria.

Six Rhodesian graduates, four from Kenya, two each from Tanzania and Malawi, and one each from Uganda and Zambia are shortly due in Britain to take up Commonwealth Scholarships.

Nineteen Africans from Malawi were detained during the emergency in Harare township, Salisbury, and 14 in similar circumstances in Highfields. The number of Zambian Africans detained at the same time were four and seven.

Delegates from Communist China have visited Rwanda for talks on technical assistance and agricultural problems. The leader was received by President Kayibanda, who was promised that Chinese experts would be sent to Rwanda.

On charges of forgery and theft by a public servant, an African who was treasurer of Kawambwa Rural Council, Zambia, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Of £2,433 stolen only £342 could be recovered. The man's annual salary was £642.

The Minister of Education in Kenya has told Parliament of a crash programme to train at least 1,500 Kenya school-teachers, and asked each of the 130 members of the House of Representatives to bring 10 candidates for such training. To train 25,000 primary school teachers would, he said, cost about £12m.

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Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., report profit after tax for the year to March 31 at £11,014,000 (£11,231,000). Dividends equivalent to 6s. 9d. net per £1 stock unit take £10.8m. (£9.45m.), leaving a balance of £329,000 (£115,000). Fixed assets have a balance-sheet value of £66.2m. (£42.4m.), but there are net current liabilities of £14.8m. The issued capital is £32m. The output of blister and electrolytic copper totalled 232,258 long tons (208,856) and sales of 253,743 tons yielded £61.2m. The company now holds 99.3% of the 25m. stock units of 5s. in issue by Bancroft Mines, Ltd.

In the quarter to June 30, 63,795 tons of copper were produced and 66,250 sold. Net profit for the quarter after tax was £3,050,000, compared with just over £11m. for the 12 months ended on March 31.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is chairman of Nchanga, of which Sir Keith Abbott and Mr. G. W. H. Reilly are deputy chairmen. Mr. R. A. Mudd is general manager at the mine.

Bancroft's Losses Continue

BANCROFT MINES, LTD., report a loss of £1,790,000 for the nine months to March 31, bringing the accumulated loss to £2,863,000. Sales of blister and electrolytic copper totalling 23,995 tons were slightly higher than the production. In the 12 months to June of last year sales had totalled 33,721 tons. Whereas the proceeds of sales this year averaged £244 per ton, production costs were just above £325, leaving an operating loss of £81.1 per ton. The company has applied to the Government of Zambia for full remission of royalty. During the nine months just over £1m. was paid in royalty.

Issued capital amounts to £6.25m. in ordinary shares and £7.5m. in non-dividend-ranking redeeming preference shares. Loans of £7.7m. are outstanding. Fixed assets have a balance-sheet value of £24.7m., and net current assets amount to £935,000.

In the quarter to June 30, 9,506 tons of copper were produced and 9,679 sold, the loss on operations amounting to £599,000.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is chairman, and Sir Keith Abbott and Mr. G. W. H. Reilly are deputy chairmen. The general manager at the mine is Mr. W. T. C. Stevens.

Commercial Brevities

A soap factory in Tanga costing £300,000 will be the largest in East Africa.

Zambia's mineral production in the first half of this year was rather more than £85m.

The Madhavi group in Uganda is to establish a glassware factory at Port Bell costing about £400,000.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has given £100,000 to University College, Dar es Salaam.

Possible advantages of a merger are being examined by the boards of Sisal, Ltd., and Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd.

Employers in Uganda have been warned that no labour may be engaged except through labour exchanges.

The annual economic reviews of Central Africa and East Africa have been published by the Standard Bank.

Tanganyika Planting Co., Ltd., announces the record production of 32,800 tons of sugar for the 1964-65 season.

January-June exports from Zambia in the first six months of the year slightly exceeded £87m. Imports totalled £50m.

Tanzania's new Central Bank is to have an African director, with Mr. Gunnar Akerlind, of the Bank of Sweden, as his chief assistant.

Kenya National Mills, Ltd., has been registered to acquire the entire share capital of Unga Millers, Ltd., and Maida (Holding), Ltd.

Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., has commissioned a new £600,000 sulphuric acid plant at its refinery in Kitwe.

Uganda's coffee exports to Britain were worth just over £2m. in the first five months of the year, as against £15m. in the same period of last year.

Trade consultants in Scotland have suggested the establishment of a whisky distillery in Rhodesia. Several Rhodesian companies are interested.

Eco House, Nairobi, built jointly by the Express Transport Co., Ltd., and the Coffee Board of Kenya, has a 12-storey coffee warehouse, representing an investment of £600,000.

A biscuit factory costing £200,000 is to be built in Dar es Salaam by a Kampala industrial group, who expect the necessary machinery to be shipped from Britain within a few weeks.

In the first six months of 1965 Kilembé Mines, Uganda, produced 7,684 long tons of copper, valued at £3,967,464. In the same period of last year the figures were 8,570 tons and £2.4m.

£50,000 a year for the next five years will be contributed by the Government of Rhodesia to the Tobacco Research Board, from which Zambia and Malawi have withdrawn their contributions.

A textile mill in Blantyre is to be managed by a subsidiary of David Whitehead & Son (Holdings), Ltd. That group, the C.D.C., and the Malawi Development Corporation will be equal partners.

The possibility of promoting trade between Liberia and Kenya is to be explored by the two States as the result of the mission led to Monrovia by Mr. Murumbi, Kenya's Foreign Minister.

Twenty-Six Mines Owned by Africans

Twenty-six mines in Rhodesia are now owned by Africans. Eighteen are in the Salisbury mining district, four in the Bulawayo area, and the others in the Fort Victoria and Gwelo localities.

Coal and Allied Industries, Ltd., a company in the Anglo American Corporation group, is to build at Gwelo a pilot plant for the production of a type of coke known as char. It will cost about £30,000.

Central African Airways, which three years ago ordered two One-Eleven jet aircraft from the British Aircraft Corporation for £2.8m.; is to pay £3.1m. for the more powerful tropicalized version since developed.

In the 23rd week of Salisbury auctions, 10,179,000lb. of fire-cured tobacco leaf were sold for £1,282,000, an average of 30.22d. per lb., bringing the season's figures to date to 203,956,000lb., £29,659,000, and 34,90d.

Kwacha market, Mufulla, which was closed by the Zambian Government on July 23 because of unduly high prices were being charged, has re-opened, the municipal council having fixed maximum selling prices for basic foodstuffs.

William Jacks & Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd., are to expand their sales and service division at a cost of about £50,000 because of "the definite resurgence in Rhodesia and our confidence in the country", to quote Mr. P. D. Flint, the managing director.

A £3.5m. textile mill is to be built in Mwanza, Tanzania. The shareholders are the National Development Corporation of Tanganyika, the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions, a French textile concern (Sodofra), and Maurer Textiles, Geneva.

Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., reports profits after tax for the six months to March 31 at £40,204, which compares with £69,162 for the full year to September 30 last. Profits from tobacco and maize sales accrue almost entirely in the second half of the year.

£2m. Expansion Scheme

Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt.), Ltd., is to undertake a £2m. expansion scheme which will involve the installation of three additional furnaces and make the company Rhodesia's largest electricity consumer. The chief shareholders are the Anglo American Corporation and John Brown & Co., Ltd.

By a majority decision the Commodities Committee of the United Nations Trade and Development Board decided in Geneva on Thursday not to invite Rhodesia to a U.N. Sugar Conference starting on September 20. Britain at once made it known that she would seek reversal of the resolution.

Plant-Lammus International, Ltd., of Oldham, were the only British tenderers for a cotton ginny to be established at Tafuna, 13 miles east of Bindura, Rhodesia. Two quotations from American manufacturers also under consideration by the Cotton Marketing Committee of the Grain Marketing Board.

The Afro-American Purchasing Centre has been established in New York as a non-profit-making organization under the auspices of the Agency for International Development. Its purpose is to help African Governments to buy in the U.S.A. It will provide training courses for African officials on the problems of buying in America.

Killimanjaro Textile Corporation, Ltd., has begun to build a £1.5m. textile mill in Arusha. The shareholders are the Industrial Promotion Service, the German Development Company of Cologne, the Tanganyika Development Finance Co., Ltd., and Jos. Hansen and Soehne, Hamburg. When the mill is in production next year it will employ about 800 Africans.

Tanganyika's sisal outturn in 1964 reached a record 221,814 tons, but export values fell to £21.5m., a reduction of about £1m. Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, attributes the shortfall to sisal having been overpriced at £148 per ton, to disappointing requirements for baler twine from the U.S.A., and to other economic and political causes.



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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 16, 1965

Vol. 42

No. 2136

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

52s. yearly post free

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BRITISH POLITICIANS, who have spent much of their time in recent years in abject genuflection before African agitators, affable or arrogant, with whom they planned the grossly premature and unforgivably irresponsible destruction of Britain's trusteeship for still unready African territories, have adopted a very different attitude when dealing with the white communities which, with their forerunners over about three-quarters of a century, had transformed those lands from stark savagery to areas of peace, order, freedom, progress, and prosperity in varying degrees. The point needs no argument. It will establish itself in the mind of any knowledgeable person at the mere mention of Kenya and Rhodesia. Kenya was cynically and swiftly betrayed by Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod and their culpably complacent Cabinet and party, whose supine representatives in the House of Commons had the support of almost all the Socialists and Liberals in an apostasy which would obviously be quickly repeated to the detriment of other dependencies of the Crown. As was then emphasized by those who knew Africa—and by none so consistently as **EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**—the consequence was bound to be dictatorship. Freedom, we repeat, was betrayed to those who had screamed for "free-dom"

The faithlessness and foolishness of Western politicians in regard to Africa over the whole post-war period has done incalculable harm to that continent and to the world in general.

Consequences Of Subversion. Among the direct products of their obtuseness, obsession, irresolution, and recklessness have been the unspeakably foul Mau Mau insurrection in

Kenya, years of slaughter and rapine in the Congo, the Communist-inspired revolution in Zanzibar, the Lumpa rising in Zambia, the sudden and simultaneous departure of two-thirds of the Banda Cabinet in Malawi, and lesser but dangerous nonsenses of all kinds, including in particular the opening of Africa to the Chinese, Russian, and other agents of subversion—which has been greatly facilitated by the naivety (or worse) of those officials and non-officials in the United States who eagerly financed Africans who were prepared to undermine their own Governments in the hope of gaining wealth and power for themselves; and in their most optimistic moments they cannot have imagined that their dream would be so quickly made reality by the gullibility of insensate and unteachable men in high office in the Colonial Powers.

* * *

Why should Rhodesians, having before them the evidence of the fruits of the folly of these men, accept the same disastrous doctrine for their country? They wisely reject it

Rhodesians Wisely Resist. because they have always recognized it to be wrong and inconsistent with the maintenance and develop-

ment of their already diversified economy. Their resolve to protect their homeland from the anarchy practised by their African political parties until they had to be proscribed is, of course, an affront to the nascent, nerveless simpletons at Westminster and elsewhere who not merely believed their own silly slogans about "democracy" and "self-determination" but imposed them decades too soon in States with merely a tiny minority of Africans capable of bearing even some of the major responsibilities involved in self-rule. Rhodesia's realistic refusal to be dragged along the same

path to disorder and destruction represents emphatic rejection of the whole principle—or, rather, lack of principle—which in the past half-decade has wrought such damage in Central and East Africa; and it is therefore resented by the men who are thereby impugned.

* * *

Such is the background to the bitter resistance of the present set of British Ministers to the mutual anxiety of the Rhodesian and Portuguese Governments to have a Rhodesian diplomatic representative in Lisbon with direct access to Portuguese Ministers. The long speech by Mr. Dupont which is reported on other pages leaves no room for doubt that Mr. Smith and his Government have acted within the powers previously bestowed upon Rhodesia, which has understandably declined to be bluffed, bullied or blackmailed out of the exercise of its rights. A point which no commentator has mentioned is that Portugal's centralized system of administration and its treatment of Mozambique as a province of Portugal, not as a distinct and separate overseas dependency, mean that decisions on many questions of importance to Rhodesia are not taken in Lourenço Marques or Beira but in Lisbon. That being so, what could be more natural than the wish of the Rhodesian Government, and indeed of the authorities in Mozambique, to have at the seat of decision an envoy who was until recently a member of the Rhodesian Cabinet?

Practical Need for Lisbon Appointment.

* * *

Why should such a representative be expected to accept demotion to the status of a member of the staff of the British Ambassador?—who, of course, knows nothing about Rhodesia or Mozambique and their in-
British Attitude
Grudging and Petty. cordially close and cordial relations. While Whitehall has been concerned with protocol, Rhodesia has had much weightier matters to consider. Mr. Reedman, who will have arrived in Lisbon while these words are being printed, has been imperturbable during his short holiday in London while the controversy about him and his mission has raged in the Press and between the Governments. Few diplomatic representatives of any British territory can ever have taken up a post in such circumstances, and that alone should assure him of a special measure of public understanding and sympathy. In our opinion Rhodesia's decision

has been right and reasonable, and the angry reproaches of the Wilson Government have been grudging and petty—but so was the Macmillan Government's attitude to the Federation which it had resolved to destroy.

Statements Worth Noting

"Strikes and lockouts are enemies of Zambia's prosperity."—Mr. S. Kapwepwe, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Kenya is asking for private investment of about £31m. a year from now until 1970."—Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister of Economic Planning and Development.

"More than 80% of all murders in Kenya are the result of drinking parties."—Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek, Assistant Minister for Internal Security and Defence.

"The chiefs as the traditional rulers of the people should be respected. They are supported by the Government."—Mr. M. M. Sakubita, Resident Minister for the Southern Province of Zambia.

"President Nyerere of Tanzania sets an example of frugality. There is none of the fat living that some Cabinet Ministers enjoy in Kenya."—Mr. Robert Macdonald, Commonwealth correspondent of the *Scotsman*.

"The average age of the present Zambian Cabinet is 39. It is thus unlikely, one-party State or not, that the nature of leadership will change for the next decade or so."—Mr. Sikota Wina, Minister of Local Government and Housing, addressing the Zambian Association for National Affairs.

"If Southern Rhodesia declares its independence unilaterally it obviously defies the Queen and the British Government, and we as a British Government Protectorate have no choice but to dissociate ourselves from any links with them."—Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

"Civil servants can spend so much time avoiding doing anything wrong that they do nothing, or at least nothing worth while. A major aim of the civil service is to restore to the ordinary people of the country the *heshima* (dignity) of which colonialism robbed them."—Mr. D. N. Ndegwa, Head of the Kenya Civil Service.

"Exports to Commonwealth countries represented one-third of our trade and one-fifth of our imports in 1962. Imports into Commonwealth countries rose by £1,000m. between 1955-57 and 1960-62. Two-thirds of our trade and of the trade of all Commonwealth countries is outside the Commonwealth."—Mr. Edward Heath, M.P.

"It is not surprising that the Churches have always shown a deeply conservative tendency, for their most sacred duty and trust is conservation. Nevertheless, unless the worship, language, and service to human need of a Church is appropriate to each succeeding generation it cannot fulfil its ultimate duty."—Mr. J. D. Otiende, Minister for Education in Kenya.

"Contact and relations between Tanzania and China date back centuries, but the presently prevailing atmosphere of close friendship, inter-co-operation, and mutual understanding is very recent. This was neither the fault of the United Republic of Tanzania nor of the People's Republic of China. It was the result of colonialism and imperialist exploitation. The progress we have made within a short period in our desire to promote inter-co-operation and solidarity is remarkable."—Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania.

Notes By The Way

President Contradicted by Attorney-General

TRANSIT OF ARMS through Zambia is, according to President Kaunda, an "infuriating breach" of his Government's policy. Yet three men discovered in possession of a large quantity of weapons, allegedly including machine-guns, were released a few days ago by order of the Attorney-General, Mr. Skinner's excuse for ruling that they should not be prosecuted being that the arms represented no threat to Zambia's own security. As a provocative addendum he told reporters that he would not hinder people in their fight for freedom unless their actions appeared to endanger the safety of Zambia. That attitude flagrantly contradicts the policy as outlined by the President. For Zambia's sake, therefore, it is to be hoped that the policy will be unequivocally re-stated, and that the idiosyncracies of one or more members of the Government will not henceforth be permitted to extenuate breaches of the President's pledge.

Reprisals Not Unlikely

MR. SKINNER must be very naïve if he imagines that Zambia's safety will remain unimpaired if it continues to allow modern weapons to be accumulated within its frontiers for supply to saboteurs and other destroyers of peace and progress in neighbouring Rhodesia, Mozambique, or Angola. There are already proven cases of infiltration into Rhodesia from Zambia of such anti-social elements, but they have so far not been numerous or serious, though they have caused death and destruction. If such raids were to grow in number and menace, some sufferers, possibly Africans, might retaliate by pursuing into Zambia, and perhaps killing, some of the so-called "freedom fighters". Similar reprisals might also come from Mozambique or Angola—or from Europeans in either of the three territories. It is consequently absurd for the Attorney-General of Zambia to pretend that the safety of that country can be unaffected by its use as an area for the assembly and dispatch of arms and ammunition across the borders of peaceable neighbours.

No Margin for Error

JOURNALISTS, who ply a dangerous trade in many of the newly-independent African States, were recently warned by First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania that any reporter who distorted news would be promptly deported and have his paper banned. It was, he said, time to deal with "these imperialist papers; Tanzania, a free country, is not going to be ruled by the Press". That a trivial error might be used as an excuse for tolerance was made evident by the complaint that a local publication had reported a production cost of 45s. per acre when it should have been "below 45s. per acre". No reporter, editor, or publisher is happy when errors appear, but it is ludicrous to expect absolute perfection at all times, or to disregard the fact that in a very large majority of cases of misstatement the fault is not that of a reporter but of a political or other informant who either failed to express himself clearly or, as often happens, carelessly gave misinformation and then sought to escape blame by transferring it to a journalist innocent of anything except excessive trust.

Error Not Necessarily Distortion

MR. KARUME and his colleagues should consider that aspect of the matter. When he was in London for the Zanzibar constitutional conference I found him very ready to speak to Press representatives, and he was always good-humoured, and even gay, under cross-questioning. That quality quickly won him admirers among tough Fleet Street men, who would be disappointed if their good opinion were now to be destroyed by the victimization of colleagues on local papers for misunderstandings or mistakes of no real consequence. There is all the difference between unintentional and unimportant error and deliberate distortion—which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has exposed and denounced for more than 40 years wherever and whenever it did damage to East or Central Africa.

Organizing Something

AN AFRICAN POLITICIAN who is one of the characters in Mr. Siegfried Stander's novel "Strangers" is made to speak words which fairly describe what has in fact happened in recent years in many parts of East and Central Africa. In conversation with a European whom he has known for years, and with whom he has spent months in the bush while the country is torn with civil war (made worse by United Nations intervention), he asks: "Do you know the Madu?" The reply that "they are damn good soldiers" causes the politician to retort: "They are a very degenerate and dirty tribe who wander round the desert, eat their meat raw, and have other despicable customs. The colonialists held up the Madu as noble savages who could not possibly benefit from the vote, and were much more noble and loyal and brave than the sly, treacherous, educated clerks. At the time I am mentioning the Madu, angry about something to do with cattle, killed two African policemen. So we decided that the People's Democratic Party should do something for the Madu, and three of us went into the reserve in a car to organize something. They took some finding. When we found them they thought we were more policemen and wanted to kill us, but we talked them round and then organized them. We herded them to a place—although we had to make them drunk first—and gave them banners and posters reading 'Freedom for the Madu', 'Africa for the Africans', 'Down with Imperialist Aggression', and so on".

Wildlife

MY PARAGRAPH about the use in East Africa of the Americanism "wildlife"—which is, of course, eschewed in Rhodesia—has caused a friend to remind me that the Fauna Preservation Society in Britain disfigures the pages of its always interesting journal *Oryx* by using the form "wildlife". Among its distinguished officers are surely some, I hope a substantial majority, who would prefer the normal English rendering. Will they persuade the editor accordingly? If the journal does not write "wildbirds" and "wildgame", why should it refer to "wildlife"?

Coy Kamuzu

"WITHOUT ME there would be no African Presidents in Central Africa. I broke the Federation. To send cases from Malawi to the Privy Council is to infringe our sovereignty"—Dr. Banda, addressing the Malawi Parliament.

Rhodesia's Claim to Independent Representation in Portugal

Deputy Prime Minister's Statement to Rhodesia's Parliament*

ON JULY 27 I announced the appointment of Mr. Harry Reedman to represent the Rhodesian Government in Lisbon. Various statements have since been made in the Press relative to this appointment, and it has been dealt with by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in Press conferences and statements during his visit to West Africa and subsequently. All these communications have emanated from British sources, and none from this Government. This appointment has also been the subject of communication between the Rhodesian and British Governments.

The action of the Rhodesian Government in the appointment of Mr. Reedman is in accordance with the entrustment to the Federal Government contained in a document referred to as Dispatch 23 of 1957, an entrustment extended to the Rhodesian Government in a message from the then Secretary for Commonwealth Relations to the then Prime Minister of Rhodesia dated December 10, 1963. On July 27 I quoted extracts from the dispatch and an extract from the letter.

They are of such importance that they are worth repeating. The statement which I am now making will be issued to the Press and sent to all Commonwealth and foreign representatives in Rhodesia in order that they may report fully to their Governments on the facts of our position and on the justice of our claim to independent representation in Lisbon.

Rhodesia's Powers in External Affairs

Although I am to some degree repeating myself, I must quote these important extracts as fully as is necessary and leave you and the people of Rhodesia, together with all fair-minded people in the rest of the world, to judge the considerable extent of our external powers.

Our right to the same powers as the Federation in the field of external affairs rests on the undertaking given by the then Commonwealth Secretary in a message dated December 10, 1963, to the then Prime Minister of Rhodesia. The relevant extract is as follows:—

"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 Southern 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 present Federal entrustments) it will be open to Southern Rhodesia to exercise those powers in conformity with the policies of H.M. Government and after the appropriate consultations".

Could anything be clearer?

The letter continues:—

"You will appreciate that constitutionally the exercise of these powers by the Southern Rhodesia Government cannot be regarded as a direct inheritance of the powers now exercised in regard to external affairs by the Federal Government. On the dissolution of the Federation the dispatches conveying the present Federal entrustments will cease to have effect, and it will be necessary to set out new entrustments in a formal communication to you as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"For this purpose it will clearly be necessary to make some adaptation 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".

*This statement (which has been slightly abbreviated) was made in the Rhodesian Parliament last week by Mr. C. W. Dupont, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

That clearly vests in the present Rhodesian Government the same powers in external affairs as were vested in the Federation, pending the consolidation in a new formal document to be concluded between Britain and Rhodesia.

Diplomatic Double-Talk

The word "consolidation" is of the utmost importance. There is admittedly a reference to adaptation—for example changing "Federation" to "Rhodesia", etc.—but by no possible stretch of the imagination or diplomatic double-talk could this be construed as a complete withdrawal or cancellation of the external powers of this country, as Britain, if one can understand her attitude, now seeks to bring about.

In April 1957, as a result of discussions held in London between the two Governments, there was a considerable advance in the external powers delegated to the Federation. On April 27, 1957, a joint announcement was made simultaneously in London and Salisbury. The intention behind the additional entrustments granted as a result of the discussions can be judged from the following extract from the joint announcement:—

"The United Kingdom Government have agreed to entrust responsibility for external affairs to the Federal Government to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the responsibility which H.M. Government must continue to have in international law so long as the Federation is not a separate international entity".

The important words here are "to the fullest extent possible". We can assume from this that the powers then delegated by the British Government were as far as it could go without divesting itself completely of all responsibility.

What was the "fullest extent" to which the British Government were able to delegate their powers? The following extract from Dispatch No. 23, dated April 30, 1957, issued immediately after the joint announcement, sets out the position clearly and specifically:—

Dispatch 23

"Clause 3.—H.M. Government have always envisaged the progressive entrustment of external affairs to the Federal Government; accordingly I have the honour to inform you of the following additional entrustments:—

"(1) So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the Federation is to be free, to the extent that this is not already the case, to conduct all relations with other members of the Commonwealth direct, to exchange High Commissioners with them, and to make agreements with them of any kind.

"(2) In addition to matters which have been already entrusted to the Federation by Dispatches No. 5 of 1953 and No. 60 of 1956, or which may in future be entrusted, the Federation may enter into negotiations and agreements with any foreign country, subject in each case to the need to safeguard the responsibility which H.M. Government must have in international law so long as the Federation is not a separate international entity.

"(3) H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have welcomed the appointment of Federal representatives on the diplomatic staffs of H.M. Embassies in Washington and Lisbon. Representatives of the Federation could similarly be associated with the United Kingdom diplomatic missions in other foreign countries if the Federation so desires.

"(4) 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 representations in foreign countries.

"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.

(Continued on page 45)

Missionary Protest Against Independence for Rhodesia

Replies from Lord Salisbury and the Editor of "E.A. & R."

CANON J. S. KINGSNORTH, the Rev. T. A. Beetham, the Rev. A. F. Griffiths, and the Rev. H. O. Morton were joint signatories of the following letter which appeared in *The Times* last Friday:—

"We members of the Africa Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, hold responsibility in societies which have had continuous association with the Churches of Rhodesia since British occupation in 1890, and in one case since 1859. We still help to recruit many of those who minister among both Europeans and Africans. Correspondence on our desks from day to day reflects our concern for the whole community. Immediately, we find ourselves compelled to speak on behalf of the African people who form 95% of the population.

"Through their detained leaders, through our own personal contacts at many levels, and now through the Opposition members in the Rhodesian Parliament, the African people express a growing sense of despair and betrayal at the signs that the British Government may seek to disengage from its moral and constitutional responsibility in Rhodesia by granting independence on the basis of *de facto* white minority rule.

British Government's Dilemma

"The maximum safeguards for the future the British Government may be able to ensure would be an African 'blocking third' in Parliament, together with constitutional provisions designed to promote uninterrupted progress to majority rule. Neither the history of South Africa since 1910 nor the statements and known attitudes of the ruling party in Rhodesia gives any confidence that effective guarantees can be provided for advance to majority rule after independence. Moreover, once independence is granted it would be an illusion to think that any British action could be taken to ensure that the terms laid down in the instrument of independence are in fact implemented.

"We recognize the dilemma of the British Government. It cannot view with satisfaction either of the alternatives left to it, since the Rhodesian Government has refused to participate in a constitutional conference.

"To refuse to grant independence until the present Constitution produces majority rule, at the earliest in five or six years—provided there is a greatly increased and costly educational and economic programme for African advancement—is to face continued pressures at the United Nations and within the Commonwealth arising from the repressive acts of the Rhodesian Government.

"Nor would such pressures be avoided by the alternative course, namely to grant independence on the basis of *de facto* white minority rule, whatever the built-in safeguards. This would be positively to acquiesce in the indefinite continuance of such rule, to jeopardize the future of the Commonwealth and to risk British friendship becoming unacceptable to most of Africa now, and to Rhodesia in the future.

"We believe it would be wrong for Britain finally to relinquish her powers while the majority of the population is disenfranchised. This should not be done, even if it should mean facing an illegal declaration of independence, involving the economic counter measures stated by the Government on October 27. The worst course of all would be to enter into an agreement over the heads of the majority of the people who still look to Britain for protection."

Majority Rule Not Essential to Christian Way of Life

LORD SALISBURY wrote:—

"No one would question the purity of the motives that inspired the letter which appears in your issue of today, but surely the signatories, who write as Churchmen, fall into the all-too-common error of assuming that the only form of Government compatible with the Christian way of life is majority rule.

"Actually, at any rate in the case of primitive peoples, that has, I believe, never been so: nor, judging by our experience with other African States which have recently gained their independence, is it so now.

"Democracy is the most difficult of all systems to work. It requires the highest degree of civilization. Can anyone who knows Rhodesia say that the average African in that country is ready for it yet?

"It could no doubt be argued—though I am sure that the signatories of the letter would not use such an argument—that majority rule is more important than the Christian way of life. But do they really expect anyone who has personal experience of Rhodesia to believe that the people of that

country, whether white or black, would benefit either spiritually or materially by the introduction of majority rule at the present time?"

MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, replied:—

"The letter which you have published from four members of the Africa Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies contains inexact, misleading, damaging, and dangerous generalizations and assumptions, and contributes nothing to the solution of the Rhodesian problem.

"The four reverend gentlemen assert that it would be wrong for Britain to relinquish her powers in Rhodesia while the majority of the population is disenfranchised. That presumably means that they want no change unless and until the one-man-one-vote system is introduced.

"Who, knowing anything of Africa, can still be so blind as to believe that the adoption of a universal adult franchise would provide a new and wider freedom for the black population? Over vast areas of Africa this ostensibly democratic development has quickly produced dictatorship. Indeed, it is essentially because that denial of freedom is so evident elsewhere in Central Africa and in East Africa that responsible Rhodesians, black as well as white, are determined that the franchise shall not be recklessly thrust upon masses of men and women who at present neither understand nor want a political prescription which has no real relevance to their condition.

Monstrous Hazard

"Those who criticize Rhodesians for insisting on the principle of advancement by merit conveniently fail to recall that as recently as five years ago the then British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, declared in Salisbury and Cape Town that advancement by individual merit was the basis of Britain's African policy. That he and his Government betrayed that principle within a few months is no reason for Rhodesians to be equally faithless and foolish.

"Your correspondents do not even mention the two *indabas* at which the chiefs, still the trusted leaders of the vast majority of Africans in Rhodesia, made it very clear that, after months of discussion with their people, they supported their Government in its demand for independence.

"Nor is there a hint anywhere in the letter that the political activists among Rhodesian Africans are a small, mainly town-dwelling minority of the people, and that the vast majority distrust their theories and their personal capacity and resent the intimidation and violence by which they have sought to compel the indifferent and antagonistic millions of their own race to submit to their demands.

"Your correspondents are well aware that the two parties led by Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole have been banned (like their predecessors) only because so many grave crimes were committed by their members. Indeed, the week-end sport of many Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. adherents has been to assault, maim or murder one another, as well as more innocent persons, nearly all of them Africans. If their leaders would not or could not stop those outrages, why should we assume that they would suddenly become the trustworthy political leaders of a State which took the monstrous step of hazarding its future on their leadership?

"The letter makes other highly vulnerable statements, with which I refrain from dealing only because this reply would then almost certainly be deemed too long for publication."

The Kenya High Commission in London has moved to 45 Portland Place, W.1. (Telephone: MUS 2371/5).

The National Union of Tanganyika Workers has sent a delegation to Peking at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The leader is Mr. E. J. Mashasi assistant general secretary of N.U.T.W.

Portugal has raised the ban on the transport of arms and ammunition through Mozambique to Zambia—in return, it is understood, for pledges from Zambia not to permit the supply of arms through her territory to the rebel movements in Mozambique and Angola.

The Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum protested last week against an alleged Sudanese campaign of lies against the United Arab Republic and President Nasser. He had previously protested against attacks on President Nasser by *Elmithag*, the weekly journal of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood.

PERSONALIA

SIR BASIL SMALLPEICE has joined the board of Charterhouse Group, Ltd.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA is to open the Kenya Agricultural Show in Nairobi on September 28.

MR. KISASI, Commissioner of Police in Zanzibar, has returned after spending three months in East Germany.

DR. IAN G. ANDERSON has been elected chairman of the national executive of the Candour League of Rhodesia.

MR. R. L. ROLPH has succeeded MR. C. G. H. RODGERS as chief engineer of East African Railways and Harbours.

MR. ANANT PANDYA, an M.P. in Kenya, and governor of District 220 of Rotary International, has recently visited Zambia.

MR. KAPWEPWE, Zambia's Foreign Minister, is to visit Chile after attending the General Assembly of the United Nations.

SAVED FAKHER-ED-DINE MOHAMED has presented his credentials as Permanent Representative of Sudan at the United Nations.

MR. URI LUBRANI has presented his letters of credence as Israeli Ambassador in Uganda. His predecessor was MR. MICHAEL MICHAEL.

MR. JUSTIN CHIMBA, Minister of Justice in Zambia, passed through London last week on his way from Australia to the United States.

MR. FRANK KALIMUZO is now Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister of Uganda, Secretary to the Cabinet, and Head of the Civil Service.

MR. JUSTICE HECTOR N. MACDONALD has been appointed a judge of appeal in Rhodesia following the retirement of MR. JUSTICE HATHORN.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN left London yesterday for Lisbon to take up his duties as Rhodesia's first diplomatic representative in Portugal.

IMAM EL HADI EL MAHDI, SAYED ABDULLAHI EL FADIL EL MAHDI, and SAYED ABDULLA ABDEL RAHMAN NUGDULLA are visiting London from Khartoum.

MR. JOHN MWANAKATWE and MR. GREY ZULU, respectively Ministers of Education and of Mines and Co-operatives in Zambia, are now in the United States.

PROFESSOR S. J. K. BAKER, since 1951 head of the department of geography at Makerere University College, Uganda, has been appointed vice-president.

THE REV. RUFUS GREEN, who went to the United States a few months ago as a public relations officer for the Rhodesian Government, has resigned. He had been rector of Bulawayo West.

MR. FRANK MCEWEN, director of the Rhodesian National Gallery, has arrived in London to supervise the display of Rhodesian art at the Commonwealth Festival of Arts opening today.

MR. JOHN J. GRIMOND, son of the leader of the Liberal Party in Britain, has been teaching for several months at Lundazi Secondary School, Zambia. He will enter Oxford University next month.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF UGANDA will address a meeting of the Uganda Church Association in the hall of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London, S.W.7., at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, September 21.

MR. KENNETH MEANEY has won the amateur golf championship of Tanzania for the second successive year. The runner-up was MR. MALCOLM PEDLOW. After 72 holes their scores were 301 each.

MR. E. H. K. MUDENDA, Minister of Agriculture in Zambia, was the guest of the Government at a luncheon last week over which MR. CLEDWYN HUGHES, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, presided.

MR. PETER MATOKA, Minister of Health in Zambia, was elected chairman of the session of the Regional Committee for Africa of the World Health Organization which opened last week in Lusaka. Thirty-four member States were represented.

DR. HUGH TRACEY, director of the International Library of African Music, is to take part in the music section of the Commonwealth Arts Festival in Liverpool in the last week of September. He will then spend about a fortnight in London before returning to South Africa.

MR. RICHARD HUNTER CHRISTIE, a leading advocate in Central Africa, recently gave up his practice to become the first professor of the new law department of the University College in Salisbury. His salary of £3,600 is locally estimated to be only about one-third of his earnings at the Bar.

SIR JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, F.R.S., who has been elected president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge, Uganda, from 1949 to 1957, when he became Drapers Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. R. H. ALLAN, MR. T. GOSS, MR. W. E. HOPE-SOTHERTON, DR. F. W. HUCHZER-MEYER, MR. N. W. MILES, DR. & MRS. R. M. MORRIS, MRS. E. L. ROSENFELDS, MR. J. E. STEVENS, MR. J. P. WHEELWRIGHT, MR. R. WINNING, and MR. C. E. WORDSWORTH.

MR. H. J. C. HOOPER, who has been appointed Information Adviser to the Minister for Rhodesian Affairs in Washington, ATR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, was chief production officer in the Ministry of Information in Salisbury. He succeeds MR. M. C. NEWMAN, who has resigned to take up private employment in the U.S.A.

BRIGADIER A. E. M. WALTER, chairman of the United Kingdom Railway Advisory Service, and MR. G. C. MOLYNEUX, formerly chief electrical engineer of Rhodesia Railways, met MR. A. R. KEMP, chairman of Rhodesia Railways Board, in Durban last week to discuss proposals for the electrification of sections of the main line.

MRS. EIRENE WHITE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at a Government luncheon in London last week in honour of Bechuanaland Ministers, namely Messrs. Q. K. J. MASIRE, Deputy Prime Minister; M. P. K. NWAKO, Minister of Agriculture; T. TSHOKO, Minister for Local Government; B. THEMA, Minister of Labour and Social Service; J. E. WHITELEGG, Acting Minister of Finance; A. G. TILBURY, Attorney-General; and N. REDMAN, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister for External Affairs in Kenya, left Nairobi at the week-end for a series of visits which will last about two months. While in London, where he is due today, he will preside over a conference of Kenya Ambassadors. He will then lead the Kenya delegation to the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Later he will attend the O.A.U. summit conference in Ghana, and then go to Algiers for an Afro-Asian conference. MR. MURUMBI also intends to pay a short visit to Western Germany and Yugoslavia.

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MR. THEODORE BULL, aged 30, part proprietor of the *Central African Examiner*, Salisbury, but now resident in Zambia, and MISS MUTUMBA MAINGA, B.A., have been married in Barotseland. According to the *Daily Mail* which published a large photograph of the couple after their wedding, MR. BULL met the bride while he was taking a post-Cambridge course at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and paid for her studies there and at Cambridge for a year.

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has proposed that all Heads of State should attend the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to express their views on the conflicts about Kashmir and Vietnam; PRESIDENT KAUNDA has suggested that representatives of Britain, New Zealand, Nigeria, Tanzania and Kenya should constitute a Commonwealth peace mission to seek an end to the fighting between India and Pakistan; and PRESIDENTS NYERERE and KENYATTA and DR. OBOTE have appealed to the two countries to cease hostilities.

Obituary

MR. THOMAS BRERETON KENNAN, C.B.E., M.C., has died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, aged 74.

MR. WOODMAN GILBERT DICKINSON, lately of Mufindi, Tanganyika, has died in Birmingham, aged 60.

MR. JAMES CRIGHTON FERGUSON, B.Sc., M.I.M.M., a former Director of Geographical Survey in Southern Rhodesia, has died suddenly at his home in that country.

MR. REGINALD GORDON LENNOX, son of the late Lord Esme Gordon Lennox and of Baroness Cederstrom, has died in Rhodesia. He leaves a widow, son, and daughter.

MRS. EMILY KING, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 91, was the wife of the first resident engineer at Mufulira copper mine, Zambia, to which she went in 1926 with their three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. King were married in 1896. He still lives in Rhodesia.

MR. GODFREY MORDAUNT, who had lived in Kenya since 1921, was a son of Mrs. Eleanor Mordaunt, the novelist. He had grown coffee in the Songor, Turbo and Koru districts. During the last war he served in the Middle East and later in Kenya in the R.A.F.V.R.

DR. P. W. U. KROLL, the British executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, who was attacked by Africans armed with bush-knives earlier in the month and had one of his arms almost severed and other injuries to the body and head, died last week while being flown from Nakuru Hospital to Nairobi for further treatment.

MR. ARTHUR DE LE POER TRENCH, who has died in Kenya, aged 76, was one of the most experienced coffee men in the country. Born in Jamaica on a sugar plantation owned by his parents, he trained as a coffee planter in the Blue Mountain district of the island and then went to Costa Rica, from which he sailed for Britain on the outbreak of war in 1914, joining the Artists' Rifles. He served through part of the campaign in German East Africa, and was then released to become coffee adviser to the Government of British East Africa (now Kenya). After his retirement he developed a coffee estate near Kiambu which is now managed by his daughter and son-in-law.

Another Bush-Knife Murder

MR. TOM LOUW, a South African in his middle seventies, who had farmed in the Kaptagat district of Kenya for more than 40 years, was last week murdered in his sleep in his farmhouse. His body, hacked to pieces, was found next morning by a servant.

**Strange Case of Zambia Arms Cache
President and Attorney-General At Variance**

MACHINE-GUNS are reported to have been included in a large quantity of arms discovered by the police in the Kapiri Mposhi district of Zambia, about 100 miles north of the capital, and confiscated by the Government. No details have been given about the raid or the weapons seized, but Mr. James Skinner, the Attorney-General, disclosed in Lusaka last week that he had ordered that there should be no prosecutions and that three men found in possession of the arms and ammunition had been released.

Mr. Skinner told reporters that the arms represented no threat to the security of Zambia, that they would be "barking up the wrong tree if you think that Z.A.P.U. or Z.A.N.U. are involved", and that he would not hinder people in their fight for freedom unless the safety of Zambia appeared to be in danger.

Next day President Kaunda told a news conference that while Zambia supported the struggle against colonialism, participants in that struggle must cease to use the country for the transit of arms. He had warned organizations engaged in the traffic that it was contrary to Government policy. He found contravention of the policy infuriating.

[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Attacking a Neighbour

MR. KAMBONA, Tanzania's Foreign Minister, was quoted on Sunday in a broadcast from Ghana as having told correspondents in Dar es Salaam that the Mozambique National Liberation Front (Frelimo) would be able to "liberate the country from the Portuguese colonialists within two years". He promised that Tanzania would continue to help Frelimo.

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Detention for Life in Malawi

Anti-Banda Africans are "Animals"

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said at Blantyre Airport on Monday before leaving for a four-day State visit to Malagasy that some of the Malawi African political detainees who had been released under the recent amnesty had not learned their lesson. He was again indulging in subversive activities, and would go back into detention and "never come out again."

"People should, he emphasized, be constantly on the watch for fugitives returning to Malawi, whom they should arrest without waiting for the police. "If they resist arrest, do something to them. I don't care what you do to them. Arrest anyone harbouring refugees: If he resists, do something to him. They are animals, you know. No beating about the bush."

The Prime Minister said again that he believed in the Organization of African Unity provided it held to the provision in its charter not to allow interference by any member State in the internal affairs of another. O.A.U. must tell the Government of Tanzania to send away the three ex-Ministers from Malawi still being given asylum: Messrs. Chiume, Chirwa, and Ohsiza.

Recalling the insistence of African States that the Government of Ghana should not shelter subversive elements, Dr. Banda said: "What is bad when done by Kwame Nkrumah cannot be good when done by Nyerere and especially Kambona."

Egypt Expelling Congo Rebel Leaders

A CONGOLESE BROADCAST at the week-end stated that the United Arab Republic had decided to expel the 25 Congolese rebels still in Cairo because of their unending and violent dissensions. Two had, it was said, been killed last Thursday after a quarrel, one in the

street and the other in his flat. One was a so-called colonel in the rebel forces.

Mr. Gaston Soumilot, now calling himself president of the Supreme Council of the Revolution of Congo-Leopoldville, told journalists in Cuba on Thursday that the "insurrectional fight" would end only when the "imperialists" had been driven from the Congo.

"The mercenary oppressors" had, he alleged, been recruited by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He described by the United States Government as the main "imperialist interventionist" and the chief backer of Mr. Tshombe, and asserted that the European Common Market countries gave orders to President Kasavubu.

Reports of disagreements between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Tshombe were emphatically denied in an official statement issued in Leopoldville last week.

Government troops led by white volunteers have recaptured Mwenga, some 90 miles from Bukavu, from which Europeans and Congolese had moved across the border into Rwanda when a strong rebel column was reported to be approaching the town.

A strong rebel force is still at Fizi on Lake Tanganyika, about 155 miles south of Bukavu.

Rebel Funds Allegedly in Uganda

FIFTEEN REASONS were given to Parliament by Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, for his decision not to block the withdrawal from Uganda banks of money allegedly the property of the Congolese Revolutionary Government, that request having been made from Khartoum in a telegram purporting to have been sent by General Olenga Nicholas, one of the rebel leaders. It would have been easy, said Dr. Obote, for anyone to send the telegram and sign it in the general's name. Even if the message and the sender were genuine, what evidence was there that General Nicholas was the rightful custodian of revolutionary funds said to be in Uganda banks?—and the Government did not assume that there were such accounts. General Nicholas, or the revolutionary movement if a properly constituted organization with a legal status, could take legal action against anyone improperly using their funds, but the Uganda Government could not be expected to involve itself in the affairs or settle the disputes of foreign organizations operating outside Uganda.

General inoculation against smallpox has started in Uganda.

Thirty countries are represented at a conference on "Overcoming Obstacles to Development" now being held in Cambridge.

It was officially announced in Nairobi on Monday that in a period of seven days 32 Somalis had been killed and 14 wounded in the North Eastern Region.

A strong Ethiopian delegation visited Kenya last week for discussions. Among the members were the Chief of the Ethiopian General Staff, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Director-General for African Affairs in that Ministry.



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Rhodesia's Mission in Lisbon

(Continued from page 40)

"(5) The Federal Government will have authority, in so far as they do not already possess it, to acquire in their own right the membership of international organizations which, by virtue of the terms of their constitutions, they are eligible to join.

"Clause 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."

In simple language, therefore, the position is this: in 1957 the British Government, realizing the maturity achieved by the Federal Government, entrusted to it, as she was perfectly entitled to do, certain external powers. That it was Britain's intention that this was to be a progressive process is clearly indicated by the preamble to Dispatch 23, which I have read.

No Ambiguity

The most important of these additional powers was the ability to appoint in future diplomatic agents or consular or trade representatives in countries willing to receive them. Of course, in countries not willing to receive such agents or representatives, Britain would continue to represent the Federation. Under Clause 3 of the dispatch, in any of these countries the Federation could appoint its representatives to the British diplomatic mission.

This, to my mind, is perfectly clear and unambiguous. There can be no doubt over the intention or interpretation of these words; and, of course, in accordance with the British Government's undertaking, the powers delegated to Rhodesia are to be "the same in scope".

In pursuance of this entrustment an Accredited Diplomatic Representative was appointed to Pretoria. It has been suggested in some quarters that this appointment was a special case and should not be regarded as a precedent. To support this argument it has also been suggested that South Africa was a member of the Commonwealth and also that she was a neighbouring State.

I refute both these arguments. Admittedly unusual circumstances—South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth and the necessity to find a new status for the Federal High Commissioner—gave rise to the appointment, but it was made in terms of the entrustment conferred on the Federal Government in 1957, and excited no comments. Had not provision existed for such an appointment it would clearly have necessitated a special entrustment.

Federal Entrustments Inherited

The entrustment I have quoted has no limitation whatever as to Commonwealth membership or geographical position. As to the latter, Portugal by reason of her overseas territories is equally a neighbour.

In the eyes of the world our entrustments may seem to be a major advance in our international status to those countries who were unaware of them. This is not, in fact, the case. They are no more, and we have been promised nothing less, than the Federal entrustments.

Complete independence in our case depends on the terms of the Constitution rather than the external entrustments. In any case, the wording of the Federal entrustments specifies the ultimate responsibility of the British Government but delegates certain powers in certain cases. These are the powers we are exercising.

We claim no more as to the status of our representatives abroad than that it would be in accordance with the Federal entrustment. This, we accept, does not convey what is called the power of legation. Accreditation is between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself, not between Heads of State. Nevertheless, this does give a status as a separate diplomatic mission with independent access to the Ministers of the host country.

I should give the history of the negotiations on the entrustments. The Federation ceased on December 31, 1963, but three months before that the then Prime Minister of Rhodesia wrote to the then Secretary of State for the Commonwealth Relations that he assumed that until Rhodesia was granted her independence she would be entitled to exercise these same powers as were then entrusted to the Federal Government,

and in reply received the letter which I have previously read. This reply was considered satisfactory, and was acknowledged by the then Prime Minister, who stated that he was satisfied with the proposed arrangement and asked for a draft of the consolidated formal entrustment.

No reply was received for six months, when a draft was submitted which was by no means the same in scope as the Federal entrustment. A new draft was accordingly prepared by the Rhodesian Government. This was conveyed to the British Government on October 14 last year, accompanied by a letter setting out in detail all the objections to the draft prepared by the British Government.

A further four months ensued, when a fresh draft was received from the British Government, to which the Rhodesian Government objected in writing and rejected on the grounds that the proposed entrustment was not the same in scope as the Federal entrustment.

Three months elapsed. Then a further draft was received from the British Government, which again was unsatisfactory, and on June 29 last our Acting High Commissioner sent a further letter containing our objections to the Commonwealth Relations Office and a discussion in London took place.

During the visit here of Mr. Clewlyn Hughes the question of the entrustments was again discussed between myself, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clewlyn Hughes, and his advisers, without a conclusion being arrived at.

Apart from one short letter from Mr. Bottomley to our High Commissioner, which answered none of the arguments submitted in the various letters emanating from the Rhodesian Government, we have received nothing in writing in reply, except a series of drafts each of which is completely unacceptable. They do not conform in any way to the undertaking of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations letter of December 10, 1963.

Does Britain Abide by Her Undertaking?

It would appear that Britain does not intend to adhere to the undertaking given in this letter. This is borne out by the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Bottomley in a Press report on August 23 to which I shall refer.

I do not know what the British Government expected us to do pending the finalization of these entrustments, but we have acted under the authority of the letter I have quoted, as legally I maintain we were entitled to do.

We have continued to operate independently in Pretoria. We have had our trade and specialist representation on various international conferences, and there have been no objections raised in Britain. Furthermore, we already have an independent representative in Portugal by reason of the presence of our Consul-General in Lourenco Marques, independent of the British representation there. What possible objection can there be to extending that representation to the capital city of the country with an enhanced status?

We have acted perfectly correctly throughout. We have notified the British Government of the negotiations, even to the extent of declaring our intentions in the Speech from the Throne; and no exception was taken until pressure was being exerted on Britain to finalize the question of a formal consolidation of the entrustments which was being dealt with in a most dilatory manner.

Britain's attitude in this matter is giving rise to doubts as to her sincerity in this matter, particularly in view of statements which have come from the Commonwealth Secretary. One in particular which I should like to quote is alleged to have been made in a Press conference on August 23. Reported in the *Scotsman* on August 24, it reads: "The circumstances were different from those that applied when Lord Home (now Sir Alec Douglas-Home) as Commonwealth Secretary wrote saying that the Rhodesian Federation would be free to appoint diplomatic agents or consular or trade representatives in countries ready to receive them. So with the breaking up of the Federation there had to be a renewal of agreements, and in the case of accredited representatives overseas Britain had been having discussions with Mr. Smith and his Government. As yet there had been no agreement." He may, of course, have been misreported, but so far I have seen no denial of the statement.

If true, circumstances have changed. The least sinister aspect of this statement, in my opinion, is that the British Government intends to interpret binding obligations between countries as being capable of variation, and indeed of cancellation, if she considers that circumstances have arisen which would make it detrimental to her interests.

I repeat that in the case of the Lisbon appointment we have scrupulously fulfilled the requirements of the Federal entrustments. We have, in other words, established that the Portuguese Government are willing to receive our representative, and we have kept the British Government informed of the initiation and progress of our negotiations with the Portuguese Government.

There is no requirement in the entrustment that the British Government should agree to such an appointment or to the

title and status of the post. The right to appoint diplomatic agents is implicit in the Federal entrustment.

It has been suggested by the British Government that our diplomatic representation should be exercised by an appointment to the British Embassy staff in Lisbon. To adopt such a course would be a complete negation of the entrustment and letter of undertaking referred to.

Further, it would be in direct contravention of the preamble which foresaw a progressive enlargement of our external powers, and to this we are not prepared to agree and have so informed the British Government.

I think it right that I should warn the House that during the negotiations I have referred to the British Government has seen fit to issue certain threats against the Rhodesian Government should we persist in the attitude we have adopted. But I wish to make it perfectly clear that such threats will not divert us from our purpose, secure in the knowledge that not only have we moral but also legal right on our side.

The Rhodesian Government has therefore decided to send an Accredited Diplomatic Representative to Lisbon and to appoint Mr. Harry Reedman to that post. I am pleased to inform the House that the Portuguese Government has confirmed their agreement to the appointment of Mr. Harry Reedman.

Mr. Speaker, just before entering the chamber I received a message from the Portuguese Government concerning the reports in today's Press on the subject of Mr. Reedman's status. The allegations that these reports emanated from any official Portuguese Government source is completely without foundation.

The concluding words referred to a news agency report that a Portuguese spokesman had told journalists that Mr. Reedman would not be a member of the Diplomatic Corps in Lisbon and that any diplomatic privileges granted to him would be "a matter of courtesy".

Mr. Dupont's statement was cheered from the Government benches.

British Agreement Not Necessary

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gondo, who asked whether Mr. Reedman's appointment was made with British agreement, was told: "In our submission it is not necessary to obtain the agreement of the British Government".

In reply to other questions the Minister said that the Government's decision was in no way connected with the question of independence, and that it was intended to appoint envoys "to any country willing to receive them".

That morning the British Ambassador had called on the Portuguese Foreign Minister to discuss the status of Rhodesia's envoy, and in Whitehall journalists were again told that Britain objected to any kind of diplomatic status for a Rhodesian representative. H.M. Government was alone responsible for Rhodesia's foreign relations, and, that being so, no representative could be accredited to Lisbon without consent of The Queen, and the Cabinet would not advise that that consent should be given.

While such indications were given by the Foreign Office, the Commonwealth Relations Office said that there would be no objection to the appointment of a Rhodesian representative on a basis compatible with Britain's responsibility for Rhodesia's external affairs.

A Portuguese official said in Lisbon later in the day that Mr. Reedman would be called "the representative of Rhodesia to Portugal".

Dr. Caldeira Coelho, official spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Office, stated on Thursday that Mr. Reedman would be received as "a head of mission, not as an ambassador or minister." There had, he said, been no request or discussion of either status, which would have required letters of credence signed by the Queen of England as Sovereign of Rhodesia.

"Rhodesia has a very long frontier with Portuguese territory, and it is natural that many problems will have to be dealt with through their representative here. He will be head of a mission established to deal with matters of common interest between the two countries. Many diplomats, particularly consuls, have no letters of credence. Of course, Mr. Reedman will be accredited by his Government in a certain capacity, because he could otherwise not act, nor could the Portuguese Government give him attention. Our Foreign Minister has agreed that the ultimate decision on foreign policy concerning Rhodesia is the responsibility of the British Government. That was never in question."

It was then being suggested in Portuguese official circles that Mr. Reedman would not be given formal diplomatic privileges but would receive certain "facilities" as a matter of courtesy.

United Kingdom newspapers drew attention in their headlines to the firm character of Mr. Dupont's speech. The main headlines included "British Authority Defied by Rhodesia" (*The Times*); "Smith Defies Britain over Lisbon Envoy" (*Daily*

Telegraph): "Rhodesia Rejects 'Threats' over Lisbon Envoy" (*Financial Times*); "Rhodesia Insists on 'Lisbon Envoy'" (*Guardian*); "Rhodesia Defiance on Lisbon Envoy Issue" (*Scotsman*); and "Britain Slaps Down Plan for Rhodesian Envoy" (*Daily Express*).

On Friday the Foreign Secretary summoned the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, and the British Ambassador in Lisbon paid his third call in three days on Dr. Nogueira.

Prime Minister's Statement

The Rhodesian Prime Minister told Parliament that he could give no undertaking that a unilateral declaration of independence had been shelved. He was, however, still sincerely trying to negotiate independence. He had promised not to reveal the British proposals, which, if known to the people of Rhodesia, would disappoint them.

He described the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Bottomley, as "a slippery customer" for having talked about the Rhodesian problem "to everyone under the sun" while he was recently in West Africa.

Referring to the arrest in Zambia of persons in possession of arms who were not brought to trial, Mr. Smith said that that course had been taken "because it was quite obvious that they were going to use the weapons to fight for independence in Rhodesia and South Africa".

During the debate the Prime Minister said: "We have no apartheid in Rhodesia. I have been asked to give an undertaking that Rhodesia will not adopt apartheid. I will not give such an undertaking because time will tell which of the policies is the better of those practised to the north of us and in South Africa. The country will follow the better policy".

It then became known that Rhodesia had been warned by Britain that if she appointed an independent envoy in Lisbon she might forfeit the right to have representatives attached to British embassies in other capitals. There are such envoys in Washington, Bonn, and Tokyo.

Sunday marked the 75th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneer Column in Salisbury, and the Pioneer Day ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack was attended by the Prime Minister, the British High Commissioner, and about 1,000 other Europeans.

The *Statist* commented:—

"Staring through Mr. Reedman, the envoy whom the Rhodesians are proposing to send to Lisbon, should not present any greater difficulty for the staff of the British Embassy to Portugal than staring through the persons of East German ambassadors, and their staffs in Eastern Europe. Mr. Reedman must expect to lead a lone life in the Portuguese capital, as presumably only the Portuguese and the South African Mission will be prepared to receive him as the accredited representative of a foreign Power — albeit not apparently as diplomatic.

Ground of Challenge Well Chosen

"But unless the Foreign Office can find ways of persuading Dr. Salazar's Government at this late hour to change its mind—an improbable achievement—or unless it is prepared to go to the length of detaining Mr. Reedman at the end of the period of leave for which he arrived in this country this week, Mr. Smith will have successfully challenged the British Government on well-chosen ground.

"The establishment of an independent Rhodesian mission in Lisbon hardly looks like a suitable issue for the ultimate showdown between London and Salisbury. Indeed, it is arguable that if he is permitted to enjoy this small and easy victory Mr. Smith would be in a stronger position to resist the pressures of his extremists at home thereafter.

"Unfortunately, it is also possible that the Rhodesian Front's appetite will grow with feeding, and that, if it finds it can flout the British Government in this minor matter, it will be encouraged to risk a unilateral declaration of independence. This, however, is not an argument for trying conclusions over Mr. Reedman's appointment.

"If U.D.I. is to come, the responsibility must be seen to rest squarely on the shoulders of Mr. Smith. Then the prospect of the economic consequences of unilateral action might provoke effective internal resistance to him. But if the British Government allows itself to be provoked into action which gives the Rhodesian Government a tenable justification for U.D.I., support for Mr. Smith would only be consolidated, regardless of the consequences. *Messieurs les Rhodesiens, a vous de tirer*".

The *Observer* said on Sunday that "Salisbury was seething yesterday with rumours of an impending declaration of independence", and timed "the moment of defiance" for 8.45 on Sunday. Running to about a column, the story was featured on the front page under the heading "Rhodesia Sees the Moment of Defiance Near".

On Monday the *Daily Mail*, under the heading "Whitehall Stands by for Rhodesia Break", alleged that Whitehall was on "stand-by alert" because of "new dangers of a snap decision by Rhodesia to declare independence". The next two days were described as critical.

Company Meeting**Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited****Mr. VIVIAN L. OURY'S STATEMENT**

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on September 9 in London.

The chairman and managing director, Mr. VIVIAN L. OURY, presided.

The following is an extract from his statement which was circulated with the report and accounts for year ended December 31, 1964:—

As I informed you last year, the Working Agreement between your Company, Malawi Railways, Limited, and The Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, was terminated on December 31, 1964. During the first six months of the current year the companies operated under an interim agreement and, as from July 1, working arrangements have been covered by a new agreement, the terms of which have been agreed by the boards, subject only to final drafting.

Reorganization and Automization

The re-organization of the Company's management and operations in Africa, which I announced last year, has proceeded smoothly, and it is anticipated that our business consultants will have completed their assignment before the end of the present year. The main work of re-organization has been the automization of our various departments and, when the process is complete, our management will be entirely separate from that of the Malawi and Central Africa Railways except to the extent that our general manager is common to all three companies.

I am pleased to say that the purchase of our first three 1,200 h.p. diesel electric locomotives has been fully justified by the economies achieved. In consequence the board has decided to adopt full dieselization, and arrangements for this are well in hand.

You will see from the revenue account for the year under review that there has been a welcome improvement of £74,486, or 48.94 per cent. in our net receipts, the figures being £226,691 for 1964 as compared with £152,205 for the previous year. This results from an increase of £20,719 in revenue and a reduction of £53,767 in expenditure.

Increased Traffic

As regards revenue, the decline in traffic during the early months of 1964, to which I referred in my statement last year, did not persist, and the total volume of goods carried during the year was 801,906 tons as compared with 734,962 tons in 1963, an increase of 66,944 tons or 9.11 per cent. Unfortunately, the increases were mainly in the lower rated traffics, and the receipts, at £1,103,120, as compared with £1,074,710 in 1963, were only £28,410, or 2.64 per cent. higher.

The pattern in the case of passengers was somewhat similar, in that the increase of 3,699 in the total number carried (195,499 as compared with 191,800 in 1963) corresponded to an increase in the fourth class and decreases in the other classes. In consequence, passenger receipts were £5,575, or 5.10 per cent., lower than in the previous year, the comparative figures being £109,230 in 1964 and £114,805 in 1963.

As regards expenditure, which amounted to £1,010,422, as compared with £1,064,819 in 1963, it should be noted that the 1964 figure includes the sum

of £34,913 in respect of costs of the re-organization itself, so that the effective saving, arising partly from the operation of our diesel electric locomotives and partly from the higher efficiency resulting from re-organization, was £88,680, or 8.33 per cent.

The amount available from the earnings of the Southern Approach for interest on the income bonds was £12,892, compared with £13,039 in 1963. The accrued liability under the trust deed securing these bonds increased by £11,071 from £376,678 to £387,749.

After providing for our other fixed charges and interest, and for Mozambique income and defence taxes on the profits for the year to December 31, 1964, the year's operations resulted in a surplus of £43,946, to which must be added the adjustment of tax provisions relating to prior years, £46,534, making the total amount available for appropriation, £90,480.

Our plan for full dieselization will render our stocks of steam locomotive spares redundant, and the directors, at the request of the auditors, have set aside, out of the surplus, the sum of £25,000 towards the resultant loss. The sum set aside to accident provision is £20,247, of which £10,000 is regarded as being in respect of 1963, in which year there was insufficient surplus to allow anything to be set aside toward the building up of this fund.

Renewal of Fixed Assets

As I have explained in previous years, the provision for renewal of fixed assets, which is made in the first section of the revenue account, is calculated in relation to original costs, and so falls far short of the amount required for replacement at current prices, and we have to rely on the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets to bridge the gap. In view of the need to renew the major part of our track over the next ten or fifteen years, this reserve must be built up as rapidly as possible and, accordingly, the directors have transferred to it the balance of the surplus, namely £45,233. In these circumstances it has again proved impossible for us to make any payment on the 5 per cent. Income Debenture Stock.

Receipts for the first five months of 1965 are showing a slight increase compared with the corresponding period of last year, but there is still no indication of an overall long-term improvement.

As you know, the revision of the rates and fares structures of your Company and of the Malawi and Central Africa Railways has been under active consideration for several years, but the proposals which had been agreed by the boards of the three companies in October 1962 were shelved when the control of Malawi Railways, Limited, and The Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, changed hands shortly afterwards and responsibility for Railways and Shipping in Malawi (then Nyasaland) was transferred from the late Federal Government to the Malawi Government.

Review of Rates and Fares

However, in August 1964, the Malawi Government agreed that Mr. J. R. Pike, an eminent rating expert, one of its representatives on the boards of all three companies concerned, should carry out a review of the rates and fares. Mr. Pike's report was issued in January

1965, and has been submitted to the Malawi Government with a request from the boards of all three companies for its early implementation. The primary object of Mr. Pike's proposals is to effect the change in the pattern of our rates and fares which ever-increasing road competition has rendered essential. Apart from that, they aim at producing a modest overall increase in our revenue which, however disappointing in relation to the renewals programme we have in view, is regarded as the maximum which is commercially attainable at the present level of traffic.

I am happy to record the very helpful and considerate attitude towards our affairs of the Governments of the territories which we serve, and to express our appreciation of the understanding manner in which the Fiscal and other officials of Government have carried out their functions.

Finally, I wish to express the thanks of the Board to Mr. Dougal, our general manager, for the capable manner in which he has managed our affairs in Africa during a difficult transitional period, thanks which we also extend to the staff in Africa and to Mr. Offord, our able secretary, for his untiring efforts in London.

Rhodesia's Tobacco Produces £33.4m.

BRITAIN has bought 112m. lb. of the Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop of 245.75m. lb., or 7m. lb. above the previously agreed quantity. The auctions, which have just ended, realized £33.75m.

Japanese Cautious About Investment

THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION which ended its visit to Zambia on Monday has given the impression that it will not recommend the substantial investment which optimists had expected. The Government had suggested Japanese investment in Kariba power expansion, in a hydro-electric plan for Barotseland, and in forestry, fishery and hotel development. Delegation leaders said before leaving that "all these very big projects require much study".

According to the *Financial Times* correspondent in Lusaka, they showed little enthusiasm for the Zambia-Tanzania rail project or for investment in new mining enterprises, a fertilizer factory, or car or radio assembly plants.

Summarizing what he had learned, the correspondent telegraphed: "The most that can be expected now will be Japanese efforts to increase trade with Zambia to improve the adverse balance situation prevailing as a result of heavy Japanese copper imports, and possibly some gestures towards technical assistance in the form of skilled personnel or experts".

Copper Strike Threat in Zambia

THE ZAMBIA MINERWORKERS' UNION, which has a paid-up membership of about 33,000 Africans, has threatened to strike over a dispute about pay which has lasted since January.

A demand that some 300 jobs previously performed by whites should be given to Africans was then made to the mining groups, which, following the example of the Zambia Government, ruled that beneficiaries under such localization schemes would be paid at lower rates than the expatriates whom they replaced. The union made no objection, but it has since demanded a general revision of the wage structure, and last week its general secretary, Mr. Cosmos Mwene, said that if all elements of race discrimination in the pay structure, were not removed the union would demand nationalization of the mines. The acting president of the union, Mr. K. Mulambo, and Mr. Mwene afterwards called on the Minister of Labour and Social Development.

The first vessel for the Kenya Navy, a 103-ft. patrol craft costing £250,000, named K.N.S. SIMBA, was launched last Thursday at Vosper's Portsmouth shipyard by Dr. J. N. Karanja, the republic's High Commissioner in London. Two sister ships are being built from a £1.3m. gift from H.M. Government. The vessels will have a speed above 20 knots and a cruising range of 1,500 miles.

A Rhodesian export mission is visiting Mozambique this week.

A 15-member Japanese trade delegation left Ethiopia last week.

Two Bank of England officials are to help Uganda set up a Central Bank.

Decimal coinage in Zambia is expected to be introduced early in 1968.

A record revenue of £39m. was earned by Rhodesia Railways in the year to June 30, a 6% increase on the previous year's total.

Rhodesia's exports to Zambia during the first five months of the year totalled £13.4m., the May figure of £3.2m. being a record for any month.

An Indian trade delegation arrived in Nairobi last week to discuss closer economic and industrial co-operation with Kenya. It is also to visit the Congo.

For cargo handling improvements at the ports of Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam, the United States Agency for International Development has made a grant of £130,000.

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., operating throughout South Africa and Rhodesia, is to pay a final 30%, again making 50% for the year. Consolidated trading profits after tax increased from just over R5m. to R5,641,000.

Sisal outputs for August: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,713 tons, making 3,378 tons for two months; Central Line Sisal Estates, 474 tons, making 5,031 for 11 months (4,756); Dwa Plantations, 160 tons, making 1,188 for eight months (1,286).

A really rosy future for Rhodesian ranching was forecast by Mr. M. S. Turner, chairman of the Cold Storage Commission, after he and two colleagues had toured Europe. Recently a 20,000 lb. consignment of beef was flown from Rhodesia to Switzerland.

A three-day unofficial strike at the Kilemba copper mine, Uganda, ended after a Government spokesman had told the men that they would be liable to prosecution and would be automatically dismissed if they did not promptly return to work. More than 4,000 employees were involved.

An interim dividend of 7½% is being paid by the Exploration Co., Ltd., against 5%. There was no final distribution last year, and none is intended for 1965. The dividend has been increased in each of the last four years, and Mr. W. Woodbine Parish, the chairman, hopes that it may be possible to make another increase next year. El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., of which he is also chairman, has similarly raised the interim from 5% to 7½%, and hopes for a higher payment next year.

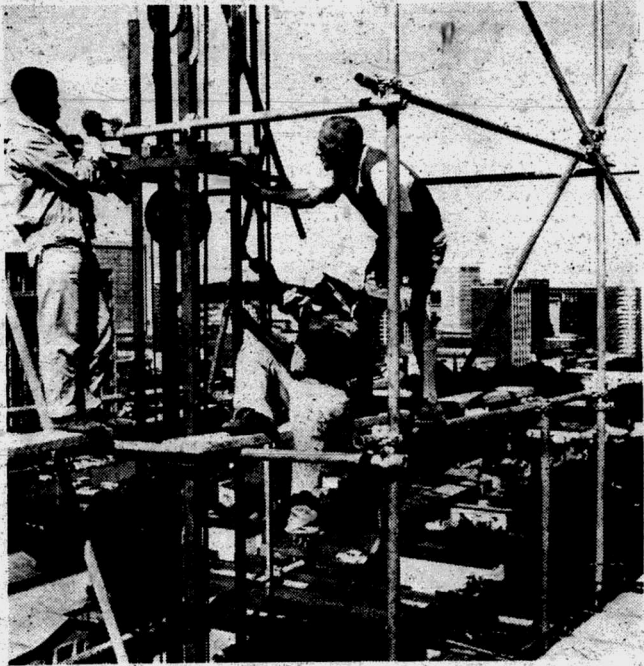
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 23, 1965

Vol. 42

No. 2137

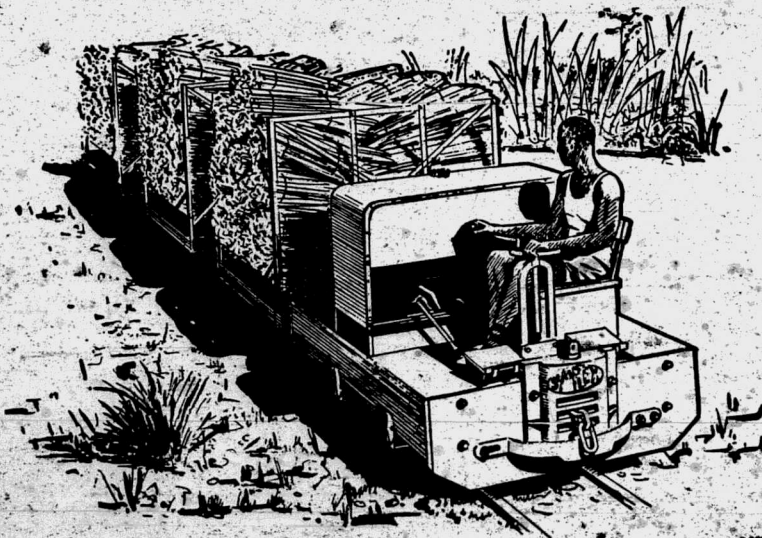
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1965

Vol. 42

No. 2137

52s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOT SURPRISINGLY, the Rhodesian Government is losing patience with the British Cabinet's persistent procrastination over its claim to the independence which was first offered about a quarter of a century ago and again when the establishment of a Central African Federation was under discussion. Rhodesia was then far weaker economically and less interested politically in the idea of complete autonomy, for the events brought to mind by the mere mention of such names as Congo, Zanzibar, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, and Ghana had not then occurred. When they did erupt, they warned Rhodesians that they must become the masters of their national destiny, and that conviction was inevitably strengthened when the British Government destroyed the Federation. The pity is that the Rhodesian Cabinet of the day did not insist on a guarantee of independence as the consideration for its co-operation at the Victoria Falls Conference, as was suggested in these columns at the time. By throwing away that opportunity it sentenced itself and its successor to anxieties, frustrations, and wholly undeserved obloquy.

Seven months have passed since the Lord Chancellor and the Commonwealth Relations Secretary flew to Rhodesia for discussions on behalf of the Wilson Administration, but Mr.

Price for Independence Has Already Been Paid.

Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, had to say as recently as last week-end that he still did not know whether he was "pursuing something real or merely a rainbow" in negotiations with Britain which have dragged on since he took office eighteen months ago. They date further back than that, however, for his two predecessors, Mr. Winston Field and Sir Edgar Whitehead, had been engaged in earlier exchanges on the subject with H.M. Government. On this record, are

Rhodesians not entitled to consider that Britain has been unfairly dilatory over an issue vital to them? They can certainly not be charged with impulsiveness if they now press for finality, for the forbearance of their political leaders has been remarkable—especially as they were given to understand when the 1961 Constitution was negotiated in Salisbury by Mr. Sandys, then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, that what was being settled was the Constitution under which the Colony would become independent. The considerable concessions then made under British pressure were accepted as the price to be paid for independence. Very understandably, Rhodesia's leaders have therefore rejected as unprincipled recent suggestions from London that they should scrap essential provisions of that new Constitution simply because increased Afro-Asian agitation inconveniences British Ministers.

Not for the first time, President Nyerere has seized a critical moment in the negotiations between London and Salisbury to say publicly that he would withdraw Tanzania from

Rhodesia Cannot Expect Fair Play.

the Commonwealth if Britain were to grant independence to a Rhodesia ruled by a European minority. He and other African spokesmen have declared repeatedly that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the almost immediate introduction of the one-man-one-vote system in Rhodesia, and at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in the summer they secured general support for their proposal that Britain should require prompt adoption of that disastrous course. Some wanted a time-limit of three months, and the most moderate of the Africans from East Africa put the maximum permissible delay at a year. There was much talk of constitutional, economic, and even military compulsions, of

boycotts, of the recognition of a Rhodesian African "government-in-exile", of the encouragement of subversion and sabotage in Rhodesia, and even of invasion by so-called "freedom fighters". Not many years ago British Ministers would have used blistering words in condemning such threats. Now that type of blackmail is tolerated not only by the

Socialist Party (which, be it remembered, campaigned for decades for the destruction of the Empire), but also by the Conservatives and Liberals and by almost all the national newspapers. In this tragic situation how can Rhodesians count on understanding and fair dealing from the politicians in Britain, politicians who have wrecked nearly all British Africa?

Rhodesia Cannot Be Kept in Suspense, Says P.M.

"Are We Pursuing Something Real or Merely A Rainbow?"

RHODESIA'S FUTURE cannot be left in suspense much longer, Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, said on Saturday. A letter from him to Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, had been delivered on the previous day by the High Commissioner in London.

"For some time Britain has been a party to a situation where we have been able to say that the climate of negotiation was favourable", said Mr. Smith. "However, the time has come for me to say in all honesty that this favourable climate seems to be turning to a kind of mirage. Every time we move closer in order to get to grips with it we always find it has moved away and kept its distance.

Mirage

"The visit of Lord Gardiner and Mr. Bottomley seven months ago had created the favourable climate. But that visit has not really brought us any further forward. It is two months since the visit of Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, who was sent to Rhodesia at my request as Mr. Bottomley was committed to his West Indian visit, but no progress has resulted from this visit either.

"The favourable climate created seven months ago has not succeeded in producing any concrete results. We are now in the midst of an exercise trying to corner this elusive mirage in order to establish whether we are pursuing something real or merely a rainbow. I cannot go on much longer leaving the people of Rhodesia and the future of Rhodesia hanging in suspense."

The Prime Minister, who was understood to have received an important telephone call from Whitehall on Friday afternoon, probably from the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, recalled Mr. Dupont, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, from a country meeting some 150 miles away.

In Parliament earlier that day Mr. Dupont had remarked that the Government considered the conditions "favourable" for a continuance of negotiations concerning independence.

Survival At Stake

At a meeting of the Rhodesian Front branch in Lalapanzi at the week-end, Mr. Jack Cary, M.P., said that the country was no nearer independence than it had been when Mr. Winston Field was Prime Minister.

"Do we just string along indefinitely while the United Nations discuss our affairs though they are no friends of ours?", he asked. "Do you just sit down and give in like a mouse to be swallowed by a snake? That means suicide for Rhodesia. We have tried with two Prime Ministers and come to the same stalemate. You have to make up your minds to pay the price we ask you to pay for survival. If you pay the other price there is no survival."

On a proposition from the floor a resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Government "as

an encouragement to them to get on with the unilateral declaration of independence".

The Rhodesian Parliament rose on Friday for a recess due to last until February 22, but both Mr. Dupont and Mr. Harper, Minister of Internal Affairs, mentioned the possibility of Members being recalled in November. Mr. Harper referred to possible reassembly about mid-November "if the needs of the country demand it".

Final Attempt to Negotiate

Mr. Gondo, Leader of the Opposition, had said that recent statements by Mr. Smith caused him to think that U.D.I. was imminent. He asked that nothing unconstitutional should be contemplated without the House and the country being taken into the Government's confidence.

Cables from Rhodesia indicate a widespread conviction that the Prime Minister's statement was intended to emphasize to Britain that he is making a final attempt to obtain terms for negotiated independence, and that if that should still not be possible independence will be taken within the next few weeks.

Mr. Bottomley is thought likely to fly to Salisbury, perhaps immediately after the Labour Party's annual conference. He has said on several occasions that he would return to Rhodesia if he felt that another visit would help in any way.

Would Withdraw from Commonwealth President Nyerere Repeats Threat

PRESIDENT NYERERE told a large crowd at a pre-election meeting in Dar es Salaam on Sunday that he would take Tanzania out of the Commonwealth if Britain granted independence to the white minority Government in Rhodesia.

When the new Parliament assembled after this month's elections he would ask for the adoption of a motion in that sense; "and if the new Members do not agree, I shall dissolve Parliament and call for new elections."

There were three possible courses, Mwalimu Nyerere said. First, Rhodesia might declare independence unilaterally. In that event Tanzania would understand Britain's reactions.

Secondly, the British Government could announce that it would not grant independence to a minority in Rhodesia before going through the constitutional processes which had been observed with such countries as Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

The third course, which he feared, was that Britain might negotiate independence for Rhodesia with the white minority settler Government in the hope that things would go smoothly. If that happened, he repeated, he would urge Parliament to decide that Tanzania should leave the Commonwealth.

"Rhodesia is embarking on a new and dramatic stage of agricultural expansion and development. There is rapid and spectacular progress on all fronts"—SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD.

"Seven days from now there will be over a million more human beings on this earth than there are today. Most of the million will be children of the underdeveloped countries"—MR. GEORGE D. WOODS, president of the World Bank.

Rhodesia's Diplomatic Envoy Now in Portugal

British Reference to N.A.T.O. Causes Surprise

RHODESIA'S DIPLOMATIC MISSION to Portugal, the first ever accredited to any European State except Britain, has now been established.

Mr. Harry Reedman, who flew from London to Lisbon on Wednesday of last week, was met at the airport by Dr. Luis Quartim Bastos, assistant chief of protocol in the Portuguese Foreign Office, who said that he was present on behalf of Dr. Nogueira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to welcome the "accredited head of the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Portugal" and to extend to him "the classic welcome of arrival for a head of mission."

Also at the airport were three members of Mr. Reedman's staff who had arrived in Lisbon some days earlier.

Mr. William Hope-Sotherton, the Counsellor, told newspaper inquirers that the mission had taken a whole floor in a new building in the Rua de Palmela, off one of Lisbon's main squares.

Mr. Martin Edwards, the information Attaché, said that Mr. Reedman bore letters of accreditation from the Ministry for External Affairs in Rhodesia to the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

British Protests

The British Embassy was quickly reported to have protested against the statement of Dr. Bastos that Mr. Reedman had been received as "accredited head of the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission," and a spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Office said that it had not authorized that statement.

Mr. Reedman had declined to say anything to journalists at London airport, beyond the quip that "I will say, as Mr. Bottomley did when besieged by journalists in Rhodesia, 'What a lovely day!'" In Lisbon he confined himself to the remark that "I have a serious and important job to do under instructions from my Prime Minister. I can tell you no more than that."

Rhodesian representation in Lisbon was discussed that day at a meeting in Paris of representatives of States belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Portugal had objected to the special meeting, called at the wish of Britain.

Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, the British delegate, emphasized that Rhodesia's constitutional status was still that of a colony and that she was consequently not entitled to accredit an independent envoy to a foreign capital. He asked that the British Government's stand should be supported in the other N.A.T.O. Powers.

Senhor N. V. de Cunha is believed to have replied that the Portuguese Government had to consider its vital interests in Mozambique and Angola, which, bordering Rhodesia on the East and West, had close links of friendship with her. There was no reason why Portugal should object to a Rhodesian liaison office in Lisbon.

Reporters in Paris in close touch with some of those who attended the meeting derived the impression that while several delegates endorsed the British view, others, perhaps a majority, had stressed that a first essential was stability in Rhodesia and that a dispute between Britain and Portugal was regrettable. Some at least of the N.A.T.O. countries were apparently reluctant to join in pressure on Portugal.

By Friday it was being said in Whitehall that H.M. Government had received assurances from Portugal through diplomatic channels that full diplomatic status would not be accorded, and that the Portuguese Foreign Minister would not accept the letter of accreditation from Rhodesia's Minister for External Affairs.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily Mail* attributed to Mr. Edwards the statement that "the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission will fly the Rhodesian flag on appropriate occasions".

The Portuguese Government announced that Mr. Reedman was staying at the Ritz Hotel.

The Minister of External Affairs in Rhodesia said on Friday that he expected Mr. Reedman to present his letter of accreditation in a few days.

"He will not present credentials," said Mr. Dupont, "because diplomatic credentials are presented on behalf of Heads of State to Heads of State by full ambassadors. Mr. Reedman, as Rhodesia's accredited diplomatic representative, will present his letter from me to the Minister of Foreign Affairs".

The Lisbon mission would function in exactly the same way as the Rhodesian mission in Pretoria. "The fact that we have an accredited diplomatic representative in Pretoria has not given us independence, and a representative in Lisbon will equally not give us independence".

Mystified by Reference to N.A.T.O.

Mr. Dupont had no information that the question had been brought before N.A.T.O. on British initiative. "If it has been, I am completely at a loss, for I cannot see the slightest connexion between the Lisbon appointment and the N.A.T.O. Treaty".

Decisions of the N.A.T.O. Council had, he understood, to be unanimous, and that could not be expected on this subject since Portugal was a member. Since N.A.T.O. was concerned with a defence treaty, Mr. Reedman's appointment could not fall within its purview. Rhodesia, moreover, was outside N.A.T.O.'s geographical scope.

A leaderette in the *Daily Telegraph* said under the heading "Envoy Extraordinary"—

"Portuguese leaders are too astute to affront Britain by accepting diplomatic credentials from Mr. Harry Reedman, though they openly welcome him to Lisbon. There he will probably remain as Rhodesian representative, while Britain and Rhodesia continue to wrangle over African advancement, independence, and diplomatic entanglements. Under this third heading falls Mr. Reedman. His status is different from that of the Rhodesian representative in Pretoria, Mr. Gaunt, in whose appointment there was British acquiescence. In that case Britain recognized the existence of a special relationship. It is different also from the status of the Rhodesian Minister in Washington, who is duly attached to the British Embassy, though he works at another address.

"It is understandable that the British Government, afraid of seeing a creeping independence for Rhodesia, should treat the matter with caution and concern. It seemed somewhat excessive to raise the Reedman case in the N.A.T.O. Council. An offence may be impending, but has not actually been committed. All that has happened so far has been a breach of diplomatic form, and it is playing into the hands of Mr. Ian Smith to make over-much of it.

No Case for British Reprisal

"It should be recalled that nearly two years have passed since the expiry of the Central African Federation. It was understood in 1963 that Southern Rhodesia should not have less foreign representation than the Federation, but Whitehall and Salisbury have been an unconscionable time in settling the new diplomatic entanglements. Tying this question closely to the root differences in British and Rhodesian outlooks has caused this delay. The outcome has been Mr. Smith's gambit.

"The gesture is irksome to Mr. Wilson, but in the present disarray of the Commonwealth is more ludicrous than tragic. It calls for no immediate reprisal. The British Government, however, has a legitimate interest in seeing that its own negotiations are not prejudiced by a diplomatic gimmick".

"Portuguese Pleasure" was the heading given to the diary note in the *Spectator*, reading:—

"The Portuguese Foreign Office is enjoying itself. It has been a long time since it was asked a favour by the British, but not so long since the Portuguese asked a favour themselves — and were turned down. Britain's refusal to allow them to use British staging posts at the time of the Indian seizure of Goa is not forgotten; neither is the constant British criticism of Portuguese policy in Africa. How delightful, then, for them to be threatened and cajoled over the affair of the Rhodesian envoy to Lisbon!

"Surely, they say with supreme nonchalance, 'that is a matter for you and the Rhodesians to decide. The effect on the African Commonwealth? Well, just: when have you considered the effect of your actions on Portugal? And this envoy: wasn't the intention to appoint someone announced in the Rhodesian Speech from the Throne? Aren't you a little late in waking up to it, and doesn't someone approve the speech from the Throne?'

"They are in a strong position and they know it. However, Portugal does not want a unilateral declaration of Rhodesian

independence any more than we do. The Portuguese have a vision which will seem to some absurd of a peaceful, prosperous, well-ordered Africa stretching all the way south from Congo Leopoldville. They believe that it will include even Zambia once the Zambians come to accept Portuguese doctrine of non-interference in the internal affairs of another state. The repercussions of a U.D.I. could soon put a stop to all such hopes. It is this threat which will bring the Portuguese round. All others, like the withdrawal of the British Ambassador from Lisbon, seem irrelevant and even absurd. They will not hurt the Portuguese, but they will amuse them".

A leaderette in the *Observer* said:—

"By firmly resisting Rhodesia's attempt to send an independent diplomatic representative to Portugal, the British Government has succeeded so far in forcing Dr. Salazar to climb down from his earlier position. The result is that Mr. Smith's envoy will enjoy no special diplomatic status in Lisbon.

"Mr. Smith now has the task of trying to explain away his diplomatic defeat to his electorate. But they can be under no serious misapprehension about the defeat of their leader's mischievous stratagem, and about Britain's firm decision to prevent Mr. Smith from acting as if his Government were already independent".

Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, wrote to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Two aspects of the appointment of a Rhodesian diplomatic representative in Lisbon have, so far as I know, not been mentioned in any British daily newspaper.

"(1) Because of Portugal's centralized system of administra-

tion, under which Mozambique is regarded as a metropolitan province, not a separate overseas dependency, decisions on many questions of importance to Rhodesia are taken in Lisbon, not in Lourenço Marques or Beira. That being so, what could be more natural than the wish of the authorities in both countries to have a senior Rhodesian representative at the seat of decision?

"(2) Mr. Reedman, who has been selected as the first head of the new mission, was until quite recently a Cabinet Minister. Is it not reasonable for the colleagues with whom he has shared the highest responsibilities, and for the Portuguese Government, to resent and resist the view of British Ministers that he should accept demotion to the status of a member of the staff of a British Ambassador who can know little, if anything, about Rhodesia or Mozambique and their mutual problems and increasingly close and cordial relations?"

"While Whitehall has emphasized its concern with protocol, Rhodesia and Portugal have thought practical considerations more important: but in a detailed statement to the Rhodesian Parliament the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also Minister of External Affairs, has insisted that Rhodesia has not exceeded the powers already entrusted to her by the United Kingdom.

"Having charged Britain with the apparent intention not to adhere to entrustments already given, Mr. Dupont referred to an endeavour by the United Kingdom Government to interpret binding obligations between countries as being capable of variation, and indeed of cancellation, if she considers that circumstances have arisen which would make it detrimental to her interests. He added: 'In the case of the Lisbon appointment we have scrupulously fulfilled the requirements of the entrustments'".

The letter has not been published.

Correspondence About Independence for Rhodesia

THE CORRESPONDENCE in *The Times* about independence for Rhodesia has continued.

Letters from Lord Salisbury and Mr. F. S. Joelson were quoted last week.

MR. JOHN MARSH, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, wrote:—

"The issue raised by the four churchmen was not the simple one suggested by your own headline 'Arguments Against Majority Rule' and the letter from Lord Salisbury. They were writing with concern about the possibility of the British Government 'granting independence on the basis of *de facto* white minority rule.' I am disposed to think that in the estimation of the missionary correspondents the adjective 'white' would be far more important than 'minority'.

"Two further points need to be stated. First, the Christian way of life is something which Christians have sought, and still seek, to attain under all kinds of earthly rule—monarchical, despotic, oligarchic, tyrannic, totalitarian. But that is a different question from that which seeks to ask what implications, if any, the Christian estimate of man has for the theory and practice of government.

Theology of Politics

"There is no unanimous Christian judgment in this field, but many Christians would suppose that a truly Christian theology of politics would seek to find some measure of self-determination for every human being. Authority must be exercised in the State. What a Christian—and a democrat—is concerned to ask for is that every person under authority should have some means, such as a vote, of exercising judgment upon authority. Absolute authority, as the prophets said long ago, belongs rightly to God alone.

"Second, no discussion of minority/majority rule in Rhodesia can properly be treated academically in these critical days. The British Government must act, and the individual Christians must make their judgments, not simply on ideal principles unrelated to the menaces of the present crisis.

"If Lord Salisbury's preferred paternalism were to give rule to a white minority only at the cost of rebellion in Rhodesia, a great increase of racial hatred throughout Africa, and a further weakening of the Commonwealth, then surely it would be equally hard to believe that the people of that country, whether white or black, would benefit either spiritually or materially by the retention of minority rule".

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN-MORGAN WROTE:—

"The four members of the Africa Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies whose letter you have published appear to appreciate the dilemma in which the British Government is placed. Nonetheless, it seems to me, having recently returned from Rhodesia, that they underestimate the merits of the settlement which the British Government is seeking to achieve on the basis of an advance on the 1961 Constitution.

"To state that Britain should not relinquish her powers even if it should mean facing an illegal declaration of independence is to forget the damage which will flow from the sanctions which H.M. Government would rightly apply if faced with an act of treason.

"No one should underestimate the determination of the Rhodesian Government, or at least large sections of it, to continue with their demand for independence even at the cost of risking such a situation.

Effects of Sanctions

"What I found in Rhodesia in many responsible quarters was a deplorable ignorance of the consequences that could flow from such an act of treason, and it is distressing to find this attitude echoed also in the letter to which I have referred. It was suggested to me in some quarters in Rhodesia that it would only mean 'tightening their belt for two or three years'; but it really could involve far more than that.

"These sanctions could involve the collapse of the present economy, the flight of European capital and people, and a sharp decline in the standard of living of the African population which has been rising steadily over the years; there would obviously be a considerable increase in internal unrest and a breakdown of security. This is quite apart from the effects which the situation might have on neighbouring countries such as Zambia and Malawi.

"In addition, there would be an inevitable bitterness imported into the relations between Britain and Rhodesia which it would take years to overcome.

"Meanwhile it is to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail in Salisbury and that the Government there will realize that the settlement which Britain offers could bring them independence and avoid the impending catastrophe.

"As to the future of such a Constitution, the dangers to which the authors of the letter refer could be prevented if they would persuade all the rival claimants to the leadership of the Africans to unite in trying to work the 1961 Constitution, as the not unsuccessful Opposition is now trying to do in the Rhodesian Parliament".

MR. E. A. LICHTENSTEIN continued the correspondence, saying:—

"As one who has had some personal experience of Rhodesia, may I comment on Lord Salisbury's letter? My qualifications in this context are (1) I was born and lived for 40 years in Southern Africa, where I practised as a lawyer; (2) I was one of three or four white executive members of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and of the predecessor National Democratic Party. I must claim that my knowledge of the African people and nationalist leaders is at least equal to that of Lord Salisbury's.

"Lord Salisbury seems to believe that democracy is the prerogative of a developed and civilised community. The experience of Europe in this century, particularly of Germany in the twenties and thirties, does not demonstrate the validity of this.

Ready for Universal Franchise

"He asks: Can anyone who knows Rhodesia say that the average African in that country is ready for it (democracy) yet? I can and do, because quite simply people are ready for universal franchise when they demand it; the demand for the franchise indicates that people are conscious of having political needs. Once this is so, they will find a way of expressing those needs. Deny the vote and they will inevitably be compelled to use the weapons of strike, boycott, sabotage and rebellion. Lord Salisbury does not surely believe that these expressions are more compatible with the Christian way of life.

"Mr. F. S. Joelson's letter is also fraught with fallacies. It is simply not true that the nationalist leaders have only an urban following and are supported by a minority of the people. The African Nationalist Congress was banned in 1959 because of its growing authority in the rural areas. The whole history of decolonization should by now have revealed to anyone who is prepared to see that the nationalist movements are expressions of popular feelings and needs.

"Mr. Joelson seems unaware of the absurdity of maintaining that 'a small, mainly town-dwelling minority' are able 'to compel the indifferent and antagonistic million . . . to submit to their demands' in a country whose restrictive legislation makes it impossible for them to propagate their views at all.

"One would have thought that the *indabas* to which Mr. Joelson refers could no longer seriously be proffered as indicative of African opinion. As early as 1956 as cautious an authority as Lord Hailey in 'An African Survey' considered that 'it is doubtful how far the chiefs can in present circumstances can be considered as having a value as representative of public opinion.

"Lord Malvern, the former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, last year put it more bluntly:— 'As for *indaba*, that was a swindle . . . many of the Shona chiefs are rather dodderers. Their real powers and influence were destroyed at the time of the rebellion—1896'.

"Universal suffrage will come in Rhodesia. Will it have to be wrested by bitter and bloody struggle? The actions of the British Government now will determine the answer to this question."

Shocking Records of Terrorism

MR. JOELSON replied in a letter which has not been published:—

"Mr. Lichtenstein misquotes me as having asserted that the African nationalist leaders in Rhodesia 'have only an urban following', whereas I had written that 'the political activists among Rhodesian Africans are a small, mainly town-dwelling minority of the people'. The rest of the sentence read: 'The vast majority distrust their theories and their personal capacity, and resent the intimidation and violence by which they have sought to compel the indifferent and antagonistic millions of their own race to submit to their demands'.

"Conveniently disregarding what most matters in that passage, your correspondent deems me absurd to maintain that an African minority could dictate to the majority because restrictive legislation makes it impossible for them to propagate their views at all. Does he not know that the two African nationalist parties in Rhodesia had to be banned, not for propagating their views by persuasion, but because when that method failed they resorted to wholesale intimidation by physical violence which often involved the maiming and sometimes the murder of those who resisted their coercion? The suggestion that Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. were inhibited by obedience to the law is ludicrous. Both parties have a shocking record of terrorism.

"Lord Malvern will be amused to learn that one of his teasing exaggerations has been taken seriously by someone who holds that little or no notice should be taken of the views of the chiefs. If some of them are 'rather dodderers', is that not also true of some public men in this country? There are Rhodesian chiefs with far more character, experi-

ence, and I believe ability than some of the politicians of their race who get so much publicity and indiscriminating support.

"If the chiefly office is outmoded, as Rhodesia's critics insist, why has the entirely African Government in neighbouring Zambia just legislated for maintenance of the responsibilities and prestige of the chiefs? Mr. Lichtenstein also ignores the fact that consultations within the tribes continued for many months before the chiefs assembled in *indaba*, to which they took the consensus already evolved by the customary African method.

"The only statement of Mr. Lichtenstein with which I agree is that universal suffrage will come in Rhodesia. The argument is not about the final result, but the timing. White Rhodesians, and many black Rhodesians (of whom some 90% still live in tribal conditions), insist that it must not come until the mass of the people are ready for the responsibilities of the franchise. But progressive expansion of the qualified franchise could meantime give black Rhodesians a majority in Parliament. That would be acceptable to the white minority if it could be assured that civilized government would be maintained.

Peddlers of Political Pretence

"Mr. Smith and his party recognize that at some unpredictable future date there will be a black majority in the House. Their purpose is to ensure that it shall be a responsible majority which will uphold established standards in administration, commerce, industry, and other essential aspects of Rhodesia's life. Over vast areas of deteriorated Africa those standards have in the past few years deteriorated with alarming rapidity. Responsible Rhodesians will not suffer similar deprivation merely to satisfy the peddlers of political pretence."

THE REV. T. A. BEETHAM, one of the four signatories of the original letter, returned briefly to the charge, saying:—

"I write on behalf of the signatories of the letter on Rhodesia in your issue of September 10. In the subsequent correspondence we have observed no cogent reasons for granting independence on the basis of government without consent. For such an exception to the principles of British colonial policy very cogent reasons are required.

"On the contrary, the continuance of government against the will of the governed can only be ensured through an accelerating repression of opinion and personal liberty until in the end there is an eruption. That day will be more grievously disastrous than the outcome of economic action by the United Kingdom Government, serious as that might be. Even if the day is long delayed, the corrupting effect of repressive legislation on governors and governed alike will continue to take its toll.

"It is these effects that have to be weighed by those who are prepared to grant independence to a Government which has a deeply entrenched interest in maintaining its minority status."

The Finance Minister of Zanzibar is visiting the East German Republic.

A sports delegation from Uganda is in Peking for the Second Chinese National Games.

A football team from Kenya visited Zambia last week, playing matches in Ndola, Kitwe, and Lusaka.

Ten still dancers from Tanzania have arrived in Britain to take part in the Commonwealth Arts Festival.

Uganda's team for the Commonwealth Arts Festival consists of 79 dancers and musicians. It is led by Mr. Ochola, Deputy Minister for Tourism.

Sudan, Malawi, and Bechuanaland are the only territories in Central or Eastern Africa which have sent representatives to this week's Summer School at Oxford for overseas administrators.

The Africa Centre in London will hold its fourth annual general meeting on September 30. It will be followed by an address on "The Moral Responsibility of the Businessman in Africa."

Owing to further delays in the shipyard the GOOD HOPE CASTLE will not now be ready to enter the British and Commonwealth Shipping group's mail service on November 26. She will miss three voyages in the service.

Nineteen African girls from Zambia who are taking secretarial courses in London to qualify them to become private secretaries to Ministers on their return were the guests last week at a tea party given by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

A spokesman for the Mozambique Liberation Front told journalists in Stockholm a few days ago that the movement had now some 2,000 "soldiers" ready to fight, that their number would rise to 3,000 next year, and that in 1968 Frelimo would "declare war" against Portugal.

PERSONALIA

BRIGADIER and MRS. SKEEN held their first reception at Rhodesia House on Tuesday evening.

BRIGADIER and MRS. R. E. BURTON-WILLIAMS are on their way to Beira by sea.

MR. D. L. COLE, British High Commissioner in Malawi, is on leave in Britain.

LORD and LADY ACTON left for Beira last week in the BRAEMAR CASTLE on their way back to Rhodesia.

DR. S. J. LUYIMBAZI-ZAKE, Minister of Education in Uganda, is spending three weeks in the United States.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI, Secretary - General of E.A.C.S.O., is in the United States for about three weeks at the invitation of the American Government.

MR. MURUMBI, Kenya's Foreign Minister, left London for Berlin on Tuesday. He will fly to New York on Friday.

MR. NATHANIEL ADE MARTINS, Nigeria's High Commissioner in East Africa, has been appointed Ambassador in the United States.

MR. GORDON ASH, of the staff of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, has returned from visits to Southern Central and East Africa.

MAJOR-GENERAL WRINCH, national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has paid short visits to Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Sudan.

MR. J. MWANAKATWE, Minister of Education in Zambia, will shortly spend a week in Britain on his way back to Lusaka from the United States.

MR. W. LLOYD DAVIES, of Glasgow, chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents, and 10 other representatives have spent a week in Rhodesia.

DR. SOLOMON BAYO ASEA, Uganda's Ambassador in Washington, was one of a number of African envoys recently invited to luncheon at the White House.

SIR HARRY BATTERBEE and, SIR FOSTER ROBINSON both celebrated their 85th birthdays on Sunday. It was the 75th birthday of MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P.

MR. R. R. MAGGS, chief industrial relations officer, at the Rhokana mine, Zambia, is attending a four-month course in London under the auspices of the Industrial Welfare Society.

After three years in Uganda as director of the United States Agency for International Development, MR. C. G. SLAUGHTER has left for Washington. His successor is MR. WILLARD C. MULLER.

LORD ALDINGTON, the chairman of National and Grindlays Bank and MR. H. D. CAYLEY, the chief general manager, have joined the board of WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO., LTD.

LORD GRAHAM, Minister of Agriculture in Rhodesia, has received the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal. He is a section leader in the Marlborough Rural Field Reserve of the B.S.A.P.

MR. I. D. LEWIS, who is to be deputy director of the new Central Bank of Uganda, has been on the staff of the Bank of England for nearly 20 years, for 15 of them in the overseas department. MR. A. PARKER, also from the Bank of England, is to be exchange controller in the Uganda new bank.

MR. I. H. MUCHANGWE, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, is leading Zambia's delegation to the Second International Tobacco Trade Congress, now being held in Istanbul, Turkey.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, and her husband, MR. ANGUS OGILVY, who is a director of numerous Central African companies, are in Japan for 10 days; primarily to attend the British Trade Exhibition.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has been appointed chairman of a new National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants. Two of the other members are SIR JAMES ROBERTSON and MR. PHILIP MASON.

THE VERY REV. A. V. KINGSTON, Dean of Bulawayo, said on returning from a five-week visit to Britain: "I tried to get across the fact that there is a great deal more goodwill between the races in Rhodesia than is apparent to the outsider."

DR. C. T. MORTIMER, D.Sc., Ph.D., of the University of Keele, has received a Special Commonwealth Award to enable his appointment as Professor of Chemistry at the new University of Zambia. He spent two years at the University of Khartoum before going to Keele in 1955.

MR. ARTHUR WINA, the Finance Minister, will lead the Zambian delegation to the meeting of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council to be held in Jamaica from September 22, and will then go to Washington for the annual meetings of the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

BRIGADIER SKEEN, High Commissioner in London for Rhodesia, gave a luncheon last week for MAJOR-GENERAL R. R. J. PUTTERILL, Chief of the General Staff of the Rhodesian Army, and AIR VICE-MARSHAL H. HAWKINS, Chief of the Air Staff, R.R.A.F. Among the guests were FIELD MARSHAL SIR RICHARD HULL and AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES ELWORTHY.

MR. BARRY REYNOLDS, a director of the National Museums of Zambia, has spent a fortnight working in museums in London while on his way to America to attend a conference of the International Council of Museums. He will also visit the African studies departments of the Universities of Columbia and Syracuse. MR. REYNOLDS will return to Lusaka via Belgium and Switzerland.

MR. J. C. MORGAN, who has been appointed British Deputy High Commissioner in Australia, went to Tanganyika in 1934 as a cadet in the Colonial Administrative Service, and served in the K.A.R. during the last war, latterly as lieutenant colonel and as Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Somalia. He was at the Colonial Office from 1947, was attached to the Monckton Commission in 1960, and joined the C.R.O. late in 1962. He will take up his new appointment in January.

Passengers outward-bound for Mombasa in the BRAEMAR CASTLE include MR. & MRS. W. M. BAXTER, MR. & MRS. H. V. CLARKE, the REV. N. CONNOLLY, MR. & MRS. R. C. R. COOPER, MR. & MRS. D. H. P. ENSOR, MR. & MRS. G. H. GRUBB, MR. P. B. E. G. HOPKINS, MR. J. F. L. LAVERS, MR. & MRS. A. J. MACK, DR. & MRS. G. P. MCNICOL, MR. & MRS. J. B. NOLAN, REV. M. ROGERS, MR. & MRS. C. H. ROWE, MR. & MRS. J. RUBIE, REV. B. TREACY, MR. R. J. TYACK, MR. & MRS. H. WATHEN, DR. & MRS. R. N. WILKINSON, MR. & MRS. R. A. C. WILSON, and DR. & MRS. A. B. YOUNG.

UGANDA—BRITAIN SOCIETY

A CHEESE AND WINE REUNION party will be held for Ugandans in the Cambridge area at 8.30 p.m. on Friday, October 1, at 32 Trumpington Street (lately FitzWilliam House), Cambridge. Any Ugandans interested who have not already received invitations should write to Miss J. Willmott, 5 Lyndewode Road, Cambridge.

Commercial executive, 30 years' experience in general trading, agencies, imports, exports, primary marketing and accounts in East Africa, and now resident U.K., considers his knowledge and contacts could be of value to firms interested in entry to or expanding business in the East African territories. Full or part-time service. Box No. 145 "East Africa and Rhodesia", 26, Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1.

Let us be Realistic, Says Dr. Banda

There is No Afro-Asian Solidarity

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, said on Friday on returning from a three-day State visit to Malagasy that it was time to stop living in the clouds and to become realistic.

"How can we in Africa talk of brotherhood and unity when we practise enmity and separation? What is the use of talking about Afro-Asian solidarity when there is no solidarity in Asia or Africa, when India and Pakistan are fighting each other, and when Tanzania is harbouring the rebels against my Government?"

"According to the Charter of O.A.U. there must be no interference in the internal affairs of member States. Until Tanzania sends out Chiume, Chisiza, Chirwa, Bwanusi and the rest of the gang from this country, there must be no talk about unity or brotherhood between me and Nyerere and between me and Kambona, because it is just hypocrisy. They are not sincere when they say that they mean true unity between us. They must not stand idle when Chiume is organising about this country."

No Malawi Money for Liberation Committee

"Chiume has sent Malawians to Peking military academy. As long as Chiume is in Dar es Salaam, not a single penny from Malawi is going to the special fund of the Committee of Nine of O.A.U. which is supposed to collect money from all African States. Not a penny will come from Malawi as long as Chiume and his fellows are in Dar es Salaam because it is difficult to tell whether Kambona might be feeding Chiume and his gang with that money."

Two days later Dr. Banda again criticized President Nyerere on this occasion for having permitted the detention without trial of 10 Malawians since October last year. They were members of the Malawi Brotherhood Society, an organization claiming about 10,000 members in Tanzania.

"I wrote to President Nyerere about this matter in November", Dr. Banda said "but he had not the courtesy to reply. When I raised the matter again at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, he walked away from me."

The 10 men had been released a few days earlier on President Nyerere's orders after they had been on hunger strike for 18 days. They had then been served with deportation orders and taken to the Malawi border.

Armed Force to Invade Malawi

Mr. J. Mseka, president of the Brotherhood, said arriving in Blantyre that he had been taken to Dar es Salaam to meet Mr. Chiume, the former Malawi Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister of External Affairs in Tanzania, and told that he and his colleagues would be released if they switched their allegiance from Dr. Banda to Mr. Chiume and helped him to raise an armed force for the invasion of Malawi. That they had refused to do.

Tanzania was now "a completely Communist country", and he did not want Malawi to go the same way. So he had refused their demands.

The deportees alleged that they had been brutally treated, their hands and legs being bound when they were lashed.

Obituary

DR. JOHN ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, who has died at his home in Hampshire, aged 88, was for many years in the Colonial Medical Service in Uganda and then D.M.S. in Zanzibar.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, who has died at the age of 90, was one of the founders of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. He had been a medical missionary in India for 48 years.

BRIGADIER ARTHUR FELIX-WILLIAMS, who has died in Chicago, aged 69, served in the Kenya Police Reserve during the worst period of the Mau Mau Rebellion. He had been in the British Army in India for some 30 years.

MR. J. E. STONE, M.B.E., who has died in Cape Town, aged 83, was a former mayor of Salisbury. Arriving in Rhodesia in 1919, he served on the city council for nine years. A past president of Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, he had owned an engineering business.

East African Railways & Harbours

Four Africans Get Senior Appointments

FOUR AFRICANS have been given senior management appointments by East African Railways and Harbours.

Mr. Z. K. R. Kaheru, an Ugandan, who graduated B.Sc. from Makerere in 1958, has been made chief assistant to the general manager (staff) at headquarters. He has had technical training in factory inspection work in Uganda and Britain, and after acting as chief factories inspector in Uganda was seconded to E.A.R. & H. last October. He will be responsible for staff policy and administration, including industrial relations, and other duties previously performed by the chief administrative secretary.

Mr. L. K. Bakuname, now assistant general manager, in Tanzania, was born in Tanganyika, educated at Tabora School, and in 1957 took a course in urban and rural local government in Yorkshire and later studied public administration at Balliol College, Oxford. He has been a district commissioner in Tanzania, principal assistant secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and then Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He joined E.A.R. & H. last January.

Mr. C. Tamale, now assistant general manager in Uganda, is a B.Sc. of Bristol University. He was educated at Tororo College, Makerere University College South-West Essex Technical College, London and Bristol Universities, and the School of Military Survey in the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. P. K. Makwala, an hereditary chief in Tanganyika, was educated at Tabora School, Makerere College, and Lincoln College, Oxford. He was a nominated non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislature from 1945 to 1959, of the Executive Council and the East African Central Legislative Assembly for 1950-1957, and then for a year Assistant Minister for Lands in Tanganyika. He served on the East Africa Royal Commission on Land and Population of 1953-55, and he sat on a number of Government and non-official bodies.

He has been a director of Williamsons Diamond Mines, Ltd. and of the Tanganyika African Finance Co., Ltd., public relations officer in Tanganyika for the First Permanent Building Society, and a member of the executive committee of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

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"People's Front" Attacks Kenya

Praise for Vice-President Odinga

A DOCUMENT ALLEGEDLY written in Dar es Salaam by a body calling itself the People's Front of East Africa has been sent to all Ministers and M.P.s in Kenya and has been given publicity in papers in that country, to the anger of President Kenyatta and other political leaders.

President Kenyatta said at the week-end that there were people in Kenya who were saying that there should be a revolution to get a Communist Government into power. They should be warned that the Government would not tolerate anyone who tried to spread discord, as one newspaper had done by falsely stating that the people of Ukambani were dying of hunger.

A statement issued by the Government appears hereunder.

Mr. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development, has denounced the document for its attack on the Sessional Paper on African Socialism, saying that whereas the authors had hoped to confuse the intelligence of the masses of the people, they forgot that they had been conditioned by a bitter struggle against colonialism and imperialism and would not accept a new enslavement.

"The authors are so cowardly as not even to sign the document or give an address. But this is not surprising, because of late we have become used to anonymous letters and documents preaching the same sermon".

The document alleges that Mzee Kenyatta's "Fascist and dishonest Government" is tottering. It extols Marxism and Leninism, attacks Soviet Russia, and denounces "bourgeois reaction, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and modern revisionism".

Vice-President Odinga, praised as a "resolute African patriot and great revolutionary leader", is thought destined to play a prominent part in "the magnificent and inspiring epic of the world people's revolutionary struggle". Attacks on him for his pro-Chinese sentiments are condemned.

There are scathing criticisms of most other Kenya Ministers, especially Dr. Mboya and Mr. Ngala.

A Kenya Government statement said:—

"The Kenya Government has recently warned those people who are responsible for the circulation of anonymous letters and documents attacking the Government and individual leaders of the country. There is no doubt that this is the work of a group whose purpose is to spread the seeds of discord and to create an atmosphere for frustration and confusion leading to the demoralization of the people. The Government already has a pretty good idea as to who these people are, and investigations will continue so as to enable appropriate action to be taken.

Traitors to Kenya's Nationalism

"The public itself cannot fail to detect the hand behind the latest document published by the 'People's Front'. The document contains some language, slogans, and clichés that have become identified with certain quarters who oppose Kenya's non-aligned stand, and seem to be intent on propagating the policies and ideas of foreign countries. Such self-appointed spokesmen of foreign ideologies and countries must be condemned as traitors to Kenya's true nationalism.

"The public will do well to remember the speech by the President on Madaraka Day and heed the warning contained therein. External forces hostile to our policies and our decision to reject foreign ideologies will try to create disaffection among the people.

"In this campaign they will try to use some of our own people who are willing and gullible enough to listen—or just those consumed with the fire of personal ambition seeking prestige or power at any price.

"The President's speech on Madaraka Day made clear Kenya's stand and the Government's determination to deal firmly with any forces of disruption, whether these are from within or outside the country. Anyone who is taking part in a whispering campaign to propagate the contents of the document is in fact untrue to K.A.N.U.'s manifesto and the policies outlined by the Government.

"It is significant that the tone of this latest statement is consistent with that of documents that have come to light these past months including the infamous booklet entitled 'Revolution in Africa'. It is obvious that the people responsible have contacts in different parts of East Africa and are meeting from time to time in different places.

"Inspired by the man who is today their President, the people of Kenya fought for too long and too hard for their national freedom and integrity to compromise their future now. Our people will never exchange one master for a new and more implacable master. The country has never been more united in opposing forces of disunity, subversion, external intrigue, and personal ambition.

Fifth Columnists

"Those who seek by subversive means and strategies, whether subtle or clumsy, to undermine this country's national pride, must understand one thing: we are building this nation on the three blueprints of the Constitution, the K.A.N.U. manifesto, and our creed of African Socialism.

"All these documents, and the great principles they enshrine, have been endorsed by our Parliament and accepted by the people. This is the bastion against which all shoddy attempts at bribery or blackmail, and all the crude dialectic of alien cultures or foreign political ambitions, must exhaust themselves.

"The public must beware of these forces committed to undermine the work of the Government in the task of nation building. Kenya has chosen for herself the path of African Socialism. Our people will not be fooled by those who peddle borrowed slogans or those who act as the salesmen for foreign ideologies. We also warn all foreign nations to keep their hands off and to leave us to the task of nation-building".

Mr. Achieng-Onoko, Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, said:—

"Although the fictitious document allegedly written in Dar es Salaam, by the so-called 'People's Front of East Africa' has been given wide publicity in the Kenya papers, I protest very strongly in view of the unethical publication of an unsigned document without foundation and address, making it appear as though the papers themselves are involved in its production.

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"The papers may be accused of having some hand in its productions or it could be one of the smear campaigns which has been going on for a long time against the Vice-President and myself in the Press. These inspired documents, which are the work of conspirators and ill-intentioned persons, have become common practice in Kenya, and they must be denounced.

"If the writers meant praise for the Vice-President and myself they would have signed and identified the documents. One wonders whether I seek to be called 'hero' by unknown writers; and why should the villainous article be concluded by the word 'Harumbee', which was introduced by the President to unite the people? Kenya politicians and people will not be led to believe that this document is true.

"It is intended to sow the seeds of discord between Kenya leaders because attempts to bring about confusion in the last six months have failed, to the disappointment of those who wanted disunity. The writers have shown Dar es Salaam as the place of origin of the document for obvious reasons.

"It is not unknown that there is a deliberate move to frustrate the future talks on the East African Common Services. I am sure that the writers may not be in Tanzania. It may be that the leaflets were posted there according to some plan, but I think the actual work has been done in Kenya by perhaps some Kenyans in collaboration with their masters to continue the battle of the fifth columnist. It is obvious that fifth columnists are in full operation to confuse Kenya in her efforts to carry out its plans.

"Why just pick on the Vice-President and myself and casually mention Mr. B. M. Kaggia? The public of Kenya are better judges and will not be fooled around. They know my stand for African Socialism and my dedication to its implementation. They know my stand on the Government as a whole, and that I will not be swayed and detracted from realities. My loyalty to Kenya and the leadership of Mzee Kenyatta are unquestionable, in spite of all attempts and propaganda that have been going on behind the scenes".

Worst Drought for 22 Years

MR. DANIEL MOI, Minister of Home Affairs in Kenya, who describes the present drought as the worst since 1943, has said that some 250,000 people now face starvation; that there have been some deaths; that some schools have had to close because children have too little food to be able to study; and that many thousands of cattle have died, about 15,000 in one area. The American Agency for International Development has offered to provide 3,000 tons of maize, 100 tons of dried milk, and 75 tons of vegetable oil, and the Catholic Relief Society is distributing 400 tons of wheat. Dr. Likimani, the director of medical services, expects the situation to grow worse.

Kenya Departs Woman Journalist

MRS. SALLY SHAPIRO, woman's editor of the Nairobi *Daily Nation*, was deported from Kenya on Saturday. She did not receive the deportation order until the early afternoon, and was then told that she had been booked on a flight leaving shortly before midnight. Mrs. Shapiro had received no prior warning of any kind, and was given no reason for her expulsion. On arrival in London she said that she had no idea why she had been expelled, but she did not think the cause was political or in anyway connected with her work, or with the recent deportation of Mr. Dunn, a reporter on the same paper. Mrs. Shapiro, a British subject, is the wife of a doctor in Cape Town. She left South Africa three years ago.

Briton Killed in Northern Frontier

CHIEF INSPECTOR PHILIP SMITH of the Kenya Police and two African constables were killed, and five other Africans wounded, on Friday in an ambush near the border with Ethiopia when raiders fired at short range from an ambush. Seven of the attackers are stated to have been killed later by security forces alerted by the English pilot of a Kenya Air Force aircraft who landed and flew some of the wounded to hospital. Inspector Smith, a bachelor, aged 39, joined the Kenya police in 1954.

Zambia-Tanzania Railway

DENYING that the Zambia-Tanzania railway project was political, as an Opposition M.P. had suggested, the Minister of Transport and Works in Zambia told Parliament a few days ago that the Government would proceed with a survey despite the views of the World Bank. The project, a decision of a popularly-elected Government, was in the economic interests of the country, whereas the World Bank had in its people with vested interests opposed to Zambia's move.

The British and Canadian Governments have agreed this week to pay the full costs of a preliminary survey, subject to suitable arrangements being made between British consultants who will be concerned mainly with the economic aspect, and Canadian consultants who have been asked to deal with the engineering aspects of the project.

Financing the survey does not commit either Government to participation in the cost of building the line.

A Chinese survey team of 12 members is already in Tanzania.

President Nyerere said in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday that China had offered to pay for the construction of the line. That such an offer had been made has been known for some time, but this is the first public confirmation.

Mrs. Lenishina Released

MRS. ALICE LENSHINA, the Lumpa "prophetess", and her husband were released from detention last week by President Kaunda, who, accepting the recommendation of the commission of inquiry into the Lumpa rising that "it would be neither in her own nor the public interest if Alice Lenishina and her husband were permitted to return to the Northern Province", has ordered their restriction to a remote part of the country. The report of the commission of inquiry is to be published this week.

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Mr. Obote on Russia and China

Chou En-Lai Admits His Mistake

PRESIDENT OBOTE'S VISITS to England, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia, Communist China, Japan and India have been under criticism in the National Assembly.

During the debate Mr. John Babiiha, Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries, said that he had been reliably informed that £5m. had been contributed for subversive activities in Africa, and that Portugal had been a contributor to the fund.

Dr. Obote said that everyone in the House knew that there had been propaganda in Uganda to cause the mission to fail even before it began, and that there was something sinister behind the motion. Someone had been trying to instil fear into the minds of the people, someone who had been bribed for that purpose.

One newspaper which had persistently campaigned against him was the Nairobi *Reporter*. But newspapers could not create leaders in Africa.

Communist Stooges in Africa

In Moscow and Peking he had discussed the financing of stooges in African capitals and his request that dealings should be with African Governments, not with individuals, had been agreed.

Russia was very friendly to Uganda, and was already assisting the country economically.

In China we had been surprised to find that the Chinese were not as anti-American as the world had been led to believe. Uganda alone among African States had condemned the Chinese bomb tests.

Before he went on his tour a paper written outside Africa, entitled "Revolution in Africa," had been brought in by the Chinese. In Peking he had asked the Chinese Prime Minister why this booklet had been brought to Africa, and had told Chou en-Lai that the pamphlet was not good for Africa, and certainly not for Uganda. He had also asked the Chinese Prime Minister what he had meant by his speech about revolution in Africa. Mr. Chou agreed that he had erred in making that speech, and said that when he had a chance to come to Africa he would explain what he had meant by "revolution".

The Chinese-inspired International People's Organization had opened an office in Kampala, where the Chinese had an embassy, and Uganda intended to open an embassy in Peking.

The Prime Minister wanted the Chinese Embassy, and all other embassies, to deal directly and openly with the Government of Uganda. The financing of private and secret organizations was not welcome in the country.

Kenya Did Not Reply to Somalia

A SOMALI GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN said in Mogadishu on Friday: —

"Kenya's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Murumbi, said at a Press conference on September 9 in Nairobi that Kenya would like to have friendly relations with Somalia, and that if an agreement was reached on the dispute and an end brought to the trouble and fighting currently prevailing in the N.F.D., it might even be possible for Kenya and the Somali Republic to establish diplomatic relations. That conflicts with the statement made in March by Kenya Defence Minister Mungai that there can be no negotiations between Somalia and Kenya.

"Nevertheless, it is necessary to make it clear the blame for the prevailing situation and fighting in the N.F.D. today. That blame cannot be placed on the Somali Republic. It lies with those who intended by the use of force and arms to oppose the legitimate rights of the N.F.D. people. They want the Somali Republic, and for a long time the Somali Republic has been willing to hold talks with Kenya.

"In fact, on November 4, 1964, the Somali Prime Minister sent a message officially to President Kenyatta of Kenya suggesting that there should be meetings between delegations from both countries. No reply has been received. This has made it impossible to implement the resolutions of the O.A.U. conferences calling on both countries to hold negotiations to solve the dispute. The Somali Republic still desired negotiations, but the next move is awaited from Kenya.

"The N.F.D. people have cause, and they are fighting for their legitimate rights. They have grounds for their anger and rebellion".

Uganda's Minister of State for Defence, Mr. Onama, has protested to the Sudanese Ambassador against the violation of Uganda air space by Sudanese aircraft which dropped bombs two miles inside Uganda territory on a refugee camp. No damage was done.

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Company Meeting

MALAWI RAILWAYS LIMITED

IMPROVED RESULTS

MR. A. H. BALL'S STATEMENT

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MALAWI RAILWAYS LIMITED was held on September 16 in London, MR. A. H. BALL (the Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

I referred last year to the re-organization which has resulted in the operation of the railway being efficiently conducted by a reduced staff; during 1964 the working expenditure (excluding provision for renewals) amounted to £1,131,936, a reduction of £159,273 when compared with the previous year. The figures for the first six months of this year indicate that the downward trend in revenue has been reversed, and in fact the freight carried was nearly 30,000 short tons more than during the corresponding period of 1964.

The Accounts

The operating surplus of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Central Africa Railway Company Limited, increased in 1964 from £156,956 to £221,167; after adjusting for interest, provision for accidents and taxation, a profit of £35,149 was earned, as compared with a loss of £47,297 suffered by the group during the previous year. In order to make the necessary transfers to shrinking funds and reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, we have this year found it necessary to transfer £80,000 from free reserves, whereas in the previous year £156,081 was required for this purpose. Thus, although the results are not in themselves highly satisfactory, they do represent an improvement on the figures of the previous year.

The figures reviewed in the previous paragraph relate to the group; the Company itself sustained a loss of some £47,000, and because of this no provision has been made for the payment of interest on the 3½% Consolidated Income Debenture Stock which, in a year when sufficient profits are available, would absorb £111,600.

You will note that the increase in the total of fixed assets is £88,159 which has been incurred mainly on improvements to existing facilities, on line-side housing and on a training hostel. It is of interest to note that at December 31, 1964, the group current assets exceeded the current liabilities by £245,264, an improvement of £47,033 on the comparable figure of £198,231 at the end of 1963.

Proposed New Rating Structure

Whilst every endeavour has been made to curtail capital and special expenditure during 1965, a number of derailments on the escarpment section of the line containing severe bends indicated that improvements to the existing track were urgently necessary in the interests of safety; this work is estimated to cost some £53,000. In my statement last year I referred to the necessity of undertaking the strengthening of the Mpimbe Bridge over the Shire River; this essential work has now been commenced and is estimated to cost £60,000.

One factor which may further improve the Com-

pany's financial position is the review of rates and fares carried out on behalf of the Malawi Government by Mr. J. R. Pike, M.Inst.T., who, as you are no doubt aware, is an acknowledged rating expert. Mr. Pike has proposed a new rating structure designed both to simplify and to rationalize the basis of freight charges and passenger fares, and his report was submitted officially to the Ministry of Transport and Communications in April of this year. It is estimated that, if adopted in their entirety, the proposals would earn sufficient revenue, on existing traffic levels, to maintain the railway at its present level of efficiency, but this would not permit the modernization of equipment and improvements to the track which your Board consider economically justified and operationally imperative.

At the end of 1964 the United Kingdom Government appointed an expert to carry out an independent assessment of the rehabilitation needed to our permanent way and to make recommendations for putting it into a condition to meet the demands likely to arise when the various plans for the development of Malawi reach fruition. This report has recently been submitted to the United Kingdom Ministry for Overseas Development, whose decision on the question of financial assistance is awaited.

Dieselization

Last year I mentioned the five new Sulzer-A.E.I. 1250 h.p. diesel-electric locomotives, and I am pleased to report that, after overcoming the initial troubles, the modified locomotives have performed most satisfactorily. Experience has shown that substantial economies flowed from the introduction of these five units, and it is therefore your Board's intention to replace the remaining steam locomotives by diesels at the earliest opportunity. Tenders are currently being considered, not only for the full "dieselization" of the line from Blantyre to the Zambezi Bridge, but also for light diesel units to operate on the northern line between Blantyre and Salima, thus eliminating steam engines altogether. We understand that our associates, The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited, are also considering complete dieselization of motive power on their line from Beira to the Zambezi.

At this stage I must make reference to a change in conditions concerning the organization of the railway companies which operate the system from Lake Malawi to the coast at Beira. The Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited decided to terminate, as from December 31, 1964, the working agreement which had been in operation since 1933 covering the pooling and co-ordination of facilities between ourselves, our subsidiary The Central Africa Railway Company Limited, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited. As a result of this decision, the two administrations will in future be less interdependent and there will be reduced pooling of managerial and service departments, although the three companies will continue under the supervision of the same general manager. The draft of a new co-ordinating agreement has already been accepted by all parties, but certain of our overhead expenses must inevitably be increased by this dichotomy.

Road and Lake Services

The network of roads in Malawi is being improved and we are suffering from increasing competition from road hauliers. As you are aware, we obtained last year a substantial interest in an existing business, Road Motor Services Limited. In order that the utilization of the vehicles belonging to this company can be more closely linked to our rail operations, we have offered to purchase the remaining capital of Road Motor Services Limited, and indeed the terms of this transaction have only recently been agreed. Henceforth, therefore, we shall be able to offer more attractive road/rail and road/lake facilities to the public.

In 1964 the Lake Service again operated at a substantial loss to the Company, the figure being in the region of £70,000 before providing for renewals. Representations have been made to the Malawi Government for a revision of the terms under which the Company undertakes the Lake steamer services, and we now await Government's reaction in the matter.

Personnel

In spite of the redundancies which regrettably had to take place in the course of the re-organization, our relations with employees are good and our endeavours to put operations on a wholly efficient basis have received full co-operation from Government and union officials. The training of local personnel for the more responsible positions continues and, I am pleased to say, with good results. The number of expatriate staff is down to the present minimum necessary to fill the key positions which require specialist skill and qualifications.

The report and accounts were adopted.

East Africa's Common Market Inquiry

THE GOVERNMENTS of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya agreed last Thursday on the terms of reference of a commission which is to report on the East African Common Market and the East African Common Services Commission. It is:

"To examine existing arrangements in East Africa for co-operation between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda on matters of mutual interest, and, having due regard to the views of the respective Governments, to make agreed recommendations on the following matters:—

(a) How the East African Common Market can be maintained and strengthened, and the principles on which and the manner in which the Common Market can in future be controlled and regulated.

(b) The arrangements necessary for effective operation of the Common Market consequential upon the establishment of separate currencies.

(c) The extent to which services at present maintained in common between the three countries can be continued, and the form which such services should take.

(d) The extent to which (if at all) new services can be provided in common between the three countries, and the form which such services should take.

(e) The manner in which the common services should be financed.

(f) The extent to which the management of different services can be located in different parts of East Africa; and

(g) The legal, administrative, and constitutional arrangements most likely to promote effective co-operation between the East African countries in the light of the recommendations made under paragraphs a, b, c, d, e and f.

The commission has been instructed to submit its final report not later than May 1 next.

The £2m. expansion scheme of Rhodesian Alloys (Pvt.), Ltd., will treble the output of ferro-alloys and make the company one of the world's least expensive producers. It began ferro-chrome production at its Gwelo refinery in 1952, and now produces about 17,000 tons of ferro-alloys annually.

Wankie Colliery Development Plans

HEAVY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in the next few years is visualized by Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., which therefore proposes to increase its authorized capital of £6m. in 10s. shares (of which rather more than £10.5m. are in issue) to £10m. Shareholders are to receive one new share for every five held on December 10 next.

Profit before tax in the year to August 31 rose to £1,644,000 from £1,364,000, leaving after tax £1.2m. (nearly £1.1m.). The reserve for the replacement of fixed assets has been increased by £200,000, the general reserve by £275,000, and £174,000 have been written off investments. After paying a final dividend of 9d. net (the same), costing £660,000, making 1s. 3d. for the year, the carry-forward is £342,000.

Sales of coal amounted to 3,348,455 tons and of coke to 191,142, as against 2,893,082 and 134,742 tons in the previous year.

The present London Stock Exchange quotation of 15s. is the highest since 1958.

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., has made an issue of 7% debentures stock at 98%.

Tool & Equipment Co., Ltd., Salisbury, has just put into commission a £200,000 enamelling plant.

Rhodesia's mining production last year had a value of £26,754,315, to which gold contributed £7.2m.

Post Office Savings Bank deposits in Rhodesia exceeded £1.1m. in July, a figure only once beaten in that month.

The Zambian Government's £2m. local loan at 5½%, redeemable in 1969, has been "massively" oversubscribed.

Car & General Equipment Co., Ltd., Kenya, has declared a 7½% interim dividend. The chairman is Mr. J. J. Hughes.

Zambia's imports in the first six months of the year almost reached £50m., compared with £34.8m. in the first half of last year. Exports were little short of £90m.

Sadolinis Paints (East Africa), Ltd., have established a new factory in Tanzania, are building a plant in Uganda, and re-building the Nairobi factory which was badly damaged by fire in December.

Two Rhodesian Government loans were issued last week. One is a £5m. 6½ per cent. stock 1985-90, offered at par. The other was a £4m. 5 per cent. issue redeemable three years hence. Both were fully subscribed.

That Zambia should withdraw from Central African Airways and link with East African Airways in a bid for international traffic was suggested in the Parliament of Zambia last week by the Minister of Transport.

Bell's Asbestos and Engineering (Holdings), Ltd., have registered Airmac, Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary in Zambia to take over the existing air conditioning and mechanical contracting business of Bell's Asbestos and Engineering (Rhodesia) Ltd.

Consolidated profits of Lonrho, Ltd., for the year to September 30 before providing for tax, depreciation, and minority interests show a rise of 64% to £2,150,000. The interim dividend has been raised from 6½ to 10%, and the board intends that the total for the year shall be 22½% against 18½%.

Freight rates from the U.K. to Lobito have hitherto been generally comparable with those to the port of Beira. The shipping lines have now decided that they would be more appropriately related to shipments to Lourenço Marques, and there will therefore be deductions in many cases, though some increases.

A new copper oxide leaching plant at the Mangula mine has cost about £500,000. The Prime Minister welcomed such further proof of the company's confidence in Rhodesia. Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, the chairman, said that when in full production the new plant would add nearly £13m. to Rhodesia's annual exports.

E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd., a group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, report net profits after tax for the first half of 1965 at £1,696,000, against £1.1m. in the corresponding period of the previous year. The net profits for 10 months in 1964 were just under £2.7m. An interim dividend of four per cent. has again been declared.

James Warren & Co., Ltd., a group with interests in Kenya, are paying an interim dividend of 2½% less tax, costing £16,300 gross and £9,576 net. For the first nine months of the company's year results before taxation were approximately equal to those for last year, but recent U.K. taxation changes and the situation in India, Pakistan and Malaysia caused the board to reduce the interim distribution in order to conserve funds.

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan, Ltd., a group with large interests in Kenya, report that in the year to June 30 group profits before tax fell to £3,919,000 from £4,390,000, net profits after tax being just over £2m. against £2,249,000. The 10% tax-free dividend, costing just over £1m., is maintained. Owing to the increased taxes which will be payable in the United Kingdom for 1965-66 the directors expect to reduce the distribution to 12% less tax.



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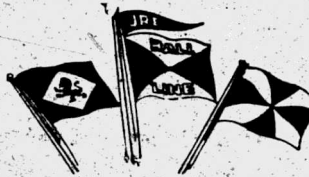
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