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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ROY WELENSKY has returned to the political arena a little earlier than had been expected because an unforeseeable by-election in a Salisbury constituency coincides with increasing fear in the minds of many influential people in Rhodesia, including in particular leading men of affairs in the capital, that the Rhodesian Front Government may within a few weeks cast away caution and take the drastic and dangerous course of making a unilateral declaration of independence. Until recently it was generally felt that the passage of time had made that step less and less likely. In the last few weeks, however, the belief has spread that postponement of the threat does not imply abandonment of the idea by the Government in office. The more the project was pondered by responsible Rhodesians, the less they liked it; and the hesitation of many crystallized into active opposition when a former Chief Justice labelled any such action as "rebellion" and "treason". If a Government in the United Kingdom were recklessly to suspend the Constitution of Rhodesia, as some Socialist leaders have publicly proposed, Rhodesians would unite in resistance. Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and other responsible spokesmen have made that quite plain. Though recognizing how serious it would be to defy British authority because of the grave financial, economic, diplomatic and other international consequences, the most loyal and liberal-minded section of the community could be driven by folly in London to make common cause with fellow-countrymen with whose general political outlook they have little sympathy. If Ministers in Britain attempted to treat Rhodesia as they have treated Kenya, Rhodesians would indubitably present a common front.

The tragedy is that — for internal rather than external reasons — they have not done so since the general election in December, 1962. Immediately the results were known EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA **Divided and Vulnerable.** argued the case for a National Government to hammer out a policy acceptable to men of good will of all parties and none, and to demonstrate to the world that at a time of crisis Ministers spoke for Rhodesia, not for a faction. Events over the last nineteen months justify the plea then made. Had the proposal been adopted, many of the country's present difficulties would have diminished. Because of dissension they have grown greater. Now Sir Roy Welensky, in announcing the formation of his new party, has called it the "party of reconciliation" — which is precisely what this journal has consistently advocated. The sad fact, encouraging to their enemies and discouraging to their friends and themselves, is that Rhodesians are more divided now than at the time of their last election, more anxious politically, more subject to Afro-Asian and other pressures, more susceptible to adverse economic trends — in short, more vulnerable to envy, enmity, and every other adversity — and much less ready to unite in a vigorous, middle-of-the-road, multi-racial policy, the only one which could have safeguarded the future.

* * *

What is at stake is the creation of three-quarters of a century of admirable endeavour by generations of white men.

This issue ends the
40th Annual Volume
of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

whose joint enterprise as missionaries, administrators, farmers, miners, traders and manufacturers has transformed the stamping-grounds of savages into the most successful and sophisticated economy in the whole continent outside the Republic of South Africa. While its praiseworthy success — the product of initiative, courage, hard work, and undefeatable optimism — provokes the enmity of envious African politicians — and in this anti-colonial era lamentably fails to prompt resolute championship from Britain — such shortcomings as remain have been magnified out of all reason, partly because the country, having borne the responsibilities of self-government for four decades, has been much less exposed than British Colonial Dependencies in Africa to pressure by M.Ps., white or black, and other publicists, many of them professional exploiters of difficulties in non-white States and apologists for almost any anti-British activity. Whatever its faults of omission and commission, Rhodesia has a record which will bear comparison with that of any other territory in Africa. Unhappily, though warned for decades that hostile propaganda would become increasingly widespread and damaging, successive Rhodesian Governments and great commercial enterprises have steadfastly declined to take that danger seriously and employ the right methods to counter it. Even now, when the hostility and its implications must be clear to everybody, the staggering complacency continues. It is marked by an almost incredible refusal to face the harsh facts as a matter of supreme urgency. On his return to the political arena Sir Roy Welensky is not likely to fail to emphasize the folly of such serenity.

* * *

The Rhodesian Front will obviously do everything in the Government's power to ensure his defeat in the by-election, but if he is returned, as we believe he will be, and if his friend and former colleague, Mr. Sawyer, simultaneously wins the by-election in the neighbouring constituency, the Parliamentary Opposition will be significantly strengthened and the Government will have suffered a double blow to its prestige. That, however, would not necessarily presage its fall, or even a general election, for there is no indication of defection from its ranks in the House unless the Cabinet should decide on the gamble of a unilateral declaration of independence. In that case Mr. Winston Field, the former Prime Minister, and Mr. How-

man, who resigned his portfolio at the same time, would vote against their party — as would, it is believed, at least one other member, and perhaps two or even three back-benchers. On this issue of confidence the Government might be brought down. If it narrowly escaped defeat, it might cling precariously to office indefinitely — perhaps until one or more deaths among its members resulted in the loss of seats in by-elections, or perhaps even until Parliament reached the end of its term. Nor will fear disappear if Mr. Smith should decide after his visit to London early next month to abandon any idea of a unilateral declaration — as Sir Alec Douglas-Home will certainly try to persuade him to do — for then there will be the risk of a new split within the party and his substitution by a more extreme member of the Cabinet, one pledged to risk all on the throw of unilateralism.

* * *

These are the circumstances which explain Sir Roy Welensky's submission to the persuasions of many Rhodesians, including some who are still members of the Rhodesian Front but nevertheless regard him as the one man to check its extremism and then gradually rebuild confidence in the country. To assume that he will soon lead a Rhodesian Government is to be very optimistic. Nothing would, of course, so quickly change public sentiment for the better, but he may have quite a spell on the Opposition front bench before electoral anxiety can carry him across the House. Meantime one of his chief challenges will be to develop African trust in his leadership. Its acceptance by the dozen African M.Ps. who sit for Rhodesian National Party constituencies is an excellent augury. If they and the former Federal Prime Minister can jointly forge an alliance which will engage the support of the majority of African electors, the country will be relieved of the curse of the present extremist African nationalist parties, with their ceaseless intimidation and violence.

—

"Sixty-one nations voted for a debate in the Assembly of the United Nations on the report of the Committee on Colonialism. Twenty-two were dictatorships, 23 were in arrears with their subscriptions, and in Saudi Arabia and the Yemen slavery is openly practised".—Sir Roy Welensky, in "4,000 Days".

"Do not relax your standards to facilitate African election to Rotary. African professional and businessmen will shortly be eligible for membership in their own right, and when that time comes I am certain they will be welcome within the ranks of Rotary in this country".—Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

Notes By The Way

Short Memory

ADMIRABLE SENTIMENTS, expressed by African political leaders with every appearance of sincerity, have often little relation to the basic circumstances. For example, in a letter quoted on another page Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister of Justice in Northern Rhodesia, insists, *à propos* the Lenшина rising, that the obligation of any Government is to see that "all criminals, regardless of their political or religious affiliations, are arrested, tried, and punished according to law". That precept contrasts strikingly with his party's attitude some three years ago when more than 2,000 adherents of U.N.I.P. had been jailed for every imaginable crime of violence, including murder, attempted murder, the arson of churches, schools, hospitals, and clinics, wrecking trains and blocking roads, and assaulting and intimidating innumerable Africans whose only crime had been to refuse to buy party cards. Far from wanting the perpetrators of those crimes to be punished, leaders of U.N.I.P. made all sorts of unconvincing accusations, even to the extent of declaring that the police had set fire to a number of the buildings which were destroyed. Moreover, one of the U.N.I.P. Government's first actions when it was granted independence was to begin releasing the men jailed for these political crimes. The number of releases already officially notified has almost reached 900, or nearly half the total of convictions for violence. Mr. Chona conveniently overlooks this aspect of recent history.

Innuendoes

INDIGNANT that anyone should attribute the Lumpa Church rising to explosive exasperation at continued persecution by U.N.I.P. thugs, Mr. Chona writes that nothing can excuse "callous and barbaric actions". I do not recall that he denounced the callous and barbaric deeds of members of his party when U.N.I.P. violence was at its height. Explanations in a British newspaper of U.N.I.P. interference with the Lumpa Church prompts him to the ridiculous assertion that it "gave rise to suspicions that an imperialist may be a brain behind Lenшина". While not using the word "imperialist", Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, said in the Legislative Assembly a few days ago that external influences had been at work. If proofs exist, why are the facts not revealed? Reticence, broken only by occasional innuendoes, must encourage the spread of rumours and magnifications of whatever danger there may be.

Competitors in Abuse

THE LUMPA CHURCH, we are told, "was not merely non-political: it was positively anti-politics. Its members hurled the worst and most primitive abusive curses at leading politicians. As there is only U.N.I.P. in many areas of Northern Rhodesia, Lumpa became anti-U.N.I.P.". To be "positively anti-politics" is doubtless unforgivable to a man like Mr. Chona. Perhaps some of the "most primitive abusive curses" were directed at him. It might be a salutary exercise for him to list side by side characteristic abuses uttered (a) by Lumpa adherents and (b) by U.N.I.P. speakers in criticism of the British Government, the African National Congress, Mr. Tshombe, Sir Roy Welensky, and other objects of their special hate in recent years. I do not know how extreme Lumpa insults may have been, but I should be surprised to receive proof that

their mastery of the art of scurrility surpassed that of some of the extremists in Mr. Chona's own party.

Honours

DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, holds his own strong opinions, which are not always those of Mwalimu Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, who, for instance, has been East Africa's most ardent advocate of prompt federation of the territories. Dr. Obote, on the contrary, who accepts the idea in principle, insists that the matter must not be rushed, and that several major issues which are still controversial must be satisfactorily solved before he will carry his country into a political union with its neighbours. These two outstanding leaders are now shown to be at variance over the award of honours. While Dr. Obote said recently that "the imperialists usually employed community leaders who were most eager to receive high-sounding titles, decorations, and governmental favours", Dr. Nyerere has instituted an Order of the Star of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, an Order of the Torch of Kilimanjaro, two medals for bravery, and seven other medals. By a coincidence—perhaps because of the delays caused by the postal strike in London—news of these contradictory attitudes to recognition of public service reached me simultaneously.

Patronage

IT WILL BE INTERESTING to see Tanzania's first honours list. Heads of other States may receive the Torch of Kilimanjaro (first class). Persons who "rendered outstanding services in founding the People's Republic of Zanzibar" are eligible for the Republic Medal. Will the dictator of the Chinese People's Republic get both? He qualifies. "Field Marshal" Okello will doubtless feel slighted if he is not made an original holder of the Republic Medal (*Nishani ya Jamhuri*) and of the Medal for Valour (*Nishani ya Ujasiri*) marking conspicuous valour performed in action against the enemy—who were, of course, very few, very surprised, and very ill-equipped to deal with a revolution. African politicians in and outside Tanganyika will want their ration of awards, and will certainly be jealous of others who are more favourably treated. It may not be long before Mwalimu Nyerere wishes that he had had no truck with this discriminatory practice from the West.

Sir Jock and James Bond

SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Booker Group of companies, was an old friend of Mr. Ian Fleming, the writer who has died suddenly at the age of 56, and a few months ago he bought a 51% shareholding in Glidrose Productions, Ltd., the company in which the author had vested the literary rights in most of his books, though not the film rights. How many millions of copies of his James Bond thrillers have sold is not known, but several of them have sold upwards of a million copies each in paperback form, and his literary agent has hinted that in the last few years he received more than £1m. in book royalties. Sir Jock, whose company paid £100,000, can look forward not only to a continuation of revenue from books already published, but from one still only in proof form. As the last to come from a very popular author, it should have exceptional sales even in the super-best-seller class.

Lumpa Church Rebels Not To Be Punished

"Prophets" Surrender After Promise of Safety

ALICE LENSHINA, the Lumpa Church "prophetess", surrendered last week after receiving a guarantee of safe conduct from the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

It has been officially announced that 587 people died during the "holy war" of just under three weeks.

Two days after troops attacked the Lenshina headquarters village of Sione (Zion) a deacon of the Lumpa Church called on Mr. Charles Stacey, a 29-year-old Copperbelt solicitor, who was born in Northern Rhodesia and speaks the Bemba language fluently. Ten days later a half-brother of the "prophetess" called with another deacon, who bore a note from Mrs. Lenshina saying that she would give herself up if guaranteed safe conduct.

The Prime Minister was immediately informed, and deputed Mr. Peter Bennett, one of his assistants, to fly to the Copperbelt and join Mr. Stacey and the deacon for the further flight to Kasama. There the provincial commissioner gave a signed guarantee of safe conduct and a promise that there would be no interrogation of Mrs. Lenshina except in the presence of her lawyers.

Then, with two police inspectors, Mr. R. Milligan and Mr. Barnabas Chimba, the trio drove some 50 miles, where village elders asked them to return at 3 a.m. next day. They went back unarmed and waited some hours while drums were played and prayers said in the village. "I hope to be back" was Mrs. Lenshina's farewell as she left with her husband and two of their five children.

From Kasama they were flown to Ndola, and then after two nights in prison, were moved to a detention centre at Mwumba, about 130 miles from Lusaka.

Messages from Lusaka report that no charge will be brought against her, though a few days earlier the Prime Minister had said that all guilty of rebellion would be tried.

Alice Lenshina's Appeal

Leaflets appealing to Mrs. Lenshina and her followers to give themselves up had been dropped from aircraft a few days earlier, and a week's national mourning had been ordered. On the seventh day all municipal beer-halls were closed.

At the Government's request Mrs. Lenshina issued to her followers an appeal which was broadcast and dropped over the affected districts in leaflet form in Bemba and Tumbuku. Tape recordings of her voice were made for broadcasting purposes. She said:—

"You sons of God, listen to what I say. I asked the Government to give a guarantee of my safety. The Government gave that guarantee. I gave myself up. I am safe and well. The Government has kept its promises to me.

"The Government has ordered its forces to cease operations against our villages. Unless our people attack them they will not shoot any of our people. The Government has also ordered all other people not to attack you, and arrangements are being made to ensure that these orders are carried out.

"The Government and I want to settle our troubles peacefully. I order all our people to return from the bush to the nearest Lumpa settlement and then to remain peacefully in their villages and not to attack anybody.

"When you have received this message, put a large white circle outside your village. The Government will then send my trusted deacons and representatives to your village to arrange permanent peace. I want you people who belong to my church to return to the nearest Lumpa settlement.

"Do not fear. I am safe here with my husband, Petros Chitankwa, and my two little children. My husband is signing this order in my name. This paper will be dropped by aeroplane."

Signed: "Petros Chitankwa for my wife: Alice Mulenga Lenshina"

Mrs. Lenshina can neither read nor write.

Dr. Kaunda, the Prime Minister, said in the Legislative Assembly: "For this appeal to be successful all non-Lenshina people must clearly understand that they must do nothing in the way of reprisals or retaliations. I instruct them to do nothing, absolutely nothing, that might prejudice the success of bringing to an end these terrible troubles."

Twelve Lumpa Church Commandments

Canon M. A. C. Warren said in a letter to the *Guardian*:

"Your article about Alice Lenshina contained a version of the 12 commandments as used in that church. A friend of mine in 1958 made a study of the Lumpa Church. From one of its members he got a copy of the commandments. These he checked with the file copy of the British district commissioner at Chinsali. I give the version as then current. It reads more genuinely African than the version in your article.

"(1) Lumpa Church is an organization in which to worship God and His son Jesus Christ. It is not an organization to make unruly behaviour with the laws of the country.

"In this organization there shall be no racial discrimination, white and black men and women shall be Brotherhood and love each other.

"(3) Every Christian must not be in the following habits: (a) backbiting, (b) insult, (c) lies, (d) pride, (e) boasting, (f) hatred, (g) anger, (h) harsh, (i) false witness, (j) selfish, (k) rudeness, (l) cunning, (m) stealing, and etc. He must be sincere, kind, trustworthy, love, patient and truthful.

"(4) Every Christian must keep away from the following: coveting, witchcraft, stealing, adultery, sorcery, witches, drunkenness, bad songs, and all primitive dances.

"(5) Every Christian must have good manners of the public and in private, that is when eating, going to bed, getting up, starting work, at happiness, at the time of sorrow, when in difficulties, and when on a journey a Christian must first pray to his God.

"(6) At a Christian wedding there should be no beer provided and no primitive dances allowed. The couple when married are bound by the Christian law that they shall never be separated until death separates them.

"(7) The duties of every Christian is to see that he goes to Church for worshipping in each day that the congregation takes place.

"(8) A widow must not be forced to marry another man; they must only tie a white bead on her hand. If she wishes to marry she can do so according to her own wish.

"(9) A Christian must not be a polygamist.

"(10) A Christian must not take part to eat food prepared for the mourner and at the mourning feast must not be prepared.

"(11) During the time of prayers there should be no smoking of cigarette, pipe or snuffing, and no one shall enter in the church with cigarette, tobacco or snuff.

"(12) If a man has taken some beer drink he shall not enter the church for worship even if he has taken very little drink.

"Who does not obey these laws is the one that God also does not like the Almighty God says do not practice witches, keep my love. Anyone who practice witches, he will at the end also suffer and be punished.

"These are the laws of the Lumpa Church.

Lenshina Mulenga.

"No one doubts that things have moved a long way since 1958. The important question which needs be asked is: 'What has been the reason for turning a reformist sect into a fanatical one?' Very few things in Africa are as obvious or simple as they appear."

Minister's Protest

MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Justice in Northern Rhodesia, has written to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"I resent your description of the action taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government against the Lumpa followers as a 'disgraceful suppression of the Lumpa sect'.

"You found no excuse for the actions of the freedom-fighting Mau Mau, and now you are attempting to justify the people who smear themselves with excreta

in order to be bullet-proof. In fact, this makes them only logic-proof.

"We are not suppressing any religious body. Any Government has to see that all criminals, regardless of their political or religious affiliations, are arrested, tried and punished according to law. And this is all the Northern Rhodesian Government wanted to do in Chinsali—arrest law-breakers who happened to belong to the Lumpa Church.

Guilty Should Be Punished

"Members of other religious and political groups in Chinsali have been arrested and those guilty have been punished—some sentenced to death. Surely it was only fair that those of the Lumpas who had committed crimes should also be dealt with accordingly. How could we claim to adhere to the rule of law if we said that the Lumpa people could murder others with impunity?"

"Yet the Lumpas adopted the principle that none of them must be arrested for any crime, however serious—riot, stone-throwing, or murder. Any police officers attempting to arrest wanted Lumpas were to be met with armed resistance. This is how the police officers were killed in Chinsali on July 24.

"On August 3 bands of Lumpas attacked Lundazi, killing Indians and innocent villagers and their children all over the district. In Lundazi the only trouble between Lenshina followers and the public was over a buffalo last year, and this was in one village only. What had the rest of the people done whom the Lumpa Church followers killed indiscriminately and whose villages they destroyed?"

"No organization can ever be excused for retaliating in such a callous and barbaric manner—never mind into what desperation they were driven. Your sympathy for these savages is giving rise to suspicions that an imperialist may be a brain behind Lenshina.

"Campaigning for membership and for votes was carried out all over the country by the United National Independence party and the African National Congress, and some Lumpa Church members are staunch supporters of both parties. In Chinsali, however, the Lumpa Church was not merely non-political; it was positively anti-politics. Its members hurled the worst and most primitive abusive curses at leading politicians. As there is only U.N.I.P. in many areas of Northern Rhodesia, Lumpa became anti-U.N.I.P.

"You said that the houses and crops of Lenshina followers were burnt, but omitted to say that such actions were either retaliations or were followed by severer retaliations. You did not mention the repeated condemnation of violence by U.N.I.P. leaders and the absence of such condemnation from Lenshina.

"You did not mention the frequent visits by U.N.I.P. leaders in an attempt to solve the problems peacefully. On one occasion Mr. Kenneth Kaunda bought 26 bicycles which he distributed in equal numbers to U.N.I.P. and Lumpa local leaders in Chinsali to enable them to tour the areas and preach peace. The U.N.I.P. leaders preached peace, but the Lumpas used the bicycles to organize and intensify the 'Hate U.N.I.P. Campaign'."

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

Official Description of Development of Lumpa Church* Lenshina Opposition to Witchcraft and Political Parties

LENSHINA MULENGA, leader of the Lenshina sect (or the Lumpa Church), is a Bemba by tribe who lives with her husband, Petros, in Chitankwa, and their children in the village of Kasomo (Sione) in the Chinsali district. She is about 40 years old, and is a village woman of little personality.

At one time Lenshina was a follower of the Church of Scotland—her Church name is Alice—and her husband was employed as a carpenter at the mission of this faith at Lubwa, near Chinsali.

According to her own story Lenshina fell sick and died in October, 1953. When she was brought into the presence of God He looked at her for a long time and then said: "No, I don't want you yet. You must return where you came from, and you will preach against the sorcerers."

Early Days

To begin with Lenshina spoke only about her death and resurrection, but this made little impression upon her audience. Later she began to speak of the mission which, she said, had been entrusted to her. An adherent of the Lumpa Church gives the following account of the early days of the Lenshina movement.

"Her small following persuaded her to pass through the neighbouring villages making known her mission. Everywhere Lenshina was received with open arms. This was indeed a sign; but instead of going to the people, let them come to her. So she settled in her home village of Kasomo, and there the people came to visit her as if she were an oracle. From far and wide they came in large groups from many villages; the women were more numerous than the men.

"Having no gift of oratory, Lenshina spoke little in public. When she spoke she made her audience turn its back. Then through a reed pipe came unintelligible noises. The sounds represented the words of God, which Lenshina proceeded to interpret to the crowd. 'Christ', she said, 'is speaking to you. He sends His greetings. He is pleased that so many of you have come'.

"In the middle of a clearing in the village stood a large pole-and-daga church. Here were piled all sorts of charms: human bones, horns, amulets, beads, and other objects used in sorcery. Every morning Matamanga, known as the 'Capitao of the Prophets', summoned the people and told them to observe all the signs of sorcery. They were then commanded to bring all their fetishes and cast them into the church after being warned that if they were hidden they would turn against their owner and kill him.

"Deeply impressed by this exhortation, the men would take instruments of witchcraft hidden in shirts and pockets and throw them into the church, while the women, going aside a little, would return with the charms they had hidden in their waist girdles. All the people were silent and afraid.

Baptism and Confession

"Lenshina also practised baptism and confession. She had little to do with the former activity, the baptizers usually being her elderly husband, Petros, and Capitao Matamanga. The form of baptism is adapted from that practised by John the Baptist. During the ceremony Lenshina and her choir of young girls sing: 'My friends, let us all be united; don't be like those bad children who made our Lord suffer...'

"In confession Lenshina played the main part. A fee of one penny is collected from each person. Lenshina asks the questions: 'Have you ever stolen? Have you ever cursed your neighbour? Have you ever committed fornication?' To all these questions the usual answer is 'Yes'. Then Petros dismisses them, saying: 'Go now; your sins are deleted'."

"During 1955 more than 60,000 pilgrims visited Lenshina in her village. The influence of the sect was beginning to spread outside the Chinsali district.

"An authority on comparative religions states:—
"The success of Lenshina is due mainly to the fact that she is believed to have the power to deal effectively with the most real problem in African life—the fear of witchcraft. She tells her followers to surrender all the impedimenta with which they have armed themselves against witchcraft and to begin again with a clean slate. The armaments race is over, for on conversion a follower is immune from the effects of the black arts; and a wizard would, in fact, destroy himself if he or she attempted to hurt a convert.

"Lenshina thus gets down effectively to the major issue at the village level. She does not say that witchcraft is nonsense. She says that she has the power to neutralize it. Because she is a woman, Lenshina has an added appeal for her African sisters. It is widely said that she represents a simplifying unity of faiths—a non-tri-Abrahamic synthesis of the various Christian doctrines.

"Her doctrine, which purports to be based on a direct and dramatic communication with the Almighty, does not have a wide appeal to the more sophisticated urban African, but it

* This statement was issued a few days ago by the Information Department of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

undoubtedly has an immense appeal for largely illiterate villagers. But even in villages which have come under her influence the long-standing mission allegations have not entirely disappeared. There are many who pray with Lenishina and also pray with the Catholic or Protestant missionaries when they visit the village.

The organization of the Lenishina sect is loosely knit, with little central control, due mainly to its geographical extent. By 1955 the Lumpa ("Above all others") Church had made its appearance in an area extending from the north-east of the Kasama district in the Northern Province through the Isoka and Chinsali districts and the eastern part of Mpika district to the Lundazi district (Eastern Province) and so across the Nyasaland border. By mid-1956 the sect had spread to the line-of-rail, and branches were established on the Copperbelt. By 1958 branches had been formed in Broken Hill and Lusaka, and meetings had been held at a number of other centres.

When she was called upon to register the various branches of her church under the Societies Ordinance of 1958, Lenishina claimed a territorial membership of 80,000; but this figure is regarded as excessive. Official estimates give Chinsali (10,000), Isoka (5,000), Lundazi (5,000), and an overall territorial figure of not more than 40,000. Membership fluctuates considerably as the population of the sect continually ebbs and flows.

Small groups of Lenishina followers were formed at Tunduma in Tanganyika and at Wankie in Southern Rhodesia. The first serious breach of the peace directly attributable to the movement occurred in September, 1956, following the sentencing of a follower to one month's imprisonment for calling an African Roman Catholic priest a wizard. A contemporary newspaper account of the incident states:—

"Petros, husband of the Chinsali prophetess 35-year-old Alice Lenishina, and No. 1 man in the cult, has been arrested with nearly 20 of the elders at Chinsali. He has been charged with holding a meeting without the district commissioner's permission and with threatening violence to Government officers. Their arrest followed demonstrations in front of the *boma* over a one-month prison sentence imposed by the D.C. on a cult elder for pointing out a Roman Catholic priest as a 'wizard'. This is an offence under the Witchcraft Ordinance. The demonstration lasted two or three days.

First Demonstrations

"They began a week ago when Lenishina, her husband, and 500 of their followers gathered at the *boma* and asked the D.C. to release the imprisoned elder or fine him. This request was refused. Agitators in the crowds, including Petros, then began shouting about releasing the prisoner by force and suggesting that the whole lot be imprisoned along with him. They were asked to disperse but did not do so. Later police reinforcements were sent from Kasama at the D.C.'s request. Afterwards Petros and some of the demonstrators were arrested."

Petros was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for proposing violence to an assembly. After his conviction he revealed where he had hidden some of the funds belonging to the movement. Approximately £165, mostly in pennies and 3d. pieces, was dug up where he had buried it in a cassava garden close to Lenishina's house.

The spirit of hostility to authority remained. Early in 1957 Lenishina welcomed back some of the released elders, and one of these, preaching at a Kazomo (Sione) prayer meeting, drew a parallel with the trial of Jesus, who, he said, had not minded being taken to court. Lenishina followers must not worry, therefore, if they ran into trouble, as Jesus would help them.

In 1958 and in early 1959 Lenishina adopted a truculent and unco-operative attitude over the registration of her churches under the Societies Ordinance. On each occasion she accused the Government of planning to destroy her organization, and on the second occasion also refused to meet the D.C. to discuss the matter.

Between January and March, 1959, Lenishina followers intensified their defiance of authority by holding a series of unauthorized meetings outside their churches. This resulted in 35 convictions. According to a contemporary report, it was clear that the Lumpa Church had attracted "a number of ne'er-do-wells and a group of hot-headed women ripe for martyrdom who now formed the hard core of resistance to Government and Native authority laws".

Serious doubts about Lenishina's ability to retain control of her following were confirmed in May 1959. The inhabitants of her village (Sione) had on various occasions assaulted or chased away Chief Nkula's *kapasu* (local authority police) when they had tried to enforce the law. On May 7 the D.C. and Chief Nkula visited the village and told the inhabitants to register their change of village. Lenishina also called upon them to do so. These requests were refused, and a police mobile unit platoon was then called in to assist the Native authority to enforce its orders. The crowd of about 300 thereupon ran into their huts and came out armed with sticks, spears, bows and arrows, axes, knobkerries fitted with six-

inch nails, bicycle chains on wooden handles, bush-knives, and a muzzle-loading gun. They attacked the police, who were forced to open fire. Five members of the Government party were admitted to hospital and also five Lenishina followers.

Lenishina fled towards the Lundazi district. During her absence the elders advocated the killing of anybody trying to trace her, and followers were advised to go about armed with some weapon for self-defence. It was suggested that the men should carry axes and the women hoes. On her return to the village Lenishina publicly rebuked her senior elder, Sandie Rain, for suggesting that they should fight if a similar situation occurred again. Most of these present, however, supported the senior elder.

Fatalistic Attitude

The fatalistic attitude of the elders and their willingness to die for the movement is indicated in a letter written to the Government about this time by an elder named Wilson Nkamba Shimapopo. His letter concludes:—

"Therefore if it will be God's wish or that He means us to suffer under the hardness of your hearts and by the power of your kingdom, we cannot stop you. Our blessings may come from above by your temptations. What we know is to do the will of God who sent Lenishina back to us since we are led and guided by Him through the Lord Jesus Christ whom He sent to suffer under the hand of the Jews and who led Moses to suffer under the hand of Pharaoh.

"And if it is meant that we are led by Lenishina we shall suffer under the hand of Queen Elizabeth II who is in power now. Let it be as the Father wills to do upon His people, whether we like it or not."

It was inevitable that many members of the Lumpa Church mixed politics with religion during a period when the tide of African nationalism in Northern Rhodesia was running so strongly. In the early days of the movement the African National Congress, followed by the Zambia National Congress, and later the United National Independence Party, in turn exercised considerable influence, and joint membership of the religious and political organizations was common.

In mid-1962 Lenishina returned to Chinsali district after an absence of nearly two years on the Copperbelt. During this period her following in the district had dropped from about 70% to 10% of the population. Most of those who had left the Lumpa Church had joined the United Church of Central Africa and U.N.I.P.

This caused Lenishina to launch a vigorous and vicious verbal attack on local U.N.I.P. leaders, several of whom had previously been among her staunchest adherents. U.N.I.P. deeply resented her repeated assertions that party followers killed in the 1961 disturbances would not go to Heaven. As a result the Lumpa Church became very unpopular, but this did not affect the Lenishinas, who, although reduced in numbers, had in the process become a fanatical hard core.

Feelings ran high on both sides, and there were a number of incidents involving assaults on U.N.I.P. supporters, who retaliated in kind and by burning down Lumpa churches. There were no large-scale incidents during this period, but in what can be described as a chain reaction of minor incidents it was often difficult, if not impossible, to determine who were the instigators.

Objections to Politics

No Lumpa Church members registered as voters in the general election held in October, 1962, following Lenishina's decree that members should have nothing to do with politics. During 1963, while U.N.I.P. was organizing for the general election held in January, 1964, Lenishina vigorously resisted attempts by party officials to persuade her followers to take U.N.I.P. cards, and finally organized a public burning of all cards still held by Lenishinas.

Towards the end of 1963 it became clear to everybody that U.N.I.P. was certain to win the forthcoming general election and would then form the new Government. Rumour-mongers and trouble-makers were not slow in taking advantage of the situation to paint a false and completely unfounded picture of what the consequences would be for Lenishina and her followers. Despite the fact that U.N.I.P. Ministers in the "Coalition Government" had made repeated attempts at mediation, Lenishina and her elders preferred to believe the rumours. In November 1963 orders were given to all Lenishinas to move out from established villages and form their own settlements.

Separate settlements were formed in the Chinsali district without the consent of the local chief or Native authority, and their formation was therefore a breach of orders made by the local Native authority under the Native Authority Ordinance.

The speed with which they were established indicated that preparations had been made well in advance of the actual move. In Chinsali district 22 illegal settlements were formed

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Sir Roy Welensky to Lead New Rhodesia Party

Eight Principles of "Party of National Reconciliation"

THE RHODESIA PARTY, formed last week with Sir Roy Welensky as its leader, is described as "the party of national reconciliation".

Its chief objective is to obtain "sovereign independence for Southern Rhodesia by negotiation, remaining in the Commonwealth and retaining membership of the sterling area". Until independence can be negotiated on a basis acceptable to Southern Rhodesia, the party will uphold the present Constitution and concentrate its efforts on the rehabilitation of the economy and reversing the flow of migration.

"The Rhodesia Party will not tolerate any interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. The party expects the British Government to honour its obligations to the full, to continue to represent Southern Rhodesia and uphold its Constitution at the United Nations and within the Commonwealth. Should the British Government cause any breach of these requirements, the party reserves the right to take any action appropriate in the circumstances."

Sir Edgar Whitehead, leader of the Rhodesia National Party, announced that it had agreed to participate in the Rhodesia Party under Sir Roy Welensky and that he was willing to serve as his deputy in Parliament.

Statement of Policy

An eight-point statement of principles issued by the new party reads:—

"(1) The policy of the Rhodesia Party is to obtain sovereign independence for Southern Rhodesia by negotiation, remaining in the Commonwealth and retaining membership of the sterling area.

"Until such time as independence can be negotiated on a basis acceptable to Southern Rhodesia the party will uphold the present Constitution and concentrate its efforts in particular on the rehabilitation of the economy and reversing the flow of migration.

"(2) The Rhodesia Party will make no change in the A roll franchise, but consideration will be given to some changes in the B roll franchise for the special purpose of bringing older Africans on to this roll.

"(3) The Rhodesia Party will not tolerate any interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. The convention applies, and the party expects the British Government to honour its obligations to the full, to continue to represent Southern Rhodesia, and to uphold its Constitution at the United Nations and within the Commonwealth.

"Should the British Government cause any breach of these requirements, the party reserves the right to take any action appropriate in the circumstances.

"(4) The Rhodesia Party policy on the Land Apportionment Act is to provide suitable legislation for the maintenance of standards and to repeal the appropriate sections of the Act until it is phased out of existence.

"(5) The Rhodesia Party will give the highest priority to the restoration of law and order and will use the full vigour of the law and the forces available to stamp out violence and intimidation.

"(6) The Rhodesia Party will ensure that there will be no discrimination in places otherwise open to the general public. This would not conflict with individual rights or the rights of clubs, nor would it rob a hotel-keeper or a proprietor of any business from his right of insisting on standards of behaviour and dress.

"(7) The Rhodesia Party's objective is the attainment of equal opportunity for all and advancement on merit, but it recognizes that this can be achieved only within the framework of the country's financial position.

"(8) The Rhodesia Party will work for the friendliest and closest trade relations with all our neighbours."

Time on Rhodesia's Side

On Friday Sir Roy said that for the first time in more than a decade, time was, he believed, on Rhodesia's side, because there was a growing awareness, especially in the United Kingdom and the United States, of the

dangers involved in the premature grant of independence to African countries.

If Mr. Ian Smith's Government failed to negotiate independence in the talks in London in September it would, he feared, make a unilateral declaration of independence, a course which would be disastrous. The belief that the Government intended to take that unconstitutional action had reluctantly brought him back into politics after much heart-searching.

Sir Roy had already accepted an invitation to contest a by-election in Arundel, a Salisbury suburb.

Mr. Smith Coming to London

Talks With Sir Alec Douglas-Home

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is due in London on September 7 for talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home. He told his Parliament last week:—

"I have already stated publicly that the Government has been negotiating by correspondence with the British Government on Southern Rhodesia's claim for independence. Sir Alec Douglas-Home in his most recent letter has indicated to me that if we wish to make headway, it is in his view very desirable that we should now proceed by discussions and thus avoid the misunderstandings which can arise from correspondence. I believe it would be wrong to reject this offer for negotiation, but at the same time I have indicated to the British Prime Minister that, while I shall be glad to participate in personal and informal discussions with him, it is my view that we must proceed to firm conclusions."

Mr. Smith, who has been unwell, has been medically ordered to rest for a few days. He has suffered a recurrence of trouble from a back injury caused by an air crash during the war.

On his way to London Mr. Smith will spend a few days in Lisbon for discussions with the Portuguese Government. Common security problems, trade, and the question of a common front against the increasing hostility of African States are among the subjects likely to be discussed. A formal defence pact is not considered probable.

Flogging

MR. GRAHAM WATTS, a 21-year-old bank clerk, who was alleged to have thrown objects at a portrait of Dr. Kamuzu Banda during the Independence celebrations in Malawi, was last week sentenced in Lilongwe to a fine of £20 and six strokes of the cane. He was acquitted on a charge of malicious damage. The flogging has not been carried out, pending an appeal against the sentence. Never before has a European been sentenced to be flogged in Nyasaland (Malawi).

Correct Rig Bans Wig

ADVOCATES in Tanganyika have now been told that they may no longer wear wigs or wing collars and bands. They must garb themselves in white shirt, black tie, and dark jackets and trousers, covered by a black gown. The English barrister's gown is prescribed for those who have been called to the English bar. A graduate of University College, Dar es Salaam, is to wear his B.A. gown. Women advocates have not been given new dress-rules, except that they must not wear wigs.

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. EVAN CAMPBELL spent last week in Lisbon.

MR. THEODORE BULL is in London from Southern Rhodesia.

DR. ROBERT BIRLEY, a former headmaster of Eton, is visiting Tanganyika.

MR. R. L. O. MACFARLANE, of the British Council head office in London, is visiting East Africa.

MR. JOB LUSINDE, Minister of the Interior in the Tanganyika-Zanzibar Government, has visited Cuba.

DR. NYERERE is to pay a State visit to Malawi from September 4 to 8. He will address the Malawi Parliament.

MR. B. D. GOLDBERG, lately Federal Minister of Health, is on his way back to Rhodesia in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. D. W. KAMANA has arrived in London to assume duty as information officer in the office of the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. E. DORMAN, Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, who has been on leave in the United Kingdom, will return to Nairobi next month.

While DR. HENRY KINGSLEY, of Bulawayo, was watching television, a hand-grenade was thrown through a window of his house. It did not explode.

MR. FREDERICK SIMS has been appointed Auditor-General of E.A.C.S.O. He had previously served in Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, and the Western Pacific.

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, who was Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 to 1950, will on grounds of health not seek re-election to Parliament.

MR. F. S. MILES, who has been acting as British High Commissioner in Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and MRS. MILES arrived on Friday in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE.

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has presented to the Liberation Committee of O.A.U. eight bales of blankets for use by "freedom fighters" under training in Tanganyika.

During his visit to Mozambique ADMIRAL ENRICO TOMAS, the Portuguese President, conferred the Order of Prince Henry on the honorary Portuguese Consul in Malawi.

MR. M. Q. Y. CHIBAMBO, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works in Malawi, arrived in London on Monday with six chiefs who are to make a month's study tour.

BIBI TITI MOHAMED, Junior Minister for Community Development and National Culture in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, is in Japan for an 11-day visit.

MR. H. M. LUANDE, the Uganda African chairman of the African Regional Organization of I.C.F.T.U., presided last week at a conference of trade union leaders in Lagos, Nigeria.

MR. R. N. DONALDSON, who has practised as a barrister for many years in Tanga and Dar es Salaam, is in London on a short holiday. He has just sat the final solicitors' examination.

SENHOR VAZ PINTO, Chief of Communications in Mozambique, was received by DR. BANDA last week when he arrived in Malawi as leader of a mission from Portuguese East Africa.

MRS. VERA CHIRWA, wife of the Minister of Justice in Malawi, who is taking an LL.B. course at London University and reading for the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, is back in Malawi on holiday.

MR. HARRY REEDMAN, Minister for Immigration in Southern Rhodesia, is to visit a number of countries with the aim of attracting as many immigrants as possible in a very short period.

DR. LAWRENCE N. BLOOMBERG and MR. CHARLES ABRAMS, two American housing experts, are making a survey of housing needs and policy for the Government of Kenya.

SHEIKH AMRI ABEID, Minister of Community Development and National Culture in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has flown to West Germany for hospital treatment.

MR. C. S. DAVIES, Secretary for African Education in Southern Rhodesia, is leading a five-member delegation to the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, due to open in Ottawa at the end of the month.

MR. MUHAMMED FA'IQ, Director for African Affairs in the Presidential office of the United Arab Republic, has visited Dar es Salaam to discuss what military and other aid the U.A.R. could give the African Liberation Committee.

MR. IAN HENDERSON, who has flown to Southern Rhodesia for a holiday, has said in Salisbury that he might join the Basutoland C.I.D. A Kenyan by birth, he was deported at 24 hours' notice by the Kenya Government.

MR. PAUL WILLIAMS, Tory M.P. for Sunderland South, who has shown special interest in African affairs, has been married in London to MISS GILLIAN FOOTE, a television research assistant. He was divorced by his first wife in May.

Visitors from Southern Rhodesia now in London include MR. R. H. BAKER-SELF; MAJOR D. S. BERRY, MR. & MRS. P. B. BLANCHFIELD, MR. G. HORNUNG, MR. F. G. JOHN, DR. E. C. G. PINHEY, MR. F. T. RUSSELL, and MR. R. W. D. WARD.

Four women social workers from Uganda are due in London today to spend a month in this country as guests of the C.R.O. One of them, MISS ELIZABETH BINAISA, is secretary of the Y.W.C.A. The others are MRS. EULALIA NGOBI, and MRS. GRACE BIKANGAGA.

PRESIDENT TSIRANANA of Madagascar has suggested that troops supplied by African nations, working within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, should quell civil war in the Congo. In his view O.A.U. should recognize MR. TSHOMBE as the only lawful Congo leader.

Claiming that he is owed a gratuity of £200 by the Kenya Government, from which he resigned in February, MR. J. H. HAYNES, who now lives in Lewisham, has invoked the aid of the local M.P., MR. CHATAWAY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Science, who has approached the C.R.O. on the matter.

MR. SHADRACK KWASA, a 29-year-old member of the staff of the Prime Minister's Office in Kenya, has left for Canberra for training in the work of the Diplomatic Corps. Later he will go to New York for attachment to the Australian Mission at the United Nations. After leaving Makerere College, Uganda, he went to Cornell University, U.S.A.

LADY CATLING, wife of the Inspector-General of Police in Kenya, went to Nairobi station to bid farewell to MRS. IAN HENDERSON when she left the country of her birth under a deportation order of the Kenyan Government. SIR RICHARD CATLING and other senior police officers had gone to Nairobi airport a few days earlier to show their sympathy with MR. HENDERSON, an Assistant Commissioner of Police, also of Kenya birth, who was expelled at 24 hours' notice.

A good story about LORD SALISBURY has been told in the *Sunday Telegraph* by "Albany", who wrote: "One of the most delightful reminiscences evoked by the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Kaiser's War comes from Lord Salisbury. He told me the other day that owing to an attack of appendicitis he found it difficult to get past the doctors and join the Grenadiers in the trenches. He succeeded only after promising to drink a glass of milk at 11 o'clock each morning".

High Commissioner Leaving Kenya

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas Hopes for Labour Seat

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, who is in London on short leave, will on September 1 resign his appointment as United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary having agreed that the appointment should terminate a month earlier than had previously been arranged, in order that Sir Geoffrey may be a Socialist candidate in the forthcoming general election if invited to contest a constituency.

He hopes to be selected for Kettering, Northamptonshire, where Mr. G. R. Mitchison, who has just been made a life peer, had a majority of 3,485 at the last general election. There are more than 50 candidates for the Kettering nomination.

At a Press conference in London last Thursday Sir Geoffrey said:—

"I was tempted to leave Kenya earlier in the year when it became obvious that the job I went out to do—that of High Commissioner in the East African Federation—was not on because there was no federation. But whoever was High Commissioner in Kenya had to do a lot of touring, explaining and lecturing, and, above all, he had to be ready to speak up for British people, such as civil servants, experts, and school teachers who now make up the largest part of the European community. All this could best be done by continuity in the High Commission.

Two Chief Tasks

"There were two principal tasks. First, I had to lay the foundations of the British financial and technical assistance on which Kenya so largely depends. Second, I had to establish the rôle and status of the British High Commission.

"This is always a problem in a newly-independent Commonwealth country. In Kenya it was unusually difficult because Kenya's transition from dependent Colony to independent Commonwealth partner had been very quick. In fact, it had been so sudden that many important people in Kenya—British and Kenyan—had given little thought to the consequences of the new relationship between the British and Kenya Governments.

"Because Kenya newspapers have been helpful, both these tasks are accomplished, and the High Commission is now generally recognized to be a diplomatic mission, and not a part of the old Colonial Government. Furthermore, the High Commission now has staff to cope with such different work as handling our enormous financial and technical assistance to Kenya and acting as a Consulate-General for British citizens.

"When I am released I shall try to be nominated for a Parliamentary seat about which I have had feelings. Until I am released on September 1 there is little I can do. Of course, by then it may be too late. However, even if I do not have a seat to fight at the election, my wife and I will help others who have."

Sir Geoffrey was Labour M.P. for Central Nottingham from 1940 to 1945 and then for six years M.P. for Lincoln. He was at one time a councillor in Shoreditch, London, and there have been suggestions that he might stand in the Shoreditch and Finsbury constituency, its Socialist M.P., Mr. Michael Cliffe, having died a few days ago. The Shoreditch majority was 11,178 on the last occasion.

Too High a Price

The *Church Times*, commenting editorially on the expulsion at 24 hours' notice of Mr. Ian Henderson and three other British subjects, wrote:—

"The real reason seems to be that they either played a notable part in the campaign some years ago against the bestial Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya or have dared to report the truth of what is happening in Kenya to-day.

"Clearly there must be a limit to the process by which newly-independent African States can continue to claim massive financial and other aid from Britain, to say nothing of the continued membership of the Commonwealth, and at the same time treat Britain and British subjects with undisguised hostility and contempt. Nobody wants to see the Commonwealth contract by the removal from its membership of countries whose presence, if only they would subscribe to the elementary rules of the 'club', can bring great benefit to

themselves and to their fellow-members; but it looks as if the price demanded for keeping up the appearance of Commonwealth unity may become too high for Britain to pay."

In the *Daily Mail* Mr. Geoffrey Wakeford has named Mr. Oginga Odinga, Minister of Home Affairs, as leader of a pressure group anxious to expel British police chiefs, with the real aim of getting rid of Mzee Kenyatta, the Prime Minister.

Intelligence reports from a neighbouring African country had, he said, made three points: "(1) Mr. Odinga, who recently visited Peking and Moscow, is now virtually in full control of the Kenyatta ruling party, the Kenya African National Union; (2) he means to purge Kenya Police of its British Inspector-General, Sir Richard Catling, and other white officers, who would be replaced with African police from Mr. Odinga's Luo tribe; (3) the way would then be clear for a showdown with ageing Mzee Kenyatta, who would be dismissed to make way for Odinga."

Turning Farms Into Co-operatives

Kenya Officials Seek Communist Guidance

THE KENYATTA GOVERNMENT has sent Mr. Richard Wilson, chairman of the Agricultural Board of Kenya, and Mr. W. B. Ware-Austin, the senior agricultural officer in the Rift Valley Region, to visit State farms and co-operatives in Communist bloc countries. They are visiting collective farms in Poland and Yugoslavia.

The Government plans to acquire a further large acreage of land in the Highlands still in European ownership. According to informants in Kenya, it may total some two million acres. Up to a million Africans might be put on the land, of whom about one-fifth would be active farmers.

An Agricultural Development Corporation is proposed, and it is assumed in Kenya Government quarters that large grants and loans, perhaps totalling another £20m. or so, would be obtainable from the United Kingdom Government, which announced last week that it would provide £1m., partly by loan and partly by gift, to enable the Kenya Government to buy European farms in the Ol Kalou and Dundori/Bahati areas and settle Africans on such lands.

"Land in the Ol Kalou salient," said an official statement, "consists in part of the Dundori/Bahati area, which will be sub-divided and used for high-density settlement. At an estimated cost of £225,000, this land will be purchased and settled on the same terms and conditions as land dealt with under the million-acre scheme. The remainder of the land in the Ol Kalou area will be purchased at prices based on current profitability and will be farmed without sub-division through farming practices other than high-density schemes.

"The greater part of the amount made available will be spent on the purchase of these European-owned farms. The balance will be used on other costs involved in transferring the farms. A further announcement will be made on the details of the system of valuation to be adopted for land to be purchased in Ol Kalou other than in the Dundori/Bahati area."

Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Kenya's Minister for Agriculture, said recently that a "Socialist country" (which he did not name) was interested in an £8m. agricultural project in Western Kenya.

In Nairobi on Monday Mr. McKenzie said that a six-member agricultural team sent to Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary was studying the operation of farming co-operatives, co-operative marketing, and State financial inducements to farmers. Kenya had not at present planned collective farming in any of the settlement schemes or considered bringing technicians from Eastern Europe.

Massacre in Kenya

CATTLE RUSTLERS of the Merile and Dongiro tribes in Southern Ethiopia, armed with rifles and spears, have killed at least 121 men, women and children in 10 Turkana encampments not far south of the Kenya-Ethiopia border. Among the dead were 63 children. Only one Turkana is believed to have survived the raid. Seriously wounded, he took four days to crawl to another camp to report the raid.

Kenya to Become a Republic Step to "Political War", Says Mr. Ngala

ON DECEMBER 12, the first anniversary of her independence, Kenya will become a Republic within the Commonwealth, Mzee Kenyatta told the House of Representatives on Friday.

MR. RONALD NGALA, Leader of the Opposition, asked permission to speak on "this very serious and destructive statement by the Prime Minister", but the Deputy Speaker ruled that there should be no debate until full particulars of the proposal were tabled for debate in October.

Mr. Ngala, who is president of the Kenya African Democratic Union, said outside the House that his party "deplores and rejects the proposed amendments to the Constitution and will resist them in and outside Parliament". Kenya could, he emphasized, become a republic without taking away the powers of the regions. The present Constitution had given Kenya political and economic stability since independence. Now the Prime Minister was taking a step "calculated to renew the war between the parties".

The Prime Minister had said that the Republican Constitution would provide for a President as Head of State who was the leader of the majority party in Parliament. He would appoint a Cabinet which would be responsible to Parliament. The President's term of office would be related to the life of Parliament.

Powers of Regions To Be Reduced

The powers of Kenya's seven regions would be substantially reduced.

Their assemblies would have no exclusive authority "on any matter which should be planned and directed on a national scale, such as education, agriculture, health, economy, social development, and land utilization".

The Government would employ regional authorities and local government authorities as agents "subject to such administrative and financial control as the Government may decide". Police forces in the regions would be responsible to the Central Government for law and order.

All land vested in the regions under the Constitution would be re-vested in the Central Government without compensation. "The Government will have full control over the utilization of land and the exploitation of minerals".

Having carefully considered various forms of republic, the Government had decided on one which "would embody the fact of national leadership as seen in the eyes of the people, the concept of collective ministerial responsibility, and guarantee of the supremacy of Parliament".

The Prime Minister claimed that the last election had shown that most voters agreed with K.A.N.U. that the Constitution was too rigid, expensive, and unworkable. The amended Constitution would be laid before Parliament in the third week of October. If it then failed to secure the necessary majorities in both Houses it would be submitted to a referendum of all registered voters a month later.

K.A.N.U. holds 104 of the 129 seats in the Lower House, in which it is therefore confident of the 75% majority necessary for constitutional amendments, but only 25 of the 41 seats in the Senate.

No prior information about the new Constitution had been officially communicated to the United Kingdom Government, which had spent many weeks in working out safeguards against diminution of the powers of the regions. Those safeguards were, however, weakened last October by the acceptance of amendments by H.M. Government.

Directly conflicting opinions about the change are being expressed in Nairobi. That Mzee Kenyatta will become the first President is universally assumed. Whereas one group considers that he will then leave day-to-day administration to others, and that Mr. Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs, will in effect be given a free hand under remote and not rigid control, other people hold precisely the opposite view, namely, that as President the K.A.N.U. leader will be in a better position to check Mr. Odinga, who would be a more serious rival for power if he were a Kikuyu instead of a Luo.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Governor-General, will quit on Republic Day.

Last week Mzee Kenyatta attacked members of the Opposition as "concoited grass-hopper politicians".

One-Party State

He said that Kenya was moving inevitably towards a one-party State. That was the most prudent method of attaining the aims which the people held dear. Colonialism had left mass poverty, illiteracy, disease, and ignorance, and as these were being eradicated neo-colonialism had reared its ugly head. There was a duty to safeguard Kenya from aggression from enemies and from subversion originating from some of their self-appointed friends within and without Kenya.

The Government would borrow what was compatible with Kenya's aspirations from East or West. The Africanization to which the people aspired was that which combined the best from the past, present, and future. This Africanism, as opposed to chauvinistic nationalism advocating political autonomy and political autarchy, was becoming increasingly manifest in most one-party States in Africa.

Kenya rejected the Western two-party model because the people did not subscribe to the notion of Government and governed in opposition to one another. Those who harped on the Westminster model and those who said that Kenya aspired to a one-party State in too much of a hurry were themselves conscience-smitten; they had been poisoned by imperialism and colonialism and made into stool-pigeons.

"Some of us were thrust into detention and imprisonment when some of those literally applying to be detained today were warning their bellies under imperialist wings". Was it necessary to create an Opposition, maintain them from public funds, and tolerate their agitation merely because they wanted to oppose for opposition's sake? If the Democratic Union had believed in majority rule, democracy, and the rule of law, it would not have connived with a Colonial Governor in an unholy alliance to coerce the majority and delay independence.

The Government was pledged to uphold freedom of association, speech and assembly, and to respect the rule of law and human dignity. Should relevant grounds for a multi-party State evolve in future, his Government did not intend to block such a trend through prohibitive legislation.



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Tanzan's Own Honours System

Two Orders and Nine Medals

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has announced the institution of two Orders of the United Republic, two medals for bravery, and seven other medals.

The Order of the Star of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar has three classes: (1) for award to persons who have given long and distinguished service "in offices or positions of the greatest trust and highest responsibility"; (2) persons who have given "outstanding service in any walk of life", the number in this class being limited to 100; and (3) to persons who have served the United Republic "with distinction in any exceptional or arduous undertaking or for a considerable period", the membership of this class being limited to 200.

The Order of the Torch of Kilimanjaro has likewise three classes: (1) for award to persons of "the greatest distinction and eminence and to the Heads of other States"; (2) to persons who have rendered "meritorious service of a high order to the United Republic and to distinguished servants of other States", the number being limited to 150; and (3) to persons who are "distinguished by the extraordinary fidelity or zeal of their performance of their ordinary duties", membership being restricted to 300.

Gallantry Awards

The Medal for Valour is intended for members of the armed forces "for acts of conspicuous valour performed in action against the enemy".

The Medal for Bravery may be awarded either to members of the armed forces or to other persons "for acts of conspicuous heroism or courage performed otherwise than in action against an enemy".

The Gallantry Award is for members of the armed forces, the police or prison services, and the national service of the United Republic for acts of conspicuous gallantry".

The Republic Medal may be awarded to members of the army, police, and prison forces of the former Republic of Tanganyika up to December 9, 1962, and to other persons who rendered outstanding service to Tanganyika before that date, and to members of the Revolutionary Forces of the former People's Republic of Zanzibar "who were instrumental in founding the said People's Republic, and to other persons who rendered outstanding services in founding the said People's Republic".

The Public Service Medal may be awarded to anyone for outstanding service to the United Republic.

The Distinguished Service Medal is for award to members of the armed forces of or above field rank or to members of police or prison service of or above the rank of senior superintendent with not less than 20 years' continued service.

The Long Service Medal is intended to mark 15 years' continuous service.

The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal is for warrant and non-commissioned officers of not less than 15 years' unbroken service (counting prior service in the K.A.R.).

A Civil Service Medal is for "outstanding service" by civil servants".

Mission to Moscow

MR. KAWAWA, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, left Dar es Salaam on Sunday as leader of a good will economic mission to Moscow, Warsaw and Prague. His ministerial colleagues are Mr. Hanga, Mr. Swai, Mr. Kasambala, Mr. Wakil, and Mr. Kundya. There are also 11 officials.

Russians Visiting East Africa

SEVEN RUSSIANS, members of the Soviet Association for Friendship with the People of Africa, have spent a week in Kenya and are now in Uganda. One of them said in Nairobi that Russian tourists might be expected to visit Kenya.

Before East Africa Federates

Fundamental Issues Which Must Be Settled

DR. J. G. KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, said when addressing the German Cultural Centre in Nairobi that back-bench M.P.s. of the Government party, K.A.N.U., who had demanded federation of Kenya with Tanganyika and Uganda by August 15 had done a great disservice to the idea. He added:—

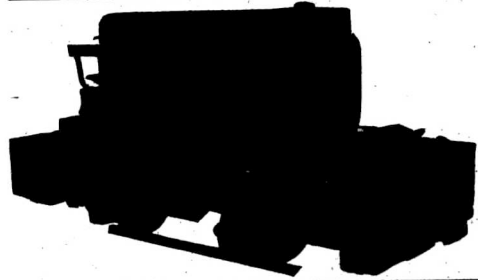
"People will have to agree whether they want one-party democracy or multi-party democracy. People will have to agree on the extent of the independence of the trade unions *vis-à-vis* the economic well-being of the country. Should their right to strike, for example, be restricted or not restricted. People will have to agree on the true meaning of political non-alignment. Is it to be a genuine desire for international co-operation or a mere facade behind which is a defined power bloc, Eastern or Western?"

"These are some of the fundamental issues which must be cleared before a federation can be successful. If we do not clear them we shall have a federal marriage today and divorce tomorrow.

"An imposed Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland collapsed. Another hurried Federation in the West Indies collapsed also, because the people, while desiring unity in general terms, had not agreed upon the principles and ideologies necessary to make that unity lasting".

House Censures M.P.s.

A MOTION deploring the conduct of a group of M.P.s. in Kenya was passed by the House of Representatives the other day. They had smashed portraits in Parliament buildings of former British Speakers and Clerks.



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United States Aid for the Congo

Mr. Tshombe Appeals for African Troops

PRESIDENT TSHOMBE having applied to the United States for aid in putting down rebellions in various areas of the Congo, four large transport aircraft, three helicopters, their crews, and 42 paratroopers were flown last week to Leopoldville.

Mr. Mennen Williams, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, also left to acquaint himself with the present situation and to emphasize that American aid would be limited to providing transport facilities and reconnaissance; it would not include active participation in any form of hostilities.

The decision of the Government came under severe criticism, based on the fact that the Security Council of the United Nations had passed numerous resolutions against foreign military and para-military assistance to the Congo. Official spokesmen replied that those resolutions had become outdated by withdrawal of the United Nations military force from the Congo.

Evidence of Chinese influence among the rebels was considered one reason for action by the United States authorities.

Two Russian aircraft were reported from Stanleyville to have landed there a few days ago.

The town, the third largest in the Congo, is now admitted by the Leopoldville Government to have fallen to the rebels under Soumialot; but it is claimed to be surrounded by Congolese National Army units.

Premier Niamoya of Burundi has denied that any rebel troops have been helped, trained, or seen in Burundi, which at no time allowed the rebels to use its radio transmitters. Burundi had kept strictly neutral, and had made it a condition that refugees from the Congo, a sister country, should not engage in activities to its detriment. It was not true that the Congolese Embassy in Burundi had been attacked.

Because of the military situation, however, no further refugees of American or Belgian nationality could be received from the Congo or Rwanda. Any seeking asylum would be sent back.

Baudouinville Destroyed

An East Katanga spokesman has said that all buildings in Baudouinville were razed to the ground by the rebels under Soumialot; they destroyed all official dossiers, looted all shops, wrecked machinery, and burned down some 800 houses.

The Soumialot forces are said to be preparing to flee from Albertville and to have withdrawn from Kabela.

Olenga, commanding the People's Liberation Army, said in a broadcast from Stanleyville: "American imperialists and their lackeys are openly interfering in our internal affairs. Since mine is an army exclusively of Congolese tired of neo-colonialist rule, I appeal to all countries in Africa, Asia and Europe, and to the Socialist bloc, to give it moral and material support in order to liberate our country from the imperialist yoke."

A "provincial Minister" ordered those who had held portfolios in the previous Government to move out of their houses within two days.

A "Revolutionary Government of the Province Orientale"

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is stated to have been formed, composed of Alphonse Lema, Premier, in charge of Internal Affairs, Public Health, Justice and Information; Francois Kadutu, Minister of Finance, Mines, Power, Telecommunications and Transport; Izar Paludia, Economic Affairs, Customs, Taxes and Middle Classes; Victor Benanga, Planning and Co-ordination, Community Development, Youth and Sports; Francois Emery Olega, National Education and Social Affairs; Francois Bazoko, Agriculture, Water, Forests, and Land Titles; and Rigobert Maliani, Labour and Public Administration.

Mr. Tshombe announced on Monday that he had asked Ethiopia, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal and Malagasy to supply troops to help the National Army in its campaigns against rebels. The President of Malagasy had said a few days earlier that he would send troops if requested.

The U.S. Government stated that three two-engined aircraft were being sent to the Congo "to help assure internal security", the Congolese Government having undertaken to provide maintenance personnel and "contract pilots".

Harvard aircraft, carrying machine-guns and rockets, were flown to Leopoldville from South Africa.

Attacks on Bukavu, capital of Kivu, have been repulsed, and in mopping-up operations in the surrounding hills about 300 rebels have been killed. Serving with them were some Tanganyikans.

Radio reports from Albertville said that Roman Catholic priests had been roughly treated by the rebels. One missionary is missing, eight are in jail, and others are in hospital for treatment.

Story of Pirate Radio

Broadcasts last week from Radio Bukavu repeatedly suggested that statements allegedly made from the Stanleyville broadcasting station by Mr. Soumialot and other leaders of the National Liberation Committee (C.N.L.) had in fact been made from a pirate radio plant. A programme in French from Bukavu said:—

"Stanleyville is not in rebel hands. It is in the hands of our brave soldiers. Colonel Mulamba, commander of 3rd Army Group, has been in radio contact with his H.Q. in Stanleyville, which has confirmed that the town is controlled by elements of the National Army. What is true is that the rebels tried to capture Stanleyville but were repulsed several times.

"Communist China gave a transmitter to the so-called Liberation Committee of Brazzaville. It was supposed to be set up there, but was later moved to Kindu, where it was installed aboard a steamer of the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer au Grands Lacs. This transmitter is operating on the same wave-length as Stanleyville radio, which is unable to broadcast because it has no electricity.

"It is not Radio Stanleyville that is travelling up and down the River Congo, but a kind of Radio Uhuru, a pirate radio. By means of this pirate radio Soumialot's rebels, following the example of their Chinese masters, have launched a campaign of lies to sap the morale of the population.

"In their broadcasts the rebels pile lie on lie. They claimed to have captured Mwenga, Shabunda, and Walikale. Mwenga was never in rebel hands. As for Shabunda, the A.N.C. now holds that great locality in the Rega country. The Army is also moving towards and preparing to free Kindu, the capital of Manyema."

According to the *Sunday Telegraph*, the arrival of the American aircraft "can be linked with the recent announcement in Washington that Tung Chi-ping, the second Communist Chinese official ever to defect, had been granted political asylum. He has since been telling the Americans what he knows about Peking's African ambitions.

"Mr. Tung is reputed to be a former Chinese intelligence agent sent to Burundi (where he promptly defected) with the express task of fomenting subversion across the Congolese border. His disclosures, as well as the fall of Stanleyville to the left-wing rebels, may have put those American planes in the air. This leaves unanswered the question whether America is any more justified—or well advised—than China in resorting to direct entanglement in the Congo's domestic affairs."

Correcting Mr. Kambona

SHEIKH KARUME, First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has said that the East German Embassy will remain in Zanzibar, East Germany not being affected by the recent statement of Mr. Kambona, Minister for External Affairs, who had meant that when a Government had representation in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar the mission in the island would be reduced to the status of a consulate. Since East Germany had no representation in Dar es Salaam, it was not affected by the ruling.

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Appeal Court Judgment Countered Restriction of Nationalist Leaders Continued

ON A TECHNICALITY about the nature of a "restricted area", the Appellate Division of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia ruled last Thursday that the restriction order against Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the People's Caretaker Council, was illegal. His appeal on behalf of himself and other restricted persons was therefore allowed with costs.

The Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Beadle, said that the *bona fides* of the Minister of Justice had at no time been questioned during the proceedings. "It is clear that the Minister genuinely believed that he had legal power to do what he did; but, as is apparent, the law is complex, and he had misconceived his power under the law."

Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, who recently took over the portfolio of Justice from Mr. Dupont, immediately informed Parliament of the results of the appeal, saying:—

Continued Restriction Necessary

"As the Appellate Division of the High Court has ruled that I may not legally place persons in restriction in an area surrounded by a protected area, the Protected Areas Order referring to the land around the former Gonakudzingwa restriction area has been revoked.

"I have fully considered the matter, and have studied each case, and decided that the movement of certain of these restrictees must be again controlled by placing them in restriction, as this is necessary in order to maintain law and order. All I need say on this aspect at the moment is that seven of the restrictees formerly at Gonakudzingwa and 70 of the restrictees at Wha Wha are affected."

Gonakudzingwa is in a remote area near the border with Mozambique and some 440 miles from Salisbury. Wha Wha is near Gwelo, about 100 miles from Bulawayo.

Before the announcement there were known to be seven Africans, one a woman, in restriction at Gonakudzingwa, and 79 in the Wha Wha restriction camp. Those at Wha Wha are to be moved to Gonakudzingwa.

After the Minister's announcement in Parliament new restriction orders were dropped by parachute from a Royal Rhodesian Air Force plane requiring Mr. Nkomo and 75 others to be restricted for eight months to the new area at Gonakudzingwa, an area now extended to some 400 square miles. They will be free to meet and talk with people from outside.

As the Minister was speaking in the House about 100 motor-cars crammed with African supporters of Mr. Nkomo were on their way to the restriction areas. They left Bulawayo assuming that they would escort back in triumph the man whom they now call "Lion of Zimbabwe".

Violence

When Mr. Dupont issued the restriction orders in April he said that Mr. Nkomo had ignored repeated warnings that his activities were leading to violence. In June the High Court heard an action by Mr. Nkomo and other restrictees who claimed that the order was illegal because they were not able to lead normal lives or support their families. Judge Dendy-Young ruled the orders invalid because the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act specified that a restriction area should be one in which restricted persons "should be able to lead a normal life".

On Monday it became known that Mr. Nkomo and other restrictees would sue the Government for compensation. Mr. Baron, their lawyer, said that the damages might run to six figures.

The acting secretary of the P.C.C., Mr. William Mkarati, and the assistant organizing secretary, Mr. Josiah Matuleke, were arrested and ordered to be restricted at Gonakudzingwa. Eight other party officials were also detained.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, secretary of the opposing Zimbabwe African National Union, said in Lusaka: "Far from living a traditionally hard African life in the Gonakudzingwa camp, Mr. Nkomo is enjoying luxury; he has a refrigerator presented by his Rhodesian Front admirers and all the other comforts he has been used to."

A conference in Lusaka called in the hope of uniting the two Southern Rhodesia parties, led respectively by Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. N. Sithole, ended in failure. Mr. Chiume, of Malawi, and Mr. Kambona, of Tanganyika, had been deputed by O.A.U. to seek "Zimbabwe unification".

Railwaymen Working to Rule Now Trouble in Southern Rhodesia

FROM MIDNIGHT on Saturday members of the Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union were ordered to work to rule. About 5,300 in Southern Rhodesia are affected. If the orders of the union executive were strictly obeyed, the system could quickly be brought to a standstill. One rule, for instance, instructs guards to see that every passenger is seated before a train leaves a station.

The rail strike in Northern Rhodesia had then lasted 15 days. Beginning by wage and overtime demands from a small number of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, it spread ten days later to about 1,200 R.R.W.U. men. The railway had lost an estimated £630,000 by the end of last week and the strike is now costing another £45,000 daily.

Both strikes are described as illegal by the management. Engineering artisans, who draw a basic wage of £91 13s. a month, have been granted an additional £29 14s. 6d. in Northern Rhodesia, and other grades an increase of £12 10s. One complaint had been of excessive overtime owing to shortage of staff. Another had been for a rise to 15s. an hour from 10s. 1½d. for working north of the Zambezi.

Railwaymen south of the river claim that they should be paid not less than those working in Northern Rhodesia, where the advances granted will add about £650,000 to the annual wage bill.

Lumpa Church Movement

(Concluded from page 942)

with a total population of about 5,500 adults. In other districts the figures for Lenshina settlements are: Kasama, six and 1,200 adults; Isoka, three and 450 adults; and Lundazi, six settlements and 1,100 adults.

Although a few of these settlements were reasonably co-operative with the authorities, the majority adopted the truculent and defiant attitude shown by Lenshina in 1959. District messengers and *kapasus* were either assaulted or driven away when they tried to enter the settlements in the course of their normal duties, and at Jombo in Isoka district the D.C. had to withdraw to avoid personal violence. Very few gardens were prepared, schools were non-existent, and the lack of medical facilities constituted a very real threat to public health.

Repeated attempts on the part of Ministers and of local officials to persuade the Lenshinas to rejoin the community met with little response, although there were indications that a number of the rank-and-file followers might have been prepared to do so had they not been intimidated by elders and hard-core elements.

Stockades erected around many of the settlements, the stockpiling and manufacture of a wide variety of offensive weapons, and the defiant attitude of the elders gave a clear indication that the Lenshinas were prepared to resist by force any attempts to dislodge them from their settlements.

This, then, was the position on June 24, 1964, when a comparatively minor incident in the Chinsali district led to an attack on a small police patrol by 150 Lenshina supporters armed with spears and axes. Following this incident Lenshinas began a campaign of ever-increasing violence on a scale which eventually required the dispatch of troops of the Northern Rhodesia Army to assist the civil power in its efforts to restore law and order.

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M GROUP

The forty-first Annual General Meeting of Metal Industries Limited will be held at the Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London S.W.1, at 12 noon on Tuesday 8th September 1964.

Following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Charles Westlake, M.I.E.E., which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts:

In my half-yearly statement last November I made it clear that our earnings in 1963-64 were bound to be lower than in the immediate past. At the same time, I expressed my conviction that the second half of the year would produce substantially better results than the first.

The figures show the extent of this recovery. In the first half of the year our trading profits before tax were down to £504,000 compared with £1,254,000 in the corresponding period of 1962-63. In the second half of the year they climbed back to a more normal £1,102,516 which was only slightly below the £1,195,681 achieved in the corresponding period of 1962-63.

The total profits thus emerge at £1,606,516 compared with £2,449,681 previously. This result clearly leaves much to be desired and we are confident that we shall improve on it in the current year. There are encouraging signs: in the past few months there has been a healthy build-up in our order books; deliveries, too, are running at a more satisfactory rate.

The shortage of orders early in the year intensified competition both for the more complex schemes of re-equipment and for the standard lines. Prices were severely cut; and this at a time when labour costs continued to rise. Profit margins, already slender, were squeezed further.

Industry's cautious resumption of spending on capital equipment, on which our prosperity so largely depends, was slow to work through to us. The reason for this lies in the nature of our business: the major part of our earnings comes from control systems and electrical equipment which are usually required only after basic constructional work on a project is well advanced. We thus feel the benefits of economic expansion only towards the end of the cycle.

THE BOARD

After eight exacting years in day-to-day control of the company, I have decided that the time has come for me to take things a little more easily and, at the same time, to widen my interests. Accordingly I have informed my colleagues that I intend to retire from the Board before the end of the financial year.

I need hardly add that I shall leave Metal Industries with great regret. When I became Chairman in 1956 the company was passing through a difficult period, sustaining heavy losses. All that now happily behind us and we can look forward to an assured and expanding future. I am the more confident of this when I look round and see the lively and vigorous young executives who are now coming along. The managing directors of most of our major subsidiaries are under 45 and there are quite a number still in their thirties.

THE OUTLOOK

The present length of our order books and the level of activity at our factories give us ample ground for expecting that results for the current year will be distinctly better than those for the year just ended.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Turnover	£30,492,060
Consolidated profit before tax	£1,606,516
Taxation	£782,960
Ordinary dividends (15%)	£689,533
Cash flow (retained profits plus depreciation)	£788,910
Earnings per £1 ordinary stock (after tax)	2s. 0d.
Dividends per £1 ordinary stock (after tax)	1s. 10d.
Cash flow per £1 ordinary stock	2s. 1d.

Copies of the Accounts and the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from Metal Industries Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W.1.

THE METAL INDUSTRIES GROUP

News Items in Brief

Russia has promised Kenya 200 scholarships annually, and may raise the total to 300.

National and Grindlays Bank is spending some £250,000 on new premises in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

For the first six months of 1964 Southern Rhodesia's favourable visible trade balance was £8,225,000.

The first number of an English-language daily, the *Zambia Times*, was published in Northern Rhodesia on Monday.

Before the end of this year command of the Kenya Army is to pass from Major-General Ian Freeland to an African.

Scholarships in the medical school of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem are offered by the Israeli Government to Tanganyika Africans.

When a bus collided with a train at a railway crossing near Kisumu four passengers in the road vehicle were killed and 12 others injured.

Air services between Blantyre and Beira are now being operated by the new Malawi National Airline and the Mozambique airline Deta.

Addis Ababa Radio has called for the formation of a United African Military High Command, with the chief duty of liberating Africa's remaining Colonies.

A virus-type pneumonia epidemic has started among some 3,000 Africans rendered homeless by the Lumpa uprising in the Chinsali district of Northern Rhodesia.

British loans to Southern Rhodesia during the next four years may reach £40m., the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Edgar Whitehead, said in Parliament last Friday.

A Somali Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that his Government has made neither official nor unofficial proposals for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain.

A £2.5m. 5% local loan at par, redeemable in three years, will be issued in Lusaka on August 24. It will be the first loan to be handled by the new Bank of Northern Rhodesia.

Premium Development Bonds introduced in Uganda are redeemable five years hence with a bonus of 10%. Those of 20s. denomination carry prizes up to £1,000; and those of 5s. prizes up to £50.

About 140 college students from the U.S.A. are now in East Africa to spend two months working on development projects. Finance is provided by an organization known as "Operation Crossroads Africa".

Friends of Rhodesia

A Friends of Rhodesia society has been formed in London. No chairman has yet been appointed. At the inaugural meeting Lord De La Warr presided in the absence through indisposition of Lord Colyton.

A breakaway organization from the Uganda Trade Union Congress has taken the title of Federation of Uganda Trade Unions. The provisional leader is Mr. Eriabu Kibuka, former vice-president of the T.U.C.

An African police woman from Uganda is the first from that country to be attached for three months to the Metropolitan Police in London. For the next three months she will undertake duties in Hendon.

The African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia has dissolved its main Lusaka branches after accusations had been made of the misappropriation of party funds. Some branch officials have been dismissed.

Next Tuesday the Northern Rhodesian Legislature will hold a secret ballot for the election of the first President of the Republic of Zambia, the name to be taken by the country on independence day, October 24.

The Quorn Hotel, Marlborough, near Salisbury, owned by Mr. H. Reedman, Minister of Roads, Immigration and Tourism in Southern Rhodesia, has been destroyed by fire. Valued at £40,000, it was insured.

The Foreign Ministers of Malawi and of Tanganyika and Zanzibar flew to Northern Rhodesia last week to meet representatives of the rival nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia with the aim of trying to form a united front.

The South African Mutual Insurance group, which has about £60m. invested in the two Rhodesias, has plans to invest £500,000 in sugar, ranching and cotton projects in the lowveld. Brigadier G. C. G. Werdmuller is the chairman.

The Clerk of the House of Commons and Speakers and Clerks of Parliaments from Kenya, Uganda, the East African Central Assembly, Northern Rhodesia, Malawi, and Southern Rhodesia met in conference in Nairobi last week.

Because their schools have been empty for a month 297 primary teachers employed by the Government of Southern Rhodesia have been given provisional notice. It will be withdrawn if parents pay the fees due by mid-September. Non-payment is due to political pressure.

A number of African nationalist movements have opened offices in Lusaka, which is now the headquarters of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, banned in Southern Rhodesia. Z.A.P.U. had operated from Dar es Salaam for many months.

Two Hilton hotels for East Africa are proposed, a Dar es Salaam Hilton of 250 air-conditioned bedrooms, each with a private bathroom, and a Zanzibar Hilton of which details are not yet available. A French consortium is interested in the projects.

£4,000,000 Sugar Enterprise

The official national flag of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is officially described as "having a field of green and blue divided diagonally from left hand chief to the right hand base and on the field, diagonally as aforesaid, a band of black between two contiguous cottises of gold".

Nandi Sugar Estates, Ltd., registered four months ago in Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, with a capital of £2m., expects to invest double that sum in a 15,000-acre holding within the next three years. The proposed sugar crushing plant will cost about £2m. The chairman is Mr. R. Guimbeau, of Mauritius.

The Northern Rhodesian copper companies and the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, following the lead of large American producers, have this week raised their contract price for the metal from £244 to £260 a ton. On the London Metal Exchange the price has fluctuated in the past few days between £340 and £390.

An International Refugee Council created by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to co-ordinate the activities in that country of international bodies concerned with the welfare of refugees has representatives of Amnesty International, Christian Action, and other British, American, and Scandinavian organizations.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports that in the six months to June 30 lead production totalled 6,894 tons and zinc production 21,319 tons. Operating profit, averaging £30.4 per long ton of lead and zinc, amounted to £813,000. For the whole year 1963 the average was £14.3 per ton and the net profit £648,000.

The chairman of the Southern Line, the headquarters of which are in Mombasa, is acting on its behalf and that of the East African Conference Lines in negotiations with the Ministerial Communications Committee of the East African Common Services Organization with regard to the establishment of an East African national shipping line.

Assam and African Investments, Ltd., owners of the Ngambo and Lupembe tea estates in Tanganyika, report a first year's profit after tax of £207,410. Shareholders receive 10%. Lord Inchcape is the chairman, Mr. P. F. Remnant the deputy chairman, Mr. H. C. Bannerman managing director, and Sir Basil Todd-Jones the fourth member of the board.

Grenades from Foreign Powers

For possessing two grenades an African member of the P.C.C. was jailed in Salisbury last week for five years with hard labour. They were described as "standard army equipment of a certain foreign power". The accused told the police that two strange Africans, who spoke no Southern Rhodesian language, had demonstrated how to use the grenades.

A 21-year-old clerk who was found guilty of assaulting Mzee Kenyatta outside his hotel in London has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the political organizer who on the same occasion used "insulting words whereby a breach of the peace may have been occasioned" was fined £25. He had shouted: "This is the man who murdered our white brethren in Africa".

Commercial travellers' licences issued in any territory of the Central African Federation were valid in the other two States. Northern Rhodesia has now rescinded that arrangement, partly for revenue reasons and partly to encourage manufacturers to appoint agents resident in the country instead of leaving Southern Rhodesian businesses to operate on their behalf north of the Zambezi.

John Brown & Co., Ltd., a large international group with which Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., Gwelo, and F. Issels & Sons, Ltd., Bulawayo, are associated, report consolidated profit after tax to March 31 at £1,185,887 (£2,144,213). Stockholders again receive 11%, costing £883,720. Fixed assets total £15.3m., investments £2.7m. and current assets less current liabilities £15.2m. Lord Aberconway is the chairman.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs in Northern Rhodesia said on Sunday, the 13th day of the railway stoppage, that the Government was considering dismissal of the white workers on strike and their replacement by some 300 Czechs. On the same day the United Trades Union Congress of Northern Rhodesia asked the Government to dismiss all European railwaymen of South African birth. The strike has caused a daily loss of about £500,000 in copper exports.

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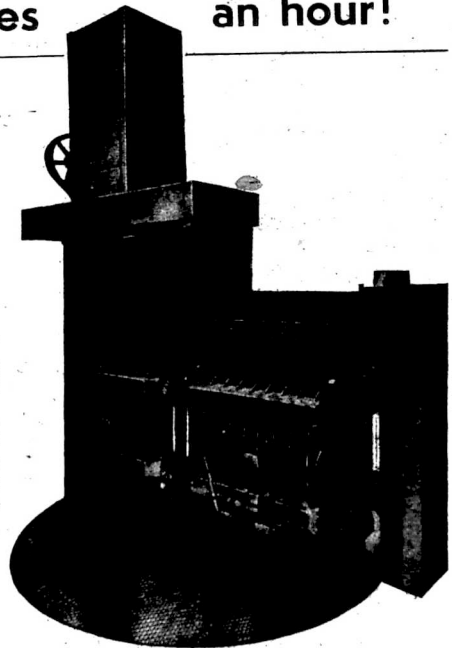
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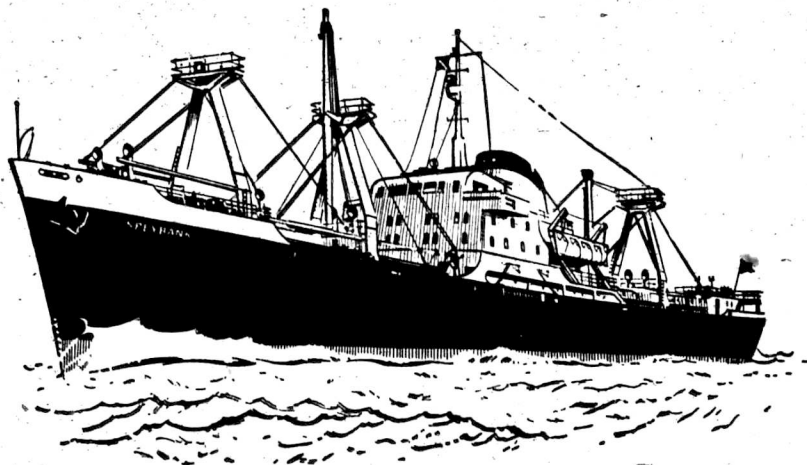


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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 27, 1964

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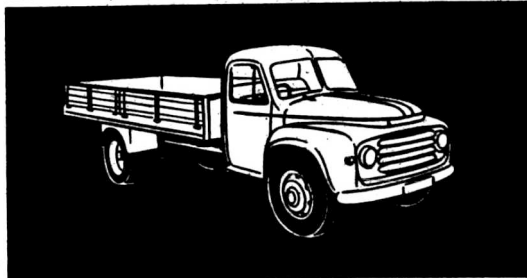
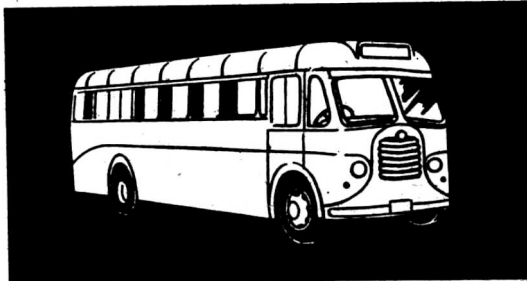
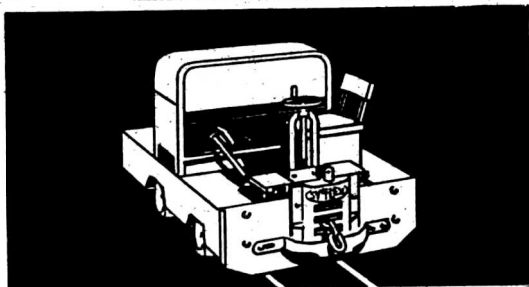
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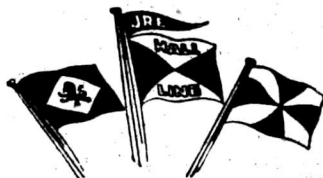
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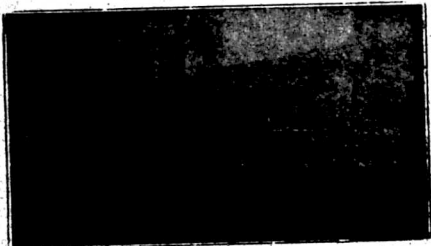
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE FOOLISH POLITICIANS who have disregarded the elementary facts of life in Africa and rashly plunged into premature independence territories which were in the early stages of their emergence are now proved to have been tricked in that regard

The Apotheosis of MacBlundellism.

by the Kenyatta Government in Kenya. The announcement that the Constitution negotiated with the United Kingdom only last year is to be scrapped on the first anniversary of independence does not in the least surprise EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has never reposed faith in the K.A.N.U. leaders and repeatedly emphasized that their aim was Kikuyu domination. That was the conviction and fear of the Opposition party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, which, representing the non-Kikuyu tribes, was prepared to accept independence only on the basis of a regional system of government which contained adequate checks against dictatorship by what was still called the Mau Mau party. Almost two months of negotiations in London were required for the elaboration of very detailed safeguards. As we have ever since expected, those provisions for the protection of the smaller tribes, the tribes which had stood loyal to the British Administration throughout the atavistic paroxysms of the foul Mau Mau rebellion, are now to be destroyed. There is to be a one-party republic, with no more than a pretence of devolution of power to the regions.

This latest act of faithlessness by the Kenyatta Government is the direct derivative of the folly and faithlessness associated with the names of Harold Macmillan, Iain Macleod and Michael Blundell,

Latest Act of Faithlessness.

the main sponsors and perpetrators of the 1960 Constitution, which, it was evident at the time, must wreck Kenya's achievements and prospects. The calamities

then foretold in these columns (and scarcely anywhere else) have been duly inflicted upon a once-prosperous and highly promising country, which has been quickly brought to mendicancy on a scale without parallel among former British Dependencies in Africa. The MacBlundell policy of scuttle, masquerading as "disengagement", was not even competently planned. When the ignoble decision had been made, Group Captain Briggs and Major B. P. Roberts (two of the few settler politicians whose record of resistance was other than vacillating, ineffective, or contemptible) tried hard to persuade Mr. Blundell and his submissive delegation to the London conference to join in a demand that the United Kingdom Government should guarantee some thirty million pounds for the ordered transfer over a period of years of European-owned farms into African hands. The Blundell party dismissed the figure as fantastic. British taxpayers, having been mulcted ever since, will be lucky if in the final reckoning they escape with much under three times the Briggs figure. Mr. (now Sir Michael) Blundell and Mr. Bruce McKenzie insisted that five millions would suffice! Is it surprising that such incompetent European leadership in Kenya, in alliance with the most disastrous Colonial Secretary of modern times, should have played into the hands of men of the Kenyatta stamp? — who, in betraying their agreement with Britain, betray those of their own fellow-countrymen who have the best records of loyalty. Does anyone care? According to Fleet Street journalists who often express the thoughts of the Commonwealth Relations Office, Whitehall regards the change quite favourably!

This issue begins the
41st Annual Volume
of
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Notes By The Way

A Case for Candour

FRIENDSHIP fails if it is not candid and courageous in crisis. Nobody can doubt that this is a time of crisis for Southern Rhodesia, and any organization which professes friendship for that sorely troubled country is under the obvious obligation (a) to have a clear policy on the major issues and (b) to express that policy unambiguously. Nearly five months ago an association was created in London under the name of Friends of Southern Rhodesia. It has, however, still not grappled with matters of policy (or indeed of satisfactory organization), but the names of some of the people associated with it make it almost certain that contact will be made with Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, when he arrives from Salisbury in a few days. As Mr. Hutton-Williams argues in a short letter on another page, it is therefore essential that the Friends should meantime decide on their attitude to a possible unilateral declaration of independence.

Already Belated

THAT DECISION should, of course, have been made and announced at the outset, so that people who were asked to join—and hundreds are now being approached—should know for what their support was invited. On a matter crucial for Southern Rhodesia there is no room for ambiguity or justification for postponement. Very understandably, the failure so far to be definite on the point disappoints, and indeed dismays, real friends of Rhodesia, some of them highly influential, a number of whom have written and telephoned me for information about the policy in this respect. When I said that, so far as I can judge, it has not been decided, each replied that he would not join until the Friends specifically undertook to oppose a unilateral declaration of independence. It is thus evident that the Friends are obstructing their own appeal for membership by their failure to be explicit on the most serious of all present Rhodesian problems.

P.M. Should Be Told

STILL WORSE is the risk that, because the issue has not been faced by the committee (which is far too large for its purpose), the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who has the right to know exactly where the group stands, may receive a woolly reply when there should be no possibility of misunderstanding on the issue. It would be entirely unsatisfactory for him to be told that, owing to the holiday period, he cannot be given any statement in the name of the Friends, but merely an indication of the opinions of some individual members. I entirely share the view of Mr. Hutton-Williams that failure to reach a clear decision before Mr. Smith's arrival would be the reverse of "friendship" for Southern Rhodesia. This is a most urgent matter, avoidance of which would do grave disservice.

Warning to Southern Rhodesia

FOR THE PAST YEAR or more, ever since a Liberation Committee was set up by the Organization of African Unity to train "freedom fighters" for use against Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese Africa, and South Africa, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has expressed the view that the attainment of independence by Northern Rhodesia would be quickly followed by removal of the committee's headquarters from Dar es Salaam to a con-

venient locale not far north of the Zambezi, the frontier between the two Rhodesias. That forecast has now been proved correct by Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, who, when asked by a Cairo newspaper whether his Government would be prepared after independence to accept the responsibility of accommodating the Committee of Nine "nearer to the freedom battle", replied: "It is a responsibility which we should be very happy to have".

Wreckers of the Queen's Peace

THAT MEANS, in plain English, that subversionists, saboteurs, and specialists in other forms of violence, collected from many African countries, will be given facilities for outrages in Southern Rhodesia by an allegedly non-violent African Government in Northern Rhodesia (or Zambia, as the territory will then be called). One Commonwealth State will thus encourage armed attack on the citizens of a neighbouring Commonwealth State. Unhappily, this shocking situation is not novel. Of course, it has not been a subject for frank discussion at and public condemnation by any conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Don't Tell the Press

A FRIEND informs me that Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture in Kenya, recently told a meeting of European farmers in Kitale that it was the policy of the Kenyatta Government to expropriate without compensation the land of all absentee South African landlords owning farms in the Kenya Highlands, including that of men now in South Africa who have appointed managers to carry on the farming. I am also told that the Minister warned his audience that if his statements were communicated to the Press every possible step would be taken to discover the identity of the person responsible, who would be deported. I therefore assure the Minister that my information does not come from Kitale (or indeed from within hundreds of miles of that district). I also assure him that, whatever the nature of his investigations, he will not be able to discover the name of my informant. Will he admit or deny the report? Some of his Cabinet colleagues are bitterly antagonistic to South Africa. Can he, who was born in that country, say that there is in fact no intention to expropriate land in Kenya owned by people who now reside in South Africa?

Partly Unfounded

WHEN RECORDING that the royal salute to the Duke of Edinburgh when he flew to Malawi for its Independence celebrations had been fired by a Southern Rhodesia Amillery detachment, I expressed doubt whether that dependence upon its neighbour had been acknowledged by the Malawi Government in the official programme, in the Press releases from the Information Department, and in the two local newspapers. I added: "If my suspicions should be unjustified, as I hope, I will gladly acknowledge it to have been unfounded". Mr. Donald Trelford, editor of what was for so many years known as the *Nyasaland Times* and has latterly become *The Times*, has sent me a cutting showing that he boxed the story under the heading "S.R. Guns Fired at Independence". Silence from official quarters and from the Malawi Party newspaper would seem to justify a large part of my scepticism, but I make the *amende honorable* to Mr. Trelford.

Yes, Tokyo

IF GIVEN a hundred guesses about a meeting-place for a meeting of African monetary authorities, no reader of these lines would have judged aright—not even if warned that it was to be held under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and reminded that African Ministers demonstrate an almost uncontrollable impulse to fly about the world on almost any pretext. Allowing for the extravagance of international organisations, it is still surprising to read the official announcement that Tokyo has been selected for this gathering. I wonder why. Is it for no better reason than that Japan pressed a claim for some kind of African convention? Whatever the origin of this strange choice, five days are to be spent in Tokyo in mid-September by Africans concerned with monetary matters. For another U.N. fixture, a U.N.E.S.C.O. discussion of the development of television in Africa, eight days in one place is considered inadequate; that time is to be spent in Ibadan, and then, after an interval of a fortnight, there are to be another eight days of discussion in Lagos. No business organization which has to think of its costs would make such arrangements.

Forty Years

THE TIMES said last Thursday under the heading "Editor's 40 Years of Service": "Mr. F. S. Joelson today completes 40 years as editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, a weekly paper which he founded. In his paper he has always been ready to take an uncompromising stand, however unpopular or unfashionable. In recent years, for example, he has been consistently and strongly opposed to what may be termed 'Macleod policies' in Colonial affairs and to the British Government's behaviour towards the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. Joelson went to East Africa in 1914 as a planter. During the First World War he was a prisoner in what is now Tanganyika. It was during that period that he determined to found a paper which would endeavour to end the isolationism that then marked relations between the East African countries and which would warn people of the threat of a second German war. From the beginning he advocated federation in East and Central Africa as a means of increasing cohesion and co-operation."

If A Unilateral Declaration of Independence Were Made

Senior Ministers Talk of "Doing the Job Well and Leaving No Smell"

SIR ROY WELENSKY is stated by the *Sunday Times* to expect a unilateral declaration of independence to be made by MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on Friday, October 16.

That interpretation of Sir Roy's decision to return to political life rather earlier than had been expected is given by Mr. Humphry Berkeley, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, who returned only a few days ago from another visit to Rhodesia. According to Mr. Berkeley:—

"Sir Roy takes the view that independence could come about only in the form of a *coup* involving his own arrest and that of his deputy, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and the prominent supporters of the new Rhodesia Party in Parliament and the country. It would also involve the arrest of the judges and the expulsion of the Governor and his replacement by a President. Sir Roy believes that the Government is planning this *coup*, which would include seizure of all broadcasting media."

Interview Garbled

Next day Sir Roy said in Salisbury that he had expressed no view as to the date of a unilateral declaration of independence. Mr. Berkeley had mixed up the facts and drawn concrete conclusions from a series of possibilities.

Mr. C. W. Dupont, Deputy Prime Minister, also regarded the interview as garbled and as continuing "the terror tactics of the Opposition, which has been forecasting the dire results of a unilateral declaration". He suggested that Sir Roy had been "gullible" to give an interview to Mr. Humphry Berkeley.

On Sunday the *Observer* gave great prominence to a dispatch from Salisbury by Mr. Colin Legum, who reported that few people in Southern Rhodesia now doubt that a unilateral declaration of independence will be tried between late October (by which date a new Government will have been elected in the United Kingdom) and the end of the year. He telegraphed *inter alia*:—

"Friends, families and neighbours are lining up

against one another on whether they will support or oppose a *coup*.

"White Rhodesians argue that, if they are to preserve their way of life, they must cut themselves adrift from Britain and form a close alliance with Dr. Verwoerd to the south and with Dr. Salazar's Portuguese Colonies to the east and west.

Attitude of Ministers

"These views are held not just by the man in the street. These are the views of the earnest and honestly forthright 45-year-old Prime Minister and all his closest advisers. They cannot see a future for the white community in Rhodesia if power passes in the near future into the hands of Africans. Their choice is a simple one—either get out now or make a last stand with what they believe to be some hope of success.

"I can tell you precisely what the attitude of most Rhodesians is," a senior Minister told me. "They want us 'to do the job as well and leave no smell'. That's precisely what we will do when we act. There will be a lot of wild talk for a time at the United Nations and elsewhere, but nobody can touch us, and in time the world will get used to the idea of living with an independent Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. Legum continued: "There is no doubt that at this moment a majority of the white electorate does support the Smith Government. The bulk of this support comes from the white artisans—former supporters of Sir Roy Welensky, who feel that an African majority Government would threaten their privileged position—and the tobacco farmers, who fear that their seigniorial way of life would be threatened.

"Ranged against them are what might be described as the local Establishment—the small but influential business community, many with ties overseas, the Church hierarchy, the judiciary and professional classes, and the Press."

"Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Governor, would strongly uphold the Queen's authority. Major-General John Anderson, Chief of the General Staff, would certainly stand with him against any unconstitutional act.

"Few question the loyalty of the Rhodesian top Army and Air Force commanders; but would their orders be obeyed by the rank and file in a conflict with the Prime Minister?"

"The other day in the mess of the Rhodesian Light Infantry the Prime Minister was cheered and slapped on the back by the few hundred white Rhodesians who comprise this one-third-strength battalion with encouraging cries of 'We are with you, Smithy'."

"The police, headed by Commissioner F. Barfoot, would probably support a break-away Government—especially the white policemen, who are underfunded and desperately over-worked, and embittered by the frustrating task of coping with the terrible internecine struggle between the two African political movements."

"If the senior Army officers attempted to act against the Government they would be relieved of their command and replaced by hand-picked supporters. This could be done quite easily if the Government could really rely on the rank and file, which it counts on being able to do."

"If there were any sign of local resistance its leaders would be arrested. Half a dozen detention camps for Africans and Europeans are in readiness in different parts of the country."

The heading given to the article was "The Men Who Are Plotting Rebellion".

Alleged "Secret Pact" Denied

On Tuesday the *Daily Mail* gave front-page prominence to an alleged "Rhodesia Plot" under negotiation between Southern Rhodesia and Portugal. A "secret pact" was said to provide for immediate recognition of Southern Rhodesia's independence by Portugal and her African Colonies if a unilateral declaration was made by Mr. Smith's Government; military aid from Portugal if required; emergency financial and economic help if needed; and closure of the Benguela Railway for imports to and exports from Northern Rhodesia.

Details of these and other proposals of the Southern-Rhodesian Government were stated to have been smuggled into Northern Rhodesia and given to the Kaunda Government. The scheme allegedly envisages the cessation of power supplies from Kariba and coal traffic from Wankie to Northern Rhodesia and the interruption of copper exports if that country acts against Southern Rhodesia.

Emergency orders already prepared were said to include an enabling ordinance for vital changes in the Constitution, including replacement of the Governor by a President, who would become commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Press censorship and Government control of broadcasting and television would, according to the story, rest with Mr. John Gaunt as Minister of Information.

As soon as news of the story reached Salisbury it was denied by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Ewan Campbell, the High Commissioner in London, also said in a television interview that there was no plan for a secret treaty with Portugal, that it was natural for his Prime Minister, who had not yet met Dr. Salazar, to visit Lisbon on his way to London.

Threat of Black Domination

Rhodesias Have Been Warned

DR. L. H. GANN, now at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace of Stanford University, California, has written in a letter to *The Times*:

"White Rhodesians can hardly be blamed if they do not regard the prospects of black domination with the degree of optimism displayed by Mr. John Hatch."

"Whereas the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service admits non-Europeans on a basis of merit, the newly independent African States Africanize their administrations on a basis of race."

"Mr. Hatch believes that such anti-white racialism as can be found in the newly independent black States is caused by the aristocratic attitudes held by the erstwhile rulers. This seems a somewhat unrealistic conclusion. Discrimination against wealthy or reputedly wealthy minorities has been a common failing of 'successor' States throughout the world. Burma discriminates against Indians; Indonesia discriminates against Chinese; West African States discriminate against Lebanese—and so it goes on. In none of these instances are European racial attitudes involved."

"There is little in the Southern Rhodesian African leaders' domestic propaganda (as opposed to statements made to liberal well-wishers overseas) which would reassure a politically powerless European minority concerning their property or employment rights. Events further off, in the former Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, or Zanzibar have done nothing to give further comfort to white or brown men throughout the continent."

Mr. Dupont Will Oppose Sir Roy Deputy Prime Minister to Fight By-Election

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, M.P. for Charter, has decided to resign that seat in order to oppose Sir Roy Welensky in the by-election in the Arundel constituency of Salisbury. Nomination day has been fixed for September 9 and polling day for October 1.

So anxious is the Rhodesian Front Government to prevent Sir Roy's election that it was made known a few days ago that Mr. Smith, the Prime Minister, had wanted to be the Government candidate, that all should see that the contest was on the straight issue of independence. It was held in the highest party circles, however, that the Prime Minister should not become a candidate just prior to discussions in London on the independence issue with H.M. Government.

Mr. Dupont was then approached, and asked for time for consideration. He has been seriously ill, and was confined to bed for some time after his recent visit to Britain. If he stood and were defeated he would probably be re-elected in the Charter by-election.

Rhodesian Front Argument

The argument of the Rhodesian Front is that if Sir Roy can be defeated in what has been generally regarded as a comparatively safe seat for the Whitehead party, which quite recently merged with Sir Roy's new Rhodesia Party, it would end the career of the former Federal Prime Minister, lead to the collapse of the new party, and defections, especially of African M.P.s. from the Whitehead group.

That interpretation ignores Sir Roy Welensky's toughness and the likelihood that an M.P. with a safe seat would retire in order to give him another opportunity of entering Parliament.

In the neighbouring Avondale constituency the candidates are to be Mr. Sydney Sawyer, a popular advocate and former Parliamentary Secretary for Defence in the Federal Government, who will stand for the Rhodesia Party, and Mr. J. W. Pithey, a former Secretary for Justice in Southern Rhodesia as representative of the Rhodesian Front. Two of his sons have played Test cricket for South Africa.

A Rhodesian Front Party statement issued on Monday said: "The issues at stake were of such vital importance that a candidate of no less than Ministerial status should be chosen to oppose this new attempt to split the Rhodesian people and divert them once more to the vacillating policies which have had such a disastrous effect upon our country."

Mr. Dupont, telling journalists that Sir Roy Welensky and his new party would fight the by-elections on the issue of whether the Government should seize independence, added: "I am in favour of a unilateral declaration of independence only in certain circumstances."

Agents for Espionage

UHURU, the official organ of the Tanganyika African National Union, the Government party, has described the Afro-American Institute, which selects Africans for study in the United States, as engaged in "recruiting agents for espionage". It is alleged to "devote its efforts to undermining the weakest elements in the national liberation movements in the Portuguese and British Colonies and in South Africa... Once embarked on the road of betraying the interests of their countries, these agents sell out to the Americans the plans of the national liberation movements".

Tshombe Seeks Non-African Aid To Quell Congo Rebellions

Reports of White "Shock Brigade" on Lines of Foreign Legion

ALARMED BY THE FAILURE of the Congolese National Army to stop rebel advances, especially in the eastern Congo, Mr. Tshombe, the Prime Minister, who had previously declared that the country's own troops could put down all rebellions, has since the beginning of this month turned for help to both African and non-African States.

The U.S.A. promptly sent transport and reconnaissance aircraft, on condition that they would not be used in actual hostilities; the Republic of South Africa last week sent an aircraft loaded with "certain supplies, for example medical supplies", but allegedly no arms; and in the last few days there have been reports of recruiting offices in Johannesburg and other South African towns, and in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia.

Advertisements in Southern African newspapers have offered upwards of £100 monthly to "young men seeking something different in the way of employment".

Recruitment of Mercenaries

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, would-be mercenaries, most of them unemployed, are interviewed in Salisbury by a Mr. Alastair Weekes, who has an authorization to recruit signed by Mr. Tshombe, whom he served as a mercenary when he was President of Katanga.

One who called on him—in a dentist's surgery in the suburb of Hatfield—informing the Salisbury correspondent of *The Times* that he had been told that Congo Army morale was nil, that European officers and N.C.O.'s had been deserted in battle by Africans, and that it was therefore intended to use white troops as complete units after three weeks' basic training at Kamina, Katanga. They would be armed with the latest automatic weapons.

Other reports suggest that among those who have enlisted have been Rhodesians, South Africans, Belgians, Italians and Germans. Privates are apparently to receive a minimum of £4 a day, with £3 a day danger money while at the front.

At least 100 men are understood to have flown in the last three weeks from Johannesburg to Leopoldville, travelling by the Angola route in order to avoid overflying Northern Rhodesia.

A South African Air Force transport plane, with a crew in S.A.A.F. uniforms, carried 10 people to Leopoldville at the beginning of the week. They were met by Major J. C. Puren, a South African, who commanded Mr. Tshombe's former air force in Katanga.

General Olenga broadcast from Stanleyville an order to arrest all Americans, who were to be tried by military court "without pity and without distinction of religion". Because of their country's stupid meddling, open war must now be waged against them.

Bukavu Retaken

Bukavu, capital of Kivu, and the Congo's fifth largest town, was almost completely in the possession of rebel forces early last week, but reinforcements and supplies were flown in by an American transport aircraft, Congolese Army troops south of the town were brought up, and in counter-attacks the rebels were driven out, leaving some 300 dead in the streets.

The spearhead of the attack was a force of former Katangese gendarmes, brought in by two U.S. Air Force aircraft.

The Congolese, under Colonel Mulamba fought well, after months of retreat and many desertions. This was their first successful action for months.

The rebels, who had attacked for three days, were described as "drugged to the eyeballs" when they entered the city. They gave no quarter, and received none as they were driven out.

Seven Europeans are reported to have been killed, among them a Belgian television cameraman.

Three Americans, Colonel W. A. Dodds and Lieut.-Colonel V. Ratten, "counter-insurgency experts" in the U.S. Army, and Mr. L. R. McFarlane, a vice-consul, were reported missing, but they reappeared three days later, having managed to get away from the rebels and hide in the bush.

Tutsi refugees were stated to have given much help to the rebels in seizing the town, from which most Europeans had been evacuated.

At the time of the attack there were about 800 Congolese in Bukavu. They were driven into the European quarter on two areas of land jutting into Lake Kivu.

Reply to Chinese Intervention

Mr. Tshombe told journalists in Leopoldville that he would of course be reproached for accepting external aid for a struggle which concerned only the Congolese, but in fact the Chinese had been the first to internationalize the Congo struggle. He had therefore appealed to Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal and Liberia before calling for the aid to which the Congo was entitled under bi-lateral agreements made with the U.S.A. and Belgium by Mr. Adoula's Government.

His legitimate call for that help would, he knew, be condemned by those who wanted to create in the heart of black Africa centres of gangrene and subversive activity.

In the interests of State security the Government had reluctantly decided to expel all nationals of Brazzaville-Congo and of Burundi numbering some 25,000; their property, valued at more than 15m. Belgian francs, would be sequestered until the Brazzaville authorities delivered the goods which they had confiscated. He denounced rebel training camps near Brazzaville, from which persons aiding the rebels had been responsible for massacres and destruction estimated at 28,000m. Congolese francs.

"It is proposed to me that I should lead the National Liberation Committee (CNL) on Soumailot's side", Mr. Tshombe told journalists. "Had I accepted I should today be described as a great revolutionary and a great patriot—by the very people who now accuse me of being the puppet of the Imperialists".

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been asked for help in checking the infiltration of Communist agents and rebels from Burundi and Brazzaville.

Frenchmen Killed in Kivu

Two Frenchmen serving as United Nations officials were killed last week when visiting a refugee camp in the Kivu Province. Their wives had been evacuated to Bujumbura in Burundi.

Mr. P. W. Ashton, Acting High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Uganda, has broadcast from Kampala an appeal to British missionaries in the northern Congo, numbering about 50, to "move out of the danger areas while there is still time".

Leopoldville Radio has announced that "General" Nicholas Olenga, who led the rebel forces in the capture of Stanleyville, was killed in Bukavu. A few days earlier it announced that Pierre Mulele, leader of the rebel forces in Kivu, had been killed, but it seems that he was alive in Brazzaville at the time, and that the passport in his name found on a dead rebel had mistakenly caused his death to be announced.

Brazzaville Radio now calls Mr. Tshombe "the African Hitler".

At a conference in Washington to discuss the problems of French-speaking Africa, Mr. Harriman, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, emphasized that Communist China was actively aiding the rebels, and had established in Brazzaville and Usumbura embassies with large staffs, some of whom had had military and guerrilla experience. America hoped that the African nations would help the Congo Government to restore order and unity.

A leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* on Monday said (in part):—

"The sudden arrival of a South African military aircraft at Leopoldville with medical supplies requested by the Congo Government is in striking contrast to the ostracism of South Africa preached by black Africa. To many, including those who sympathize with President Tshombe in his efforts to haul the Congo back from the brink of chaos, it may look ill-

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Commonwealth Relations, Colonial and Foreign Offices

Commons Discuss Proposed Merger of Departments

SHARP CRITICISM of the Commonwealth Relations Office was made by MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, when the House of Commons discussed the Plowden Committee's Report on Representational Services Overseas.

Though he had discussed with Ministers in 13 Commonwealth countries the idea of merging the C.R.O. with the Foreign Office, he had not met one objection to that course.

Other speakers suggested caution in that connexion.

MR. BERKELEY said, *inter alia*:—

"During a period of very rapid decolonization we ought not to lose for the service of the country the immense reservoir of experience and talent existing in the Colonial Service. We have missed a wonderful opportunity of recruiting into the C.R.O. people who have served in administrative posts in Africa, many with a lifetime's experience of working in that continent, who could have brought to bear experience which would have been invaluable in a diplomatic rôle.

Irrational Prejudice

"The Commonwealth Relations Office has had a wholly irrational prejudice against these people for many years. The Civil Service Commissioners have not made life any easier by insisting that Colonial Service officers should sit for the Home Civil Service examination before they can be accepted on transfer to other Departments. It is quite absurd to submit distinguished men, perhaps in their middle 40s, to the humiliation of sitting for an examination whose whole purpose is to ascertain qualities about them which are already known in many reports from governors, chief secretaries, and so on.

"Largely due to the wholly irrational prejudice of the C.R.O. and the inflexibility of mind of the Civil Service Commissioners, we have unfortunately lost for ourselves a treasure of knowledge of Africa which any other country would have given the earth to possess.

"It is nonsensical for external affairs policy to be divided between two separate Departments, one responsible for diplomatic relations with the 17 other members of the Commonwealth and the other for the 80-odd countries outside the Commonwealth. I do not believe that the C.R.O. has the capacity to act with the same knowledge of world events as the Foreign Office.

Calamitous Mishandling

"Our handling of the Zanzibar question was calamitous. Ludicrous delay of five weeks took place between the revolution and recognition being granted to the Zanzibar Government. There was the humiliating position of our High Commissioner being expelled from Zanzibar and the even more Gilbertian situation of our granting recognition within 48 hours of his expulsion. No problem could have been more maladroitly handled.

"I discussed this with officials in the C.R.O. and was given the wholly unbelievable answer: 'Of course, the Secretary of State likes to deal with one problem at a time, and he was very busy over Cyprus'. That illustrates the amateurism within the C.R.O.

"What would the world have said if a Foreign Office official said: 'We have lost West Berlin, but the Foreign Secretary likes to deal with one problem at a time and he was frightfully busy over South Vietnam'.

"Owing to the fumbblings of our policy in East Africa, we have seen in Zanzibar the first Communist foothold in Africa. For this immensely serious development the C.R.O. must bear some responsibility because of its dilatoriness during this critical period, when much could have been done to avoid the situation which arose had diplomacy been conducted more expertly.

"The C.R.O. in its conduct of relations between this country and the Commonwealth is so frightened of giving offence that at times it is almost paralysed into inaction.

"When a British lecturer in the University of Ghana was

placed under preventive detention our High Commissioner asked the Ghana Government for permission to visit this British subject, but he was refused permission. The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations confirmed that the High Commissioner had not been given access, and went on to say: 'the less said about it the better'.

"I thought that a deplorable answer. In a case like this the more one says the better. We should say that this is not the way to behave towards each other's subjects.

"I have doubts about the wisdom with which the High Commission in Uganda handled the episode of the rather ridiculous party there a year ago. From letters from some who were involved in that party it was made quite clear to me that the High Commission had been of very much less use to the British subjects involved than any embassy would have been in a foreign country. If the C.R.O. view of how to conduct its relationship with our Commonwealth countries is to shut up and do nothing to cause offence, the sooner the more traditional arts of diplomacy as practised by the Foreign Office are brought to bear the better for everyone concerned."

MR. A. WOODBURN: "I have just come back from Uganda. British people there thought that, in view of the unfortunate nature of that party, on the whole it was dealt with in perhaps the wisest way. The unwisdom started with the party, not with the handling of it."

MR. BERKELEY: "The party was very foolish, but the point is not what the people think there but what assistance was given to the people involved by the British High Commission. I am satisfied, no matter what other British residents who were not involved in the party may say, that the people who were involved—who were very foolish, but were British subjects—would have got more co-operation from any British embassy than they received from the High Commission.

"The real question—because this is the basic objection which the Plowden Committee had to the amalgamation of the Foreign Office and the C.R.O. is: Would the Commonwealth mind if they were merged?"

No Commonwealth Objection

"We are often told that this would be a great blow to the interests of the Commonwealth, and that other Commonwealth countries would feel that we no longer took the Commonwealth seriously. I have visited 13 of the 18 member countries of the Commonwealth, most of them several times. I have frequently put this question, in some cases to Prime Ministers and in some to other Ministers. I have never encountered any objection from anyone to the idea of merging the C.R.O. with the Foreign Office.

"I should like to see a Department of External Affairs covering both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries with a ministerial structure based upon geographical areas. How much more effective we could be if, instead of having two Ministers of State and Under-Secretaries for the Foreign Office and the same for the Commonwealth Relations Office, we had a Minister of State for African Affairs with the same detailed knowledge of African politics as Governor Mennen Williams has in the United States Administration.

"Would it not be a good idea to have a Minister of State for Far Eastern Affairs, a Minister of State for the Middle East, a Minister of State for Europe, a Minister of State perhaps for disarmament, and a Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations who would be primarily responsible for personal contact and protocol rather than for policy?"

Scandalous Fraud

"It is time that we stopped the scandalous fraud of making developing countries pay for the cost of the pensions of their expatriate civil servants, frequently lending them money with which to do so and then calling that money aid. In 1963-64 £12½m. was loaned to the under-developed countries to pay expatriate civil servants who had all retired to this country; and that £12½m. was included in the figure of overseas aid.

"Of course they should be compensated—and generously—but it is humiliating for a country with a national income per head of the population as high as ours to expect Malawi to borrow money from us, with an income per head of population of only £18 a year, in order to pay their expatriate civil servants. It is a final insult to call loans made for this purpose development aid. We should end this fraud and hypocrisy."

MR. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW (Socialist), said that bungling by the Secretary of State and inefficiency of some of his staff were not necessarily a reason for

amalgamating the two Ministries, but a reason for getting a new Secretary of State and a new lot of officials.

"Administrative logic seems to point to merging the C.R.O. and Foreign Office, but this kind of logic has not always been successfully applied to Commonwealth relations. I am not sure where the Commonwealth would go if we all applied too rigid standards of logic to it.

"There is a strong need for maintaining a group of powerful and influential people in London who have a vested interest in the success of the Commonwealth. One of the first principles of successful administration is to gather together a group of influential people with a vested interest in success. Thus the existence of the C.R.O. could have a constructive effect in the long term on our Commonwealth relations.

"Whatever faults we find with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, none of us complains that he does not work hard. Some of his decisions may have suffered as a result of the work burden. It is a very questionable proposition that all the high-level decisions should go on the Foreign Secretary who, Heaven knows, is already heavily loaded with decisions.

Wrong Perspective

"I cannot believe that it takes the right perspective of Commonwealth relations to suggest that they should be in the hands of a Minister of State. To institute a Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations who — I quote the hon. gentleman — would deal mainly with protocol and personal contacts would depreciate the whole conception of the Commonwealth in a most dangerous fashion. I doubt whether Commonwealth Foreign Secretaries and Prime Ministers will be content to make their contacts in London with anyone except someone at the top Cabinet level.

"To abolish the C.R.O. now, after a successful Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, would seem most unwise. It seems that the case of the Plowden Committee is made out for retaining the two Ministries at present."

SIR CHARLES MOTT-RADCLYFFE, who was a member of the Plowden Committee, agreed that better use might have been made of Colonial Service officers who found themselves unemployed when territories which they were serving became independent. There had been undue sensitiveness about their employment.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, replied that a single, unified Diplomatic Service would be established on January 1 next, and the Colonial Office would be merged with the Commonwealth Relations Office on July 1 if possible.

Differences Admitted

"My hon. friend asks for the immediate merger of the Foreign Office and the C.R.O. as a Ministry of External Affairs. It is argued that two Cabinet Ministers with different Departments engaged on external affairs are likely to have conflicting external policies. In any Government there is sometimes a different angle or emphasis between one Department or Minister and another on the same subject or the same part of the world; the argument involves a misunderstanding of our system of government.

"There are not just two Departments and two Ministers involved. The Ministry of Defence, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade, have a very important say in our external policies. Secondly, it is the function and purpose of the Cabinet system of government to take account of all departmental interests in formulating a single line of external policy. That is what Cabinet committees are for.

"Nor is it only a matter of Cabinet structure and Cabinet Ministers. Officials of all Departments in Whitehall are in constant touch with each other, explaining, arguing, discussing all issues at all levels; and I think these contacts are closest between the Foreign Office and the C.R.O. — which are housed in the same building.

"There are disadvantages in having two Departments. We are trying to minimize them all the time. But they are usually exaggerated, and I am sure that they would be outweighed by the other disadvantages of trying to merge the two Departments at present. I do not rule out the idea for all time, but our Commonwealth relationships today are rather different from our relationships with foreign countries — and different in ways that call for special attention in London, where Commonwealth links in practice converge.

"Whatever criticism one may make of the Secretary of State, nobody would say that he was not one of the most hard-working men one had ever come across. His and the

Foreign Secretary's commitments are often dictated by Commonwealth and international crises, and by combining the two offices we should run a grave risk of losing, by sheer pressure of events, the constant informal personal contacts at the highest levels which are the essence of modern Commonwealth relations, and, I believe, one of the most helpful influences in the world today . . .

We welcome recruitment to the Commonwealth Service from the Colonial Service, though doubts have been expressed about employing former Colonial officers in new Commonwealth countries where people may be suspicious of neo-colonialism. That factor could be exaggerated, but it is an aspect which we should take into account.

Recruitment from Colonial Service

"Most of the extra recruitment to the Commonwealth Service since 1957 has come from the Colonial Service. Including officers employed on temporary service, rather more than a quarter of the administrative staff in the Commonwealth Service is drawn from the Colonial Service, and their numbers will be increased shortly. This is much the largest single source of recruitment to the Commonwealth Service.

"It is true that hitherto candidates for the Civil Service have normally had to take a written examination, but, in the new Diplomatic Service, Commonwealth candidates have no longer to take a written examination. The examinations now consist of 24-day tests of initiative, intelligence, administrative capacity, judgment, and character. Of course, they include personal interviews. They are also influenced by the confidential reports on candidates arising from their earlier Commonwealth or Colonial careers . . .

"The young and growing Commonwealth Service has taken in former members of non-diplomatic services like the Overseas Civil Service, the Indian Civil Service, the Colonial Office, and other Departments of the Home Civil Service. They are all knit together into one service; and it seems to me to be quite a healthy line of development.

"As for my hon. friend's outburst about Zanzibar and his quotation of an apparently jocular remark by a C.R.O. official in a private conversation to the effect that the Secretary of State liked to deal with only one problem at a time and that he already had Cyprus, I do not think he should quote publicly a private conversation of this kind. He must know that it is totally untrue. I know that it is untrue.

Too Many Conferences

"In the last couple of months the Secretary of State has had on his plate at one and the same time the Aden and South Arabian Conference, the Malta Conference, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference — all very difficult and time-taking indeed, quite apart from British Guiana, Southern Rhodesia, Cyprus, and all the other problems. [An hon. Member: 'Far too many'.] I agree that there is much more in the argument that there is too much for the Secretary of State to deal with — which supports my argument that he should not also be Foreign Secretary at one and the same time . . .

"Foreign countries may be friends and allies, but they are not members of the family. There is a special relationship within the Commonwealth, and it is this relationship, difficult though it may be to define, which holds the Commonwealth together. If we treat Commonwealth countries as foreign countries, we shall go far towards making them into foreign countries, which would be the very last thing I should want to see happen.

"In this House and in politics generally the Commonwealth has always been my main interest, and I have always wanted, in a small way, to try to do what I could for the Commonwealth idea in theory and in practice. This is why I was overjoyed when the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference came out so well. I know that hon. Members opposite were just as pleased. It was a risk to have held it at all, but it was more than justified in the result.

Spirit of the Commonwealth

"Just as the Empire had a great past, the Commonwealth has a great future. It is a really remarkable thing, this multi-racial association of independent English-speaking States, often critical of each other and of us, yet held together by a common heritage and institution, by mutual self-interest, but also by their own pride in and affection for the association.

"Like many hon. Members quite simply in the brotherhood of 'colour-blind'. I believe quite simply in the brotherhood of man. The Commonwealth is a reflection of that belief and an example of what it can mean in the world. We should be thankful that it exists, and we should be determined to preserve it."

PERSONALIA

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Finance Minister of Kenya, is visiting Japan.

COLONEL and MRS. S. G. GHERSIE are on their way back to Nairobi in the S.S. KENYA.

CAPTAIN PABLO RIVALTA PEREZ has arrived in Dar es Salaam as Ambassador for Cuba.

MR. MSANIFU KOMBO, Mayor of Mombasa, is visiting the U.S.A. under A.I.D. sponsorship.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE will represent the United Nations at Zambia's independence celebrations.

MR. T. J. MBOYA has arrived in Australia; he is due back in Nairobi on September 5.

BISHOP HUDDLESTON of MASASI has led a mission to Makerere University College, Uganda.

MR. V. KASHIROV has arrived in Kampala as resident correspondent of Tass, the Soviet news agency.

MR. EDWIN MTEI has been appointed Acting Permanent Secretary to the Treasury of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

MR. GEORGE HOSKINS left London at the week-end to spend six months in Uganda as financial adviser to the PRIME MINISTER.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY will next month make a television appeal on behalf of the British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association.

MR. JOVAN MANDARIC, a Yugoslav Government hydrologist, is advising on irrigation schemes in the Rift Valley in Kenya.

DR. R. B. ASEN, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will shortly pay a brief visit to East Africa.

MR. MACOUN, former Inspector-General of Police in Uganda, and latterly Police Adviser, and MRS. MACOUN are about to leave Uganda on retirement.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. C. THOMPSON, managing director of Uplands Bacon Factory, and MRS. THOMPSON are on their way back to Kenya from the United Kingdom.

MR. J. MAGOWAN, general manager of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Development Corporation.

MR. SAVA OBRADOVIC, Ambassador for Yugoslavia, has presented to the Tanganyikan Government a cheque of £25,000 from his Government for buildings and installations.

MR. A. R. COLLIER, port manager of Mombasa, and MRS. COLLIER, and MR. A. J. OLDFIELD, manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O. in that city, and MRS. OLDFIELD are returning by sea.

MR. KAWAWA, Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, who recently led an official good-will mission to China, now leads a similar mission to Soviet Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE, who became chairman of Metal Industries, Ltd., when he returned to this country from Uganda eight years ago, intends to retire in order to take things a little more easily and also widen his interests.

While MR. H. ODUOR, general secretary of the Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union of Kenya, was visiting Moscow, union members entered the Nakuru office, declared him dismissed, and appointed a successor.

MR. J. L. JACKSON, who was born in Bukoba and is a B.A. (Economics) of Trinity College, Dublin, and MR. T. S. KARUMUNA, a B.Sc. of Makerere, have been appointed assistant registrars of University College, Dar es Salaam.

MR. JOSEPH K. NYERERE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Tourism, is leading a Tanganyika-Zanzibar broadcasting delegation to Communist China, from which a trade union delegation arrived in Zanzibar a few days ago.

THE REV. CLAUDE COTTING, a Roman Catholic parish priest in Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, has received a special award for the "photographic excellence" of his submissions for a photographic exhibition for the New York World's Fair.

MR. LEONARD NGUGI has been appointed acting administrative secretary to the Kenya National Assembly and acting Clerk to the Senate, replacing MR. J. R. NIMMO, who is on leave pending retirement. Mr. Ngugi was attached to the House of Commons for three months this year.

MR. JAMES OLAJIDE KASSIM, who has been appointed a judge of the High Court of Malawi, is a Nigerian, holds the LL.B. of Londoff University. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1947, and three years ago became an acting judge in Eastern Nigeria.

MR. MARTIN SHIKUKU, general secretary of K.A.D.U., said in Nairobi on Monday that he would organize a country-wide campaign against the Kenyatta plan to turn Kenya into a one-party State, with the sole aim of giving Ministers more power. What the people wanted was something to eat.

MRS. JERYL MARCIA SARAH SMYTH-RYLAND, wife of MR. CHARLES TOLLEMACHE SMYTH-RYLAND, has been granted the title, rank and precedence of the daughter of a baron which would have been due to her had her father, MR. ROBERT BRAMPTON GURDON, survived his father, LORD CRANWORTH, and succeeded to the title.

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SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya, is the nominee of Kettering Borough Labour Party as Socialist candidate for the general election. The constituency selection committee will meet on September 5 to decide on the candidate. SIR GEOFFREY is to resign his office in Kenya on September 1.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, lately Minister without Portfolio in Southern Rhodesia—who was recently described by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as “virtually Deputy Prime Minister”—has now been appointed Deputy Prime Minister. He has taken over the portfolio of External Affairs from MR. IAN SMITH, the Prime Minister.

MR. ERIC BAILY, First Secretary in the Malawi Embassy in Addis Ababa, was re-called to Zomba last week for re-assignment to a non-diplomatic post. At the recent O.A.U. Conference in Cairo there is known to have been strong support in private session for the principle of representation of African nations in African capitals only by Africans.

When the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly met in Dar es Salaam last week two Ministers of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar took their seats for the first time, namely Messrs. D. M. N. BRYCESON and J. S. KASAMBALA. Another newcomer was MR. RAPHAEL KIWANUKA, who has succeeded MR. ALAN MWANGI as Clerk of the Assembly.

MR. LIONEL BERNSTEIN, a Johannesburg architect who was acquitted in the Rivonia sabotage trial in South Africa, re-arrested on another charge, and released on £1,000 bail, arrived in Northern Rhodesia a few days ago. He had escaped to Bechuanaland with his wife and flown to Lusaka in a chartered plane. They had to leave their two children in Johannesburg.

MR. MARTIN KAUNDA, now studying international diplomacy at the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation in Addis Ababa, is about to be attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand for training before entering the Northern Rhodesian Foreign Service. MR. PAUL FIRMINO LUSAKA has been similarly attached for some weeks to the Canadian Mission to the United Nations.

At the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Southampton from August 26 to September 2, MR. W. H. WILCOCKSON, president of the geology section, will speak on “Aspects of East African Vulcanology”, and DR. LUCY MAIR will take for her presidential address to the sociology section the title “How Do Small-Scale Societies Change?”

MR. E. M. CHIPIMO, who has arrived in The Hague on attachment to the Australian Embassy in Holland preparatory to entering the Foreign Service of Northern Rhodesia, spent more than two years in training for the priesthood but then attended Lusaka Medical School. Winning a Beit scholarship to Fort Hare, South Africa, he graduated B.A. Until recently he taught at a secondary school in Fort Jameson.

Visitors to London from the Rhodesias include MR. D. Q. ARCHARD, MR. & MRS. C. M. AUSTIN, MR. N. AYRTON-WHITE, MR. D. C. BAILEY, MR. R. J. BENATAR, MR. G. R. BOYD-CARPENTER, MR. R. CAREY, MR. A. CHEETHAM, MR. G. W. A. CHUBB, MR. & MRS. W. C. CROWTHER, MR. & MRS. D. S. C. FENWICK, MR. J. C. FERGUSON, MR. C. A. GIBBS, MR. P. G. GILMOUR, MR. & MRS. B. P. KILEFF, MR. C. L. G. MORRIS-EYTON, MR. S. M. SHER, MR. I. W. SINCLAIR, MR. D. A. SPARROW, DR. & MRS. R. M. STROVER, MR. T. W. SWANSON, MR. & MRS. C. H. TARGETT, MR. J. C. WALLACE, DR. J. WAKEFORD, MR. C. A. E. WILSON, MR. J. W. C. WILSON, MR. W. J. WILSON, and MR. & MRS. C. W. D. WOOD.

Obituary

Mr. Will Evans

MR. WILL EVANS, C.M.G. — whom nobody called William — has died at the age of 83 on his farm near Rongai. He had played a great part in the development of Kenya's maize and pig industries, and was the first president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, serving in that office from 1947 to 1954, when he became patron. To the great pleasure of the settler community, he had been made C.M.G. in 1951.

Few farmers in East Africa have been so universally trusted and admired. He was a big man in every way, straight in everything, warm-hearted, determined, thoughtful, and generous.

The son of a Shropshire farmer, he enlisted in the county Yeomanry at the age of 19 to serve in the South African War, where his squadron captain was J. K. Hill, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. After the war, when Hill was managing the large Gilgil estate of the East Africa Syndicate, Ltd., Evans took out for the company from England a consignment of cattle. He remained to work under Hill.

On leave in England when war broke out in 1914, Evans promptly enlisted — and was commissioned in the R.A.S.C. The war over, he returned to Kenya and with his brothers began farming on a large scale at Rongai. At one time they were the largest maize growers in the country. When some of their property was bought by East African Estates, Ltd., Will Evans joined the board.

In 1924 he was elected a director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, the largest co-operative enterprise in East Africa. During the depression of the thirties J. K. Hill and he worked for the creation of a National Farmers' Union, but they had to persevere for many years before the K.N.F.U. came into being. Evans had also been largely responsible for the establishment of Uplands Bacon Factory. He followed Lord Francis Scott as president of Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, on the committee of which he had served for years.

Too honest to dissimulate, he spoke his mind, but he was quick to help anyone in difficulty, especially anyone starting a new enterprise who might, he felt, be helped by his own extensive experience. Many farmers owed much to him for his guidance.

He is survived by Mrs. Evans.

MR. ANOYO ZULU, M.P. for Petauke, has died in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. VIC OLIVER, the entertainer, who died in a Johannesburg theatre recently, had on several occasions given night club and other shows in East Africa and Rhodesia.

LADY HAMILTON, widow of SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, a former Chief Justice of British East Africa, has died in Edinburgh. They were married in 1925. SIR ROBERT died in 1944.

MR. C. K. G. RICKFORD, who has died in England, aged 47, was deputy director-general of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation until the dissolution of the Federation last December.

THE REV. E. T. P. LUXFORD, at one time a missionary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has died suddenly in Somerset. He was Vicar of Moorlyncum-Stawell at Sutton Mallett.

MR. BENJAMIN WILSON, who has died in Bulawayo, aged 82, was a Pioneer who arrived in Rhodesia in 1894 and served in the Matabele Rebellion of 1896. At one time he managed the Shabani store of Meikles. Mr. Wilson was a cousin of Sir Roy Welensky.

Letter to the Editor**Friends of Southern Rhodesia****Unequivocal Statement Urgently Needed**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—There are true friends of Southern Rhodesia in Britain who consider that there is such a wide divergence of views on the independence issue that for the present any hope of a negotiated settlement is remote.

Some of these friends fear that, in the event of independence not proving to be negotiable in September, the threat of a "unilateral declaration" by The Rhodesian Front Government might be turned into an accomplished fact this year.

A showdown in Southern Rhodesia may well have disastrous consequences in Central Africa and set in motion events which could have grave repercussions in Africa and possibly elsewhere.

It seems therefore that there is an immediate and crucial test before the new Anglo-Rhodesian society recently formed in London—one that cannot be dodged if the "Friends of Southern Rhodesia" really are friends of the country.

Assuming that H.M. Government respects the convention of non-interference, upholds the 1962 Constitution, and honours its external obligations to Southern Rhodesia, is the new society for or against a unilateral declaration of independence?

I venture to suggest that failure to make an unequivocal statement on this point before Mr. Ian Smith arrives on September 6 could be the reverse of "friendship" for Southern Rhodesia.

Melton,
Suffolk.

Yours faithfully
B. HUTTON-WILLIAMS

[Comment is made on this letter in Notes By The Way]

News Items in Brief

The Ethiopian Orthodox Church has forbidden the continuation of breast-beating and face-scratching by mourners at funerals.

The British Leprosy Relief Association is to conduct in Malawi a large-scale tests of new drugs and techniques against leprosy.

A police witness said in a Salisbury court last week that 15 Russian grenades had recently been exploded in Bulawayo, one killing a man.

According to the West German News Agency, Africans employed on a housing project in Zanzibar, sponsored by Soviet Russia struck work in protest against the low wages offered.

The United States will contribute \$1m. for a development plan for Burundi and the Kivu Province of the Congo, primarily to provide long-term stability in areas now occupied by some 84,000 refugees from Rwanda.

Five weekly programmes on "Remaking Africa" have been prepared for B.B.C.-2 by Mr. Keith Kyle. In the Home Service there are to be four programmes on the problems facing the newly-independent East African countries.

Fact-finding and liaison missions representing the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa are to visit all the territories of East and Central Africa, from Somalia to Southern Rhodesia inclusive. All are due back in Ethiopia in 24 days.

A sentence of 20 years' hard labour has been passed in Southern Rhodesia on Oliver Bwana, an official of the People's Caretaker Council, for possessing grenades of Russian manufacture and bows and steel-tipped arrows, and for attending an illegal grenade training school.

The Secretary for Health in Southern Rhodesia, Dr. M. Webster, said a few days ago that no African who could not afford to pay for treatment would be turned away from a hospital either as an in-patient or out-patient. Where they could pay, however, it was reasonable that Africans should make some contribution to the ever-increasing health bill.

In order to cause confusion, P.C.C. gangs have removed house numbers from the African townships near Salisbury, thus making it impossible for mail to be delivered. P.C.C. and Z.A.N.U. gangs have constantly attacked one another. Now a new group, called "The People's Voice", is reported to denounce both Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole.

Rhodesian Railway Strike Ended Collapse Under Threat of Government Action

THE RHODESIAN RAIL STRIKE, which ended at midnight on Tuesday of last week after talks in Lusaka between Mr. P. Lennon, president of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union (which has some 1,200 white members in Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. Reuben Kamanga, Minister of Transport, is reckoned by the railway management to have caused a loss of about £675,000. Increased payments to railwaymen will cost about £65,000 a year.

The strike began on August 3 in Northern Rhodesia, members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union having claimed a higher wages because of higher pressure on account of a shortage of artisans and payment of a special allowance for living in Northern Rhodesia. The railways offered £12 10s. monthly as a territorial allowance to all non-indigenous employees and 1s. 10½d. an hour to artisans, equivalent to an extra £29 16s. monthly, irrespective of whether they were members of the A.E.U. or of the R.R.W.U.

The offers were accepted on August 14 by the A.E.U., but the other union wanted both payments to be made to all railway staff in Northern Rhodesia. The railways countered with an offer to discuss a possible increase in the £12 10s. territorial allowance and to extend the hourly increase to some non-artisan jobs. Instead of discussing the offer R.R.W.U. called upon its members in Northern Rhodesia to strike.

The management thereupon made known that the original offer would have cost £450,000 a year and that extension of the hourly allowance would add another £200,000. Revenue already lost was computed at £630,000, with a further daily loss of £45,000. To recover that loss would need an additional shilling on each ton of goods carried during a whole year. Both strikes, it was emphasized, were illegal.

Whereas R.R.W.U. had instructed its members in Northern Rhodesia to strike, those in Southern Rhodesia were ordered merely to work to rule.

The strike collapsed suddenly after Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, had described it as "industrial anarchy" and a "national disaster" in a broadcast which threatened Government action if the men did not return to work within 48 hours, for the Government could not allow the economy to be reduced to "a shambles". He emphasized that "the sick cannot travel to hospital; fuel cannot reach our mines; and the export of our greatest commodity, copper, is hindered".

When ordering his men to resume work Mr. Leonard said: "I think the Government intended to invoke emergency powers".

After the Lumpa Rising

MINISTERIAL TEAMS have been sent from Lusaka to the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Northern Rhodesia to give active help in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the Lumpa rising. The Government team in the Northern Province includes Mr. S. Kapwepwe, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. A. Zulu, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. V. G. Mwila, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Mr. S. Sikombe, M.P., Mr. M. J. Chipoloko, M.P., and Mr. A. S. Kaunda, M.P. The Eastern Province team includes Mr. H. D. Banda, Minister of Housing and Social Development, Mr. A. J. Soko, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. J. K. Chivunga, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Mr. C. H. Thornicroft, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, and Mr. F. Chitambala, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The co-ordination of plans is in the hands of Mr. H. H. Thomson as Rehabilitation Commissioner.

Zambian Guns

WHEN MALAWI became independent it had to borrow guns and crews from Southern Rhodesia in order that the traditional salutes might be fired. When Northern Rhodesia becomes the Republic of Zambia on October 24 salutes will be fired by guns of Italian manufacture. When revealing that an order had been placed in Italy Dr. Kaunda added: "So we shall fire from our own Zambian guns".

Kenya to Buy European Farms

Purchase for Eight Times Annual Profit

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT is to buy with British money about 1.2m. acres of farming land in the Highlands owned by Europeans, paying eight times the annual profit for well-managed farms in normal production.

That statement was made on Monday to Nairobi Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture, who said that the United Kingdom Government would provide the money and had accepted the principle of valuation but had not yet agreed the profit percentage figure.

Run-down farms would get less than the maximum price, and abandoned farms would be taken over virtually without payment.

After acquisition of the land the Agricultural Development Corporation would operate the farms on behalf of the nation pending disposal to individuals, partnerships, companies, groups, or co-operatives.

About one-third of the European farmers and managers would be asked to remain on short contract terms in order to help in the operation. The aim was to maintain the farming economy and build up farms which had been allowed to run down.

A fortnight earlier the Prime Minister of Kenya had said that 2m. acres now under European ownership would be taken over with money provided by Britain, and that more than a million Africans would be settled on the land.

Mr. McKenzie also said that negotiations with a foreign Government visualized the provision of £2.5m. for sugar developments.

All Zanzibar Schools Nationalized

SHEIKH ABEID A. KARUME—still signing himself as "President of the Revolutionary People's Government of Zanzibar and Pemba"—has proclaimed the nationalization of all schools in those islands which have received Government grants. The schools nationalized are St. Joseph's Convent School (secondary and primary sections); the Roman Catholic Mission School, Wete, Pemba; H. H. the Aga Khan Boys' School (secondary and primary sections); H. H. the Aga Khan Girls' School; Hindoo Free Kanyavidyalaya Girls' School; Madressa el Muhammadieh (primary section only); Datu Hemani Ithnashery Girls' School; Hindi Sunni Madressa; Jamhuri School, Wete, Pemba; St. Monica's School, Mkunazini; and St. Paul's School, Kiungani.

"Yankie, Go Home"

IN PROTEST against United States military help to the Tshombe Government, more than 1,000 Africans paraded through Dar es Salaam last Thursday. Starting from the T.A.N.U. headquarters, they marched to the American Embassy shouting and carrying banners with such inscriptions as, "Down with Tshombe", "Up with Lumumba", and "Yankie, Go Home". So large a demonstration had not previously occurred in the Tanganyika capital. A similar but smaller demonstration had taken place in Nairobi two days earlier by members of the youth wing of K.A.N.U., whose president (the Prime Minister) disowned his followers, saying that the Congo must be allowed to manage its own affairs.

"Eight of Kenya's present Cabinet Ministers were educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu".—Sir Kenneth Grubb.

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Mau Mau Affront to Kenyatta

"Freedom Fighters Helping Somali Raiders"

MZEE KENYATTA, Prime Minister of Kenya, admitted in a speech at Meru on Sunday that Mau Mau continue active in the forests of Mount Kenya.

He referred to rumours that "forest fighters" had joined raiders from Somalia in a campaign of violence in the northern frontier area, and appealed to the crowd not to supply food to the men in the forests, who had been offered an amnesty at the time of independence, when some had laid down their arms.

Others, notably men under "generals" Achoi and Baimungi, had gone back to the forests. Their aim was to live on other people through robbery and intimidation.

Three sheep, which were to have been offered to the Prime Minister as a gift from the tribal elders, had been stolen during the previous night, perhaps by "freedom fighters". When the theft was discovered one elder threw himself into a river from which he was rescued by K.A.N.U. youth-wingers.

It is believed in the district that there are at least 200 Mau Mau "freedom fighters" in the neighbouring forests.

A warning against strikes had been given a few days earlier by Mzee Kenyatta, who said: "Strikes and threats of strike, as well as lock-outs, should be avoided completely. We should not allow ourselves to be carried away by emotions and agitation to the extent that those already in employment will go on strike while their brothers are standing outside offices waiting to be placed in employment. This creates very poor impressions in and outside Kenya. Anyone who is making it difficult for the country to advance can justifiably be regarded as an enemy of the people".

Coalition Split in Uganda

DR. OBOTE'S Coalition Government in Uganda, an alliance between his Uganda People's Congress and the Kabaka Yekka ("King only") party, ended on Monday, when most of the K.Y. members of the Assembly including the Finance Minister, Mr. Sempa, crossed to the Opposition benches.

Another Kenya Threat to Aliens

Government Retort to U.K. Newspapers

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT issued an official statement a few days ago in connexion with reports in United Kingdom newspapers "which seem calculated to create disagreement between the Prime Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. Odinga). The *communiqué* continued:

"We are not going to be deterred by those who would try to divide us by calling some 'extremists' and others 'moderates'. The nationalist leadership in the Government remains firmly and solidly united in its determination to uphold law and order and to remove from Kenya all alien persons who threaten its security.

"The imperialist Press should realize that political independence for Kenya has come as a result of a bitter struggle by the nationalist leaders of this country and that the Government is determined to safeguard this hard-won freedom. Newspapers have nothing to gain by setting themselves against the African Government, and should reflect on whether their tactics are, in fact helping those whose cause they think they champion by trying to instigate divisions.

"Kenya leaders will never countenance any plan that is designed to retard the development of the African personality. By making an effort to understand the problems facing the Government, these newspapers can bring greater harmony between the British people and the people of Kenya and can help racial understanding, which is the Government's declared aim".

Licensing Witch-Doctors

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT has been asked by Wilson Wabango, leader of the Luo Anti-Magics and Witch-Doctors' Association, to register and license witch-doctors, fix their fees, and make them pay income-tax. "We are not against those witch-doctors who only cure people, but against those whose duty it is to kill people deliberately", he said.

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More Mercenaries for Congo

(Continued from page 5)

considered indifference to the feelings of his fellow Africans, or even a slapping of some of their faces. Reports of the recruiting of white mercenaries are another instance of the same thing. The recent arrival of American aircraft and military supplies has of course been violently attacked by Mr. Tshombe's enemies and deplored by 'neutrals'.

He cannot afford to sit idly by while rebels with outside support from Burundi, Brazzaville, and Communist China rampage over half the Congo.

The U.N. forces left at the end of June after keeping clear of the various established rebellions. When Tshombe took over it was obvious that with the demoralized rabble of an army he inherited, he could not even contain the rebellions, far less subdue them. His brother African Heads of State anathematized him and asked him to keep away from their Cairo summit. His appeal to Nigeria and some others for troops has so far brought no results. America, concerned at the spread of Communism, has agreed to help, but is keeping American personnel clear of military activities.

The sooner order is restored in the Congo the better it will be for the other African States. If they cannot or will not help, President Tshombe is entitled to turn elsewhere.

Shock Brigade

An official of the Ministry of Information said in Leopoldville on Monday: "We know nothing about the special force. There is no truth in this story. We do not need foreign mercenaries. Our own army can do the job. We have enough soldiers, but we could use some military advisers and are negotiating with Belgium about this".

In unofficial quarters it was maintained that a force on Foreign Legion lines was being formed as a "shock brigade" under the command of a former major in the British army, Mr. Michael Hoare. According to one report the brigade might have a strength of between 500 and 1,000 men, who might operate outside the framework of the Congolese National Army, and be supported by a small air unit, mainly of transport aircraft able to operate from short airstrips.

In Salisbury that day Mr. Weeks said that he had already enrolled 55 recruits and that many more had asked for interviews.

About 30 Belgian, French, and other Europeans, who arrived by air in Leopoldville on Monday night from Brussels, said that he had signed on to fight the rebels.

In London the Foreign Office agreed that Mr. Tshombe having become the head of the Congo Government, there could no longer be an embargo on British ex-Servicemen selling their services to him. While Mr. Tshombe was the secessionist leader of Katanga, H.M. Government, at the request of the United Nations, threatened to withdraw the passports of British mercenaries.

Admitting that Mr. Tshombe's legal position in recruiting mercenaries was unassailable and his exasperation understandable, *The Times* wrote on Tuesday that he was providing the rebels and their backers in Brazzaville and Burundi with a new pretext for calling themselves "the army of liberation". The leaderette continued:—

"It may be that Mr. Tshombe as a precaution kept the Katanga machine for recruiting mercenaries in working order and it started itself. Hence the disclaimers from Leopoldville. On the other hand, expelling the Brazzaville nationals and bringing in a South African aircraft (in breach of the anti-South African blockade) suggests that he means to shock African States into changing their ways. He may think things so bad that a company of mercenaries cannot make them worse. But these, while too few to suppress the rebels unaided, will surely embarrass the Americans, who supply the transport. Their presence challenges the other side to bring in volunteers. Mr. Tshombe is taking big risks".

Trans Zambesia Railway Company

TRANS ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD., reports net receipts for 1963 of £152,205 (£297,059). While working expenses were almost stable, there was a drop in gross receipts of about £142,000, the total traffic carried being down from 873,483 to 734,562 tons. Fixed assets stand in the books at just over £5m. and current assets less current liabilities at £259,454. Outstanding loan capital is just above £2.8m., and issued share capital £600,000. Mr. Vivian L. Oury is the chairman and managing director. Tribute is paid in the report to Mr. E. A. Short, who recently retired after 12 years as secretary. His successor is Mr. C. O. Offord, joint accountant since 1952.

Commercial Brevities

A three-member trade delegation from Malagasy has been visiting East Africa.

Five prominent Natal industrialists have visited Southern Rhodesia as guests of the Rhodesian Promotion Council.

The German air line Lufthansa is to begin an air service between West Germany and East Africa early next year.

Sisal Outputs for July.—Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,712 tons; Dwa Plantations, 172 tons, making 1,129 for seven months (870).

Minerals mined in Uganda last year retained third place in the export tables at £4,539,240, compared with £4,661,870 in 1962.

A sisal factory in the West Nile area is to be built by the Uganda Government in order to encourage growth of the fibre by African smallholders.

A 250-acre coffee estate in the Umtali district of Southern Rhodesia is expected to be in full production by 1971. The cost is estimated at £120,000.

Beef producers in Rhodesia will from January receive 10s. per 100lb. more than the present price for cattle delivered to the Cold Storage Commission.

Buildings in Zanzibar belonging to Gohan Karsan and Balulal Karsandas are officially stated to have been confiscated by decree of "His Excellency the President".

Contracts to buy 50,000 tons of blister copper annually for the next three years have been placed by a Japanese company with the Anglo American Corporation. Deliveries will start next year.

The three services a week of Air France through East Africa will operate respectively via Entebbe, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam. In return, East African Airways will operate two services weekly through Paris.

Malawi and Portugal are negotiating a commercial treaty. It will be the first formal agreement between an independent African country and Portugal, which the Organization for African Unity wants African States to boycott.

Sisal Growing in Uganda

The Government of Uganda intends to encourage planting by Africans of some 10,000 acres of sisal and another 10,000 of castor seed. The plan has been revealed by Mr. Nekyon, Minister of Planning and Community Development.

Communist China having purchased fewer bales than expected, Uganda has sold £1m. worth of reserved stocks of cotton to India after successful representations that sales had been severely reduced by India's imports of American varieties.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments, Ltd., report net profit for the year to June 30 at £33,392 (£32,176), subject to tax of £17,283 (£16,799). Final dividends of 22½% on the preferred and 12½% on the deferred stock (the same), less tax, take £16,756.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., is offering zinc to its contractual customers at £125 per long ton, instead of at London Metal Exchange quotations. Major producers in other countries recently decided on a £125 per long ton selling basis.

G. North & Sons, Ltd., one of the oldest agricultural machinery and engineering businesses in Kenya, has been acquired by Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., which also owns British East Africa Trading Corporation, Ltd., Simpson & Whitelaw, Ltd., and D. Epstein & Co., Ltd.

A favourable trade balance of almost £50m. in the first half of this year is reported from Northern Rhodesia, exports having been worth £83.6m. and imports only £34.9m. Sales of stock-piled copper improved the figures, and comparable results cannot be expected for the second half of the year.

Roberts Construction Co. (Central Africa), Ltd., has received a contract worth nearly £1m. to build a 23-mile canal from the Manjrenji Dam to serve the new Nandi sugar estate and the farms en route. The work is due to be completed by November of next year. The dam will also cost about £1m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., Britain's largest overseas bank, is showing throughout East Africa from mobile cinemas a documentary in colour called "A Service, to East Africa", which illustrates the advantage to Africans of using banking facilities. The film has been shown in London to businessmen and journalists.

The Kenya Tea Development Authority is to spend about £2m. on 14 additional tea factories. The Commonwealth Development Corporation will lend £1.1m., having already lent £900,000 for tea development and £160,000 for two factories, and the International Development Association, a World Bank affiliate, has promised £1m. The aim is to raise the area under African-grown tea in Kenya to 25,000 acres by 1970.

Chartered Company's Royalty Rights Minister's "Grave Doubt About Legality"

GRAVE DOUBT about the legality of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company's original claim to mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia was expressed in the Legislature last Thursday by Mr. Arthur Wina, the Finance Minister, who said that he wanted urgent discussions in London with the United Kingdom Government.

For some weeks the whole question of the mineral rights has been under study by London economic consultants, Maxwell Stamp Associates, Ltd., and Mr. Wina said that enough data had been accumulated to enable him to say that "all our advice so far indicates that, to the extent the claim is valid at all, it derives its validity solely from the legislative and administrative acts of H.M. Government, and not from any treaty or concession which would ever have stood up to examination in a court of law".

He hoped for early discussions with British Ministers "if this would assist in taking the matter forward to a satisfactory conclusion before independence, which is our main hope".

The statement presumably means that the Kaunda Government intends to claim that any compensation for cancellation of the royalty rights should not be paid by Northern Rhodesia, but should be recognized to be the responsibility of 1950 H.M. Government which under a tripartite agreement in 1950 between itself, the company, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia undertook "to secure so far as possible" that any successor Government assuming the sovereignty of Northern Rhodesia should accept the obligations to continue the royalty rights until 1986, at which date the company agreed to surrender them without payment.

In recent years the royalties received by the company on copper produced by the great mining groups has run to about £6m. annually after payment of a 20% levy to Northern Rhodesia. Rights to the royalties depend upon treaties made with African chiefs almost three-quarters of a century ago.

The company had offered to negotiate privately in regard to compensation.

The survey by the London consultants is expected to be ready within about a week.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 208,856 long tons of blister and electrolytic copper during the year to March 31, compared with 175,969 tons in the previous year, this record output resulting in sales of 199,882 tons for £46.2m., compared with 171,879 tons and just over £40m. in the previous 12 months. For most of the years sales were restricted to 85% of the planned output, but at the end of December there was an increase to 90%, and in mid-January restrictions ceased.

Profit before tax totalled £20.3m. (£17.5m.), but a change in policy by the Northern Rhodesian Government has raised the tax liability to £9.1m. from £6.6m., leaving net profit at £11.8m. (nearly £11.6m.). The appropriation for capital expenditure is raised from £14m. to £24m. Dividends totalled 6s. 9d. per £1 unit take £9,450,000, leaving a carry-forward of £2,365,000.

The issued capital is £28m. Fixed assets stand in the books at £42.4m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £276,000.

In May a share exchange offer was made for the entire issued ordinary capital of Bancroft Mines, Ltd.

In his annual statement — which appears in full on other pages — Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer expresses confidence in a new process for the treatment of refractory copper ores; if successful it will be possible to treat many million tons of oxide ores which have hitherto been uneconomic to mine.

The chairman says that the group will continue to invest in expansion of its interests in Northern Rhodesia "so long as the fiscal policies of the country give encouragement to major enterprises, as I believe they will".

In the three months to June 30, the first quarter of the current year, there was an output of 60,791 tons of finished copper. Sales of 76,868 tons at an average of £231.7 per ton gave an operating profit of £88.7. Net profit after providing for tax at the higher rate now ruling is calculated at £3,379,000 — as against £9.9m. for the 12 months to March 31.

The board consists of Mr. Oppenheimer (chairman), Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. P. H. A. Brownrigg (deputy chairman), and Messrs. C. P. S. Allen, D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clark, K. Richardson, H. Rissik, H. H. Taylor, and Brigadier M. A. W. Rowlandson.

Mr. R. A. Mudd, previously general manager at Bancroft, became general manager at Nchanga in February when Mr. M. W. Rushton was transferred to Kitwe as director in charge of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd.

Company Report

The Globe Telegraph and Trust Company Limited

(Investment Trust Company)

Chairman: Rt. Hon. Lord Pender, C.B.E.

CAPITAL:	
Authorized	£12,500,000
Issued	£10,920,000
4% Debenture Stock 1975/80	£3,542,704



At the annual general meeting of stockowners held at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, on Friday, the 21st August, 1964, LORD PENDER, in his first speech as Chairman, reported on:

YET ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

	Year to 30th June	
	1964	1963
CAPITAL (Issued)	£10,920,000	£9,100,000
EARNINGS (Net)	£1,196,754	£1,150,257
DIVIDEND	12½%	12½%
RESERVES	£5,824,166	£7,283,475
(£1,820,000 capitalized 1964)		
DEBENTURE STOCK	£3,542,704	£3,542,704
ASSETS	£51,644,725	£47,292,534
INVESTMENTS (Book value)	£20,314,689	£19,930,950

A further scrip issue of one for five is proposed, and the directors anticipate maintenance of present rate of distribution on the increased capital.

Company Report**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited***(Incorporated in Northern Rhodesia)***RECORD PRODUCTION AND SALES****PLANS FOR INCREASED OUTPUT****Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Review**

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES LIMITED will be held in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on 10th September, 1964.

The following is from the review by the chairman, Mr. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members with the annual report and accounts:—

During the year under review the Company achieved an output of 208,856 long tons of finished copper. This represented a production record and exceeded the previous highest figure, which was achieved in 1961-62, by some 14,000 long tons. Profit before taxation, at £20,361,000, was £2,852,000 higher than last year, equivalent to an increase of more than 16 per cent.

A number of factors contributed to these materially improved results. Although there were several constitutional strikes during the year, they were of short duration and in most cases limited to part of the operations, whereas in the previous year 55 production days were lost.

The low grade oxide section of the leach plant was commissioned in December, 1962, and we therefore had the benefit of a full year's operations from this plant. On this account there has been a marked improvement in average percentage recoveries of oxide copper in concentrates. During the year the average percentage was 90.57 per cent, compared with 86.45 per cent in 1962 and 83.89 per cent in the previous year.

The tonnage of copper sold during the year amounted to 199,882 long tons, which is the highest in the Company's history. Sales proceeds averaged £230.8 per ton compared with £232.1 per ton for the previous year. This decline was mainly due to an increase in the proportion of blister copper sold during the year. Profit per ton was £2.3 higher at £98.5 per ton.

Disposal of Stocks

An unexpected increase in taxation was, however, announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. L. Wina, in his budget speech in July, 1964, and our net results for the year were therefore not up to expectations.

The Minister proposed to introduce differential rates of company tax for the year ended March 31, 1964. The effective rate for Nchanga (and all companies with taxable income in excess of £916,666) is 9s. 6d. in the £. It was therefore necessary to provide the sum of £9,130,000 in respect of the year's profits, as opposed to £7,720,000 had the previous rate of 8s. in the £ been maintained. The total net profit at £11,231,000 was nevertheless higher than last year's figure of £10,850,000. I am glad to say that the Minister stated that he regarded the increase in tax as a temporary measure and that he hoped next year to introduce more satisfactory permanent arrangements.

When I wrote my review last year the world supply of copper was greater than the demand for the metal, and the mines of the Anglo American Group were withholding 15 per cent of their planned production. However, towards the end of 1963 there was a considerable improvement in demand. In December, we took steps to increase sales to 90 per cent of the mines'

productive capacity, and by January 16, 1964, the increased demand from customers had reached such proportions that all remaining restrictions on sales were lifted — indeed, it is relevant to mention here that it was only owing to the three-year build-up of stocks of copper that we were able to meet most of our customers' increased requirements.

As you will readily appreciate, we have gained substantial benefits from our policy of stockpiling as opposed to cutting production. The full benefits resulting from the disposal of surplus stocks did not, however, arise during the financial year ended March 31, 1964, as many of the sales took place after that date. However, by the year-end a satisfactory increase in liquid assets had been achieved, both as a result of the reduction of our own stockpile and the sale of copper purchased on the London Metal Exchange.

At one stage during the year the total value of metal stocks exceeded £14,000,000, but by the end of March this had been reduced to £11,639,000. During the quarter immediately following the financial year-end, a further substantial reduction took place, and at 30th June, 1964, the total value of metal stocks amounted to £8,256,000.

In relation to the time taken by rail and sea for our finished copper to reach its markets and the considerable tonnages passing through the various processing stages, a value of metal stocks of between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000 may be regarded as normal at present costs of production.

Rising Demand for Copper

Since December, 1963, the demand for copper has not abated, and, according to statistics published by The Copper Institute, the Free World deliveries to fabricators for the first six months of 1964 were 14 per cent higher than during the corresponding period last year.

The greatly increased demand for copper in December, 1963, was reflected in the London Metal Exchange price, which rose above the £234 per ton level for the first time for nearly two years. The price has risen steadily ever since, and at the time of writing stands at £342 per ton.

We feel, however, that stability of the price at a level which does not encourage substitution is important for the long-term future of the metal, and we therefore decided in January, 1964, together with the other copper mining companies of the Anglo American Group, to sell to our contractual customers at £236 per ton, irrespective of the London Metal Exchange settlement price. This fixed selling price was subsequently raised to £244 per ton in March this year, and similar pricing alterations have been implemented by certain other world producers.

The total value of fixed assets increased during the year by £2,279,000, which figure includes an amount of £158,000 expended on the acquisition of the mining rights over three areas adjoining the existing mining property. The areas promise to be capable of profitable development in the future.

Last year there was an under-appropriation in res-

pect of capital expenditure of £750,000. The board had taken the view that this amount could be made up when the full benefit was derived from the substantial expenditure incurred on the installation of the low-grade oxide section of the leach plant. The same view was applied this year to the sum of £980,000 spent on the plant to roast low-grade sulphide concentrates, which was commissioned in June, 1964. The directors therefore decided to appropriate £2,250,000 for capital expenditure, leaving an amount of £920,000 to be appropriated out of future profits.

As a result of the increased taxation rate, to which I have referred above, it was not possible, taking into account the distributable profit and the net current assets/liabilities position, to maintain the total net dividend for the year at 7s. per stock unit. The board has accordingly recommended a final net dividend of 5s. 3d. per £1 stock unit, which, together with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d., will result in a total net dividend of 6s. 9d. for the year.

Unappropriated profits to be carried forward amount to £115,000, and there is a carry-forward of net current liabilities amounting to £276,000, compared with £376,000 brought forward from the previous year.

Full details of the offer to holders of Bancroft ordinary stock were given to members in the circular and copy of the offer document sent to them on 30th June, 1964. The offer became unconditional on 10th July, 1964, after the extraordinary general meeting of members had approved the necessary increase in the authorized capital of the Company from £28,000,000 to £32,066,667 in shares of £1 each. At the date of this review acceptances have been received in respect of 94.9 per cent of Bancroft ordinary stock. In terms of the arrangements we have lent Bancroft £7,792,500 to redeem its preference shares and to pay the outstanding arrear dividend.

Plans for Increased Output

There has been no forward provision in respect of the expenditure being incurred by Nchanga in connexion with the arrangements for the processing of ore by Bancroft. It is estimated that this will amount to approximately £3,500,000 for the year ending March 31, 1965, mainly on earth-moving machinery, for increased production from the Chingola and Nchanga open pits, which will be the chief sources of the ore to be sent for processing.

Including the normal programme, it is estimated that the total to be spent on capital expenditure during the current financial year will amount to approximately £5,000,000. This expenditure is expected to increase Nchanga's production of copper for the years 1965 and 1966 by a total of over 100,000 tons.

Negotiations were opened with the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union in June, 1963, when the companies offered staff conditions of service to union members to replace their daily-paid status. We believed that this was an important step forward not only because the change would provide greater security for a group of employees, mainly European, whose continued contribution to the industry was vital to it, but also because the supervisory nature of their jobs warranted staff status.

There followed a period of six months' discussion, which resulted, I am pleased to say, in our proposals being accepted by the majority of union members in a secret ballot in January this year. The Mine Workers' Society was subsequently formed to replace the Union.

Negotiations with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union, to effect a revision in the manning structure of the mines, were opened soon after agreement had been reached with the Mine Workers'

Society. The intention was to eliminate the gang system which has been traditional to mining in Northern Rhodesia and other parts of Africa, and simultaneously to extend the opportunities of promotion in accordance with the criteria of ability and experience.

Satisfactory Wage Agreements

The Union submitted a wage claim at the same time and negotiations over some months resulted in a satisfactory agreement which covered the desired revision of the manning structure, acceptance of the principle of a local wage scale, and also a general increase in wages.

Nchanga, in common with the industry as a whole, has introduced training schemes to equip local employees for the newly created jobs arising out of the revised manning structure. These schemes, which are likely to expand considerably over the next few years, have added to already heavy training commitments. We are engaged in training at all levels, and we are laying special emphasis on equipping our existing employees, both African and European, who have the necessary aptitude and experience, to develop their abilities to the full.

The Northern Rhodesian general election in January, when the United National Independence Party was returned to power, was followed by a spate of speculation to the effect that there would be a very heavy exodus of Europeans from the mines. While these rumours proved to be exaggerated, the level of turnover of Europeans on the mines has unfortunately risen and we are having to step up recruiting campaigns in order to replace those men whose jobs require skills not yet available in sufficient quantity among local employees. The wealth of experience which is being lost is, nevertheless, difficult to replace.

However, I am pleased to say that the Government is fully aware of the problems with which we are faced, and we are hopeful that it will be possible, in co-operation with Government, to give further assurances to allay the fears that are at the root of the unrest, and consequent emigration.

In his budget address the Minister of Finance referred to the need to intensify and diversify the economic development of the country. In turn he considered that extractive industries should make a large contribution to capital development.

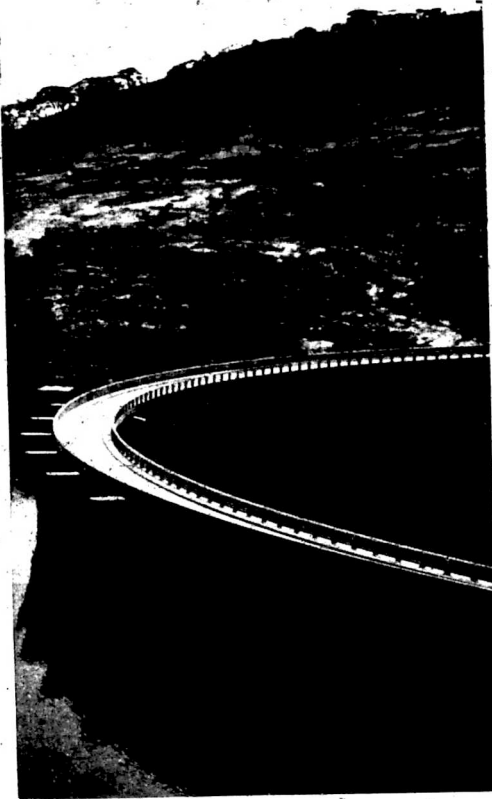
Expansion Programmes

It is, I think, pertinent to mention in this connexion that at Nchanga we have in recent years spent many millions of pounds on expansion. The £3,800,000 programme of extensions which started in 1961 with the installation of a plant to leach low-grade oxide concentrates has been completed. As I have said earlier, we are now engaged on major capital expenditure to enable the processing of large tonnages of Nchanga ore at the Bancroft plant.

We have also, within the Group, an important process now under test at Nchanga for the treatment of refractory copper ores. If this process proves successful — and the prospects of success are good — it will be possible to treat many millions of tons of oxide ores, not only at Nchanga but elsewhere, which have hitherto been uneconomic to mine. This will mean a major addition to the resources of the country.

These considerable expenditures are clear illustrations of our confidence in the future of Zambia. We shall continue to invest in expansion so long as the fiscal policies of the country give encouragement to major enterprises, as I believe they will.

Copies of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.



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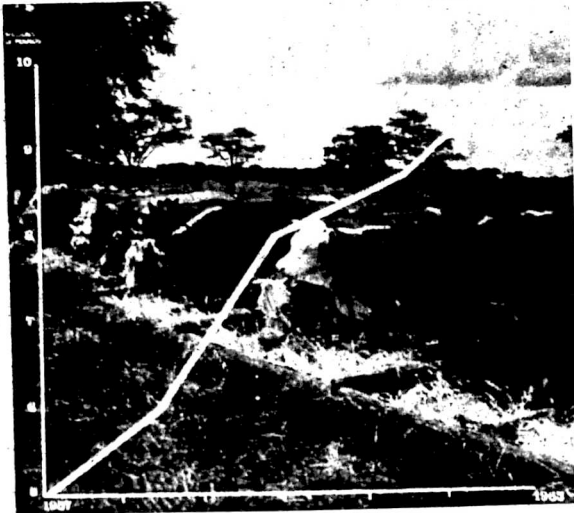
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Thursday, September 3, 1964

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PARTY POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

can obviously not be disregarded by the Prime Minister of Great Britain or the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia when on Monday and Tuesday next they discuss the general question of constitutional independence for the most loyal of all Commonwealth territories in Africa: Sir Alec Douglas-Home knows that the Socialist Opposition will meticulously examine whatever he may say on the subject in the hope of finding something which could be turned to the disadvantage of the Conservatives in next month's general election, and Mr. Ian Smith has very much in mind the two significant by-elections to be held in Salisbury constituencies on October 1. Both leaders share the common quality of native candour, and that attribute should mark not merely their exchanges in private but the agreed *communiqué*, for to leave scope for misunderstanding would advantage neither Rhodesia nor Britain. This is no time for the Macmillan technique of dissimulation in planning or the Butlersque habit of evasion in speech. The need is for complete frankness between the Ministers in conversation and in the announcement of the results of their talks. If they should prove abortive, we trust that Sir Alec will decide upon a comprehensive public recapitulation of the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence. It would be appreciated by the most responsible Rhodesians, and would serve the true interests of that sadly harassed country.

Sir Roy Welensky, in recent years the fiercest Rhodesian critic of the United Kingdom Government, strongly advocates independence for his country precisely because he distrusts almost all British politicians (Sir Alec being one of the few conspicuous exceptions); but the

Federal Prime Minister is outspokenly opposed to the idea of unilateralism, which he bluntly calls revolution. He has entered the lists in Arundel with the single purpose of exposing the dangers inherent in that kind of impetuosity. If anyone can win the seat, it is he; but he knows that the issue hangs in the balance, and that the nomination as his opponent of Mr. Dupont, the Deputy Prime Minister, testifies to the Government's determination to do everything in its power to avoid electoral restraint. If both Sir Roy and Mr. Sawyer, the candidate in the other contest, should be defeated, the temptation to the Smith Government to make the ultimate gamble would be strong — though, of course, not irresistible. Victory for Sir Roy and Mr. Sawyer would, however, not necessarily remove the danger. It is, therefore, highly important that the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence should now be defined with great clarity by H.M. Government. As Major Lewis Hastings argues in a letter on another page, what is wanted from the Rhodesian Government is an uncomplicated statement that a unilateral declaration is unthinkable in present circumstances. There has so far been no such statement, all references to the topic being hedged about with qualifications. That makes it the more urgent that the British view should be stated unequivocally.

* * *

That the United Kingdom Government would not recognize a seizure of independence has been asserted on several occasions, but the warning needs to be repeated and expanded. The

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Statement Needed From H.M. Government.

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The member States of the Organization for African Unity are committed to recognition of a government-in-exile of Southern Rhodesian Africans. Since the Afro-Asians have such voting strength at the

United Nations, there would be denunciation from Washington and many other capitals. These political repercussions would be reflected immediately in world finance markets, in boycotts and other economic measures, and in virtually unanimous newspaper and radio hostility. All this must be evident to Mr. Smith's Cabinet. Yet several of its members are so clearly impatient for this dangerous step to be taken that more prudent Rhodesians are eager for the British Prime Minister to say in the plainest terms what the reaction of his Government would be. Such an utterance would immediately strengthen the arguments of those Rhodesians who plead for continuing patience—under undeniable provocation. They badly need such help. For example, in the constituency which Sir Roy Welensky is now contesting there was at the last election a majority of only 317 votes against the Rhodesian Front, and in neighbouring Avondale the figure was as low as 183.

* * *

All Rhodesians have since grown more and more resentful of Britain's recklessness in granting premature independence to black African States—which promptly proved their

What Rhodesians Rightly Resent.

unreadiness for the responsibility by revolutions, mutinies, and other forms of violence and intolerance. Rhodesians, at least, have not overlooked these fruits of folly, or the fact that far more Africans have been killed by an African Government in Northern Rhodesia in the few months since it assumed office than by all the white Governments of Southern Rhodesia in all the years since the Matabele Rebellion of 1896. (But not one British journalist or politician has, so far as we know, drawn attention to this truth; and Press and Parliamentarians could scarcely have shown less concern for the wholesale slaughter of the Lumpists, whose provocation by the thug element of the United National Independence Party has been treated as of no account.) Circumstances which the West (and black Africa) treat so lightly will, however, affect the voting of some Salisbury electors; and who is to say whether the exodus of Europeans from Southern Rhodesia, which has averaged about a thousand a month for some time, may not have carried away more U.F.P. than R.F. supporters? Answers to these questions will be provided four weeks hence. Unless Sir Alec Douglas-Home speaks very frankly meantime they may add to the Rhodesian Front Government's temptation to make what Rhodesians now call "a unilateral" or "a U.D.I."

If H.M. Government is persuaded that candour has now become essential, it should surely couple its warning of the dire consequences of unconstitutional action with

Means of Restoring Confidence and Stability.

friendly assurances, practical promises, and tactful reference to the splendid record of Rhodesians in peace and war. If a few richly-earned commendations were mixed with firm words the appeal to reasonable men would be strengthened, not weakened. Mr. Smith's opponents take their stand on the 1961 Constitution and the Convention of non-intervention by H.M. Government in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. A British statement should reaffirm adherence to the Convention no less than to the Constitution. There is known to be sympathy in all three parties for the idea of British aid for quick and substantial expansion of secondary, technical, and adult education in Southern Rhodesia—one direct result of which would be a considerable increase in the number of Africans on the electoral rolls, and consequent acceleration of the pace towards a black majority in Parliament; but if the education were thorough, there is at least a prospect that many more Africans would recognize the advantages of moderate policies. There is obviously good reason for Britain to promise generous educational aid. Because unemployment, present and prospective, among white and black citizens is one of the country's most serious problems, there is also urgent need for British loans for development projects; and the amazing current developments in the lowveld point to what could be done if confidence and stability were restored. One of the most widely experienced of our friends said recently that nowhere in the world had he seen such an economic miracle performed before his eyes as in the lowveld. He added: "It is criminal to think that this should be jeopardized by politics. Nothing in Africa offers better and quicker promises to Africans than the energy and ability which Rhodesians show. Political stability, loans and trust would transform the country within a decade".

* * *

Aid from Britain would enable moderate-minded Rhodesians, white and black, who believe in patience under the existing Constitution, to convince hesitant fellow-countrymen that their policy does not involve stagnation, but promises renewed activity. Such help would require to be accompanied by an undertaking of sympathetic re-consideration

Delay Must Not Mean Stagnation.

of the question of independence when circumstances warrant renewed discussions. It is, of course, disgraceful that Conservative Governments in Britain should have acted so faithlessly and foolishly as to grant independence to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and all the East African territories, even Zanzibar, within the past four years and to deny that status to Southern Rhodesia, which has a far more creditable record in

every respect than any of these territories. Committal of those political crimes—and they are crimes—lays upon Britain a very special obligation to understand the anger and distrust of Southern Rhodesia and to do everything possible to meet her needs. On her part, Southern Rhodesia must act constitutionally—not only for reasons of principle, but on grounds of hard common sense in the practical affairs of life.

African Nationalist Parties Banned in Southern Rhodesia

Newspaper Suspended and Highfield Declared an Emergency Area

THE AFRICAN NATIONALIST PARTIES in Southern Rhodesia—the People's Caretaker Council led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and the Zimbabwe African National Union led by the Rev. N. Sithole—were proscribed on Wednesday of last week by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which simultaneously declared a state of emergency for three months in the African township of Highfield, about eight miles from Salisbury, the capital.

These decisions were announced in a dawn broadcast by Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke, the Minister of Law and Order, who said that Highfield, which has an African population of about 80,000, had been surrounded by troops and police and that all Africans in the area were to be screened, so that thugs and criminals might be arrested and normal living conditions restored for the rest of the people.

Ending Terror for Political Purposes

Highfield had been the scene of considerable lawlessness for some time, and the rival organizations, P.C.C. and Z.A.N.U., had, he said, indulged in intimidation and violence, not only against each other, but also against law-abiding Africans. The purpose of the state of emergency was to protect the community against danger to public safety, interference with public order, and threats to essential services from parties which used terror for political ends and did not represent the majority of Africans.

Uniformed and plain clothes police made house-to-house calls. Africans whom it was not necessary to detain had their hands stamped with an indelible dye as a means of identification if they passed out of the township to work and back at night. The day was quickly named by Africans "the day of the purple hand".

Many of those arrested were officials or members of the banned parties, which have fought one another for months, causing a number of murders, many cases of serious injury, arson of private houses, and outrages by bombs, some of Russian manufacture. Many attacks have also been made on non-members, partly to intimidate them into buying membership cards, and partly in revenge against those who insisted on keeping out of political movements.

Highfield, officially estimated to have accommodation for about 45,000 people, is reported to contain nearly double that number.

In Parliament Mr. Lardner-Burke said: "We are not going to allow rank subversion to take place under our very nose when a remedy is available. We intend to govern the country and not allow violence in our midst."

A *Gazette Extraordinary* conferred far-reaching powers on the authorities. The police may detain and

arrest without warrant, seize vehicles, order people out of the emergency area, and prohibit them from entering it or taking photographs within it. Cameras and films may be seized. Camps for the accommodation of detainees may be established, and publication is prohibited of statements likely to cause alarm and despondency or affecting the movements of police or troops. The five-acre Wha Wha restriction area, near Gwelo, is declared a prison.

Opposition Support for Government's Action

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, expressed support for the Government's action at Highfield, suggesting that it should have been taken earlier. It was, however, not sufficient to go on banning political parties; something better must be offered to Africans as an alternative to extreme nationalist parties.

Mr. Robert Mugabe, organizing secretary of Z.A.N.U., said: "No ban or restriction will deter the African people from continuing their struggle for freedom and independence."

Mr. James Chikerema, one of Mr. Nkomo's chief lieutenants, said in Lusaka that Africans would keep the "settler dictatorship" in the grip of anxiety "until we wipe them out". He alleged that the real reason for the ban on the two parties was that administration was collapsing under increasing African resistance, and added: "The responsibility is still that of Great Britain, which we believe to be hand-in-glove with the Southern Rhodesian Government."

A few hours after Regular and Territorial troops and police had ringed Highfield, the Government prohibited publication of news about the action, and the *Gazette* listed new laws making anyone publishing information about troop or police movements liable to a £500 fine or two years' imprisonment.

An African photographer who had been allowed to enter Highfield had his camera seized and films confiscated.

Police visited the University College in Salisbury, and security sweeps took place elsewhere in the country.

Ban on the "Daily News"

By 24 votes to 18 Parliament approved a Government motion calling for the banning of the Salisbury *Daily News* by the Governor as "contrary to the interests of public safety and security". The paper, with a circulation of about 15,000 copies, has been read mainly by Africans.

It was the responsibility of the Government, Mr. Lardner-Burke said, to ensure that Press freedom was not abused and allowed to become dangerous licence. Press freedom must not be used to support subversion. Press licence threatened the foundations of law and order.

The *Daily News* had gone out of its way to keep before the public the image of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union and had described Mr. Nkomo in laudatory terms which constituted most blatant African nationalist propaganda.

"Its editorial policy has been designed deliberately to promote dissatisfaction and hostility towards the European in the minds of a less sophisticated public". Sensational headlines had been published to excite attention, and photographs of police action had fostered hostility towards the police. If that policy were not checked the result must be "chaos and bloodshed on a large scale".

The paper had become the mouthpiece of the nationalists, and what it published was accepted by nationalists as orders from their leaders. "This has engendered considerable ill-feeling among Africans themselves, resulting in continuous assaults and violence. Should the paper be allowed to continue in this way, there can be no doubt that it is a direct threat to the country's security". Its reports of sabotage had provided useful tips for local thugs.

Since it was taken over by the Thomson group the *Daily News* had provided highly sensational journalism in tabloid form, and was the voice of its proprietor. It had not reported news objectively, and had largely replaced public meetings as a channel for agitation and subversion.

Hint of Criminal Charges

"There is an internal campaign of sabotage, much of it inspired from outside our borders. We have in our possession information that a number of people have been trained in sabotage in Communist China. The whole thing is intended to bring about chaos and the overthrow of lawful Government. Can a body of people be allowed to use a newspaper as an instrument of subversion within the State?"

Mr. Lardner-Burke also said: "There are other cogent reasons for my allegations that the *Daily News* is all out in support of Joshua Nkomo and the P.C.C., that its policy is to spread subversion and to campaign against the constitutional Government, and that its activities are contrary to the interests of security; but I regret that for security reasons I cannot make these public".

Investigations were continuing, and criminal charges might be brought against the paper in respect of subversive and false statements likely to spread alarm and despondency — an offence under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

For the Opposition Mr. Roger Nicholson said that the House had not been convinced that the paper was a threat to public safety. Nobody would deny that it supported the P.C.C., but it had consistently opposed intimidation and violence in pursuit of political objectives and had called for an end to the struggle between the nationalist factions.

"In recent months the *Daily News* has been one of the most vocal antagonists of a unilateral declaration of independence. If the Government is contemplating a unilateral declaration it makes perfect sense as a preliminary step to remove from the scene one of the opponents of such a move before it happens".

The consequences of the proposed ban would be far more damaging than anything written by the paper. The Opposition would oppose the ban.

Unethical Conduct Denied

Mr. Eugene Wason, editor of the paper, and Mr. Deryck James, managing director of the proprietary company, said in a joint statement that they had been "profoundly shocked" and that the newspaper "has never — repeat never — urged or encouraged subversive activities".

"It has constantly denounced violence in extremely strong terms. It has always urged that everything should be done within the Constitution. The editorial staff has always acted within the highest ethics of the profession. Any suggestion that may be made that the *Daily News* or its staff in any way have leanings to Communism is utterly false, and we challenge anyone to say so outside the privilege of Parliament.

"The *Daily News* has built up a reputation of being a lively, hard-hitting paper but has done so within the ethics of the journalistic profession. It has firmly supported African aspirations because it believes that Africans, even though they may not have a vote, must be given a voice, which the paper supplied. The *Daily News* has always been strongly opposed to the idea of a unilateral declaration of independence".

Mr. Wason has edited several newspapers, including the *Sunday Chronicle* (London) and the *Sunday Mail* (Glasgow); before joining the *Daily News* in January he was assistant editor of the *Salisbury Sunday Mail*.

In June the paper suggested that interviews with Ministers indicated that independence would be seized on July 6 or October 24.

The news editor, Mr. Mark Davidson, was the first journalist

to interview Mr. Nkomo in restriction at Gonakudzwingwa, to which he returned on August 13 when the High Court ruled (on a technicality) that the restriction orders against the nationalist leaders were illegal. Mr. Davidson sent by radio to his office the news that an R.R.A.F. aircraft had dropped new restriction orders to the leaders. That radio equipment has since been confiscated by the police. The suggestion has been made that its use contravened the Radio Communications Act.

African staff of the paper are said to be allowed full freedom on comment. Mr. M. A. Wakatama writes a weekly column entitled "I write what I please".

Protests by Journalistic Organizations

The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists immediately announced its opposition to the ban, which it described as a major step to reduce all news media to the level of Government propaganda instruments. A Salisbury branch meeting decided to seek support from professional organizations throughout Rhodesia and overseas. Mr. John Parker, president of the guild, was told that he could not appear in a television interview.

The National Union of Journalists in Great Britain, which has some 18,000 members, immediately cabled to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia asking him to intervene and prevent the banning of the paper on the ground that such grave restraint of Press freedom would indict Southern Rhodesian statemanship before the tribunal of world opinion.

The British Prime Minister was simultaneously asked to intercede with Mr. Ian Smith; the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was urged to use his influence to prevent "a deplorable encroachment on the freedom of the Press and a retrograde step which would adversely affect Southern Rhodesia's well-being"; and similar representations were made to the High Commissioner in London.

The Institute of Journalists protested, saying that the *Daily News* had a fine record of support for public order and fair political criticism.

Lord Thomson's Comment

Lord Thomson said: —

"The banning of the *Daily News* is completely unjustified. It is not an irresponsible paper and could not possibly be termed subversive. It is aimed primarily at African readership, but it has not been politically aggressive.

"While at times it has been critical of some Government policies, particularly racial, it has always advocated restraint and frequently opposed the use of political violence by Africans. Certainly it has never incited its readers either against law and order or against the Government. The editorial policy, as with all Thomson newspapers, has been entirely under the control of the local staff, and never at any time has there been any editorial directive from London.

"In the circumstances I hope the Southern Rhodesian Government will reverse their decision. Their action will seriously prejudice their position with the Press of the world and leave them totally isolated. While the Africans have not a vote, they are at least entitled to a voice, and that is apparently to be denied them.

In Salisbury, Mr. James, managing director of African Newspapers, Ltd., said that the ban would be contested in the High Court.

Writing in the *Sunday Telegraph*, Mr. Wason, the editor, said that the *Daily News* had died — at least for a time — at 1.30 a.m. on Thursday; the first edition was on the train to Bulawayo, but printing of the Salisbury edition had not started when four policemen delivered an order which made circulation illegal. Recently there had been frequent police visits to what was the happiest multi-racial office in the country; the editorial director was an African, Mr. Philip Mbofama, and all the compositors were Africans. The two political columnists were Brigadier Jock Ralston and an African university lecturer, Mr. M. A. Wakatama, neither of whom was popular with the Government. More than 100 letters a week arrived from readers, but none preaching racial hatred was published.

Support for African nationalists, especially the party led by Mr. Nkomo, caused the ban. The view of the paper was that the country's problems could be solved only by a constitutional conference in London attended by all Southern Rhodesia's political leaders, white and black.

White and black students of the University College demonstrated outside Parliament. About 90 were arrested, but not detained. At first 20 sat down with copies of the paper, one of them being Miss Judy Todd, the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. Garfield Todd, a former Prime Minister. When they were arrested and their placards confiscated, their places were taken by another 20, who were arrested in turn.

On Saturday an emergency meeting of some 50 professors and lecturers at University College, Salisbury, supported the protest to the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists.

(Continued on page 27)

Planning An Act of Revolution

Sir Roy Denounces Smith Government

SIR ROY WELNSKY said in Salisbury on Sunday that the Smith Government was planning an act of revolution.

It was unlikely that a declaration of independence would be made before the British general election, but it might come immediately after the by-elections in Arundel and Avondale.

"Rhodesians are befuddled into believing that there are only two alternatives—an African nationalist Government or declaring independence unilaterally. This is not so. We have a Constitution under which we can and should work.

"This country's development has taken place within the two Constitutions we have enjoyed since 1923.

To risk all this now when for the first time for more than a decade time seems to be on our side is almost beyond my comprehension.

"The dangers involved in a unilateral declaration are so grave that Rhodesians should not consider being the first to break the Constitution. The economic repercussions on pensions, finance, employment, and the value of our currency have never been explained.

"Many people are being lulled into believing that this cannot happen; and this is one of the gravest dangers we face.

Dangerous Brinkmanship

"If the Rhodesian Front Government do not intend to take independence unilaterally, then, instead of allowing the present instability brought about by their brinkmanship to go on, why don't they say in categorical terms that they have no intention of doing it?

"If this is a bluff, then the only people they are bluffing are themselves and their followers. They are not bluffing anyone else".

Reporting from Salisbury to the *Daily Express*, Mr. George Gale telegraphed:—

"Not before time the authorities have acted in an all-out effort, apparently successful, to stamp out terrorism and intimidation by thugs of the two rival parties.

"But the real revolutionaries are in the Government. Indeed, they are the Government. The revolution they are planning is a unilateral declaration of independence.

"The Rhodesian Front Government of Mr. Smith does not wish to go this far. It would prefer the British Government to agree to Southern Rhodesia's early independence. But Mr. Smith dare not appear to wobble, or someone else will ride the wave.

"The possibility of a Labour Government in Britain in two months time has determined the Government here to force the issue. Mr. Smith will be taking a time bomb with him to London timed to explode as Britain polls or soon afterwards".

New African Party in S. Rhodesia

No Pledge Against Violence

FORMATION of a new African nationalist party in Southern Rhodesia—the Zimbabwe African Democratic Union—was announced in Salisbury on Monday evening by Mr. Herbert Chitepo, an African born in Southern Rhodesia who is Director of Public Prosecution in Tanganyika. The aim, he said, was to unite African nationalists in an attempt to secure majority rule.

The Rev. N. Sithole, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union until it was proscribed last week, presided at the Press conference, and said that any proclamation of independence by the Rhodesian Front Government would be fought.

Asked if the new party would condemn violence, Mr. Sithole said: "No comment".

Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, who has been financial secretary of Z.A.N.U., has managed to escape arrest and reach Nairobi. He was in his house in Highfield when the township was cordoned off by the police last week, but he was allowed out to take part in a debate on the freedom of the Press against Mr. Ivor Benson, adviser on information to the

Government. He then managed to slip out of the country. In a statement to journalists in Kenya on Monday he said that Z.A.N.U. would close ranks with the People's Caretaker Council in order to concentrate the attack on the Smith Government.

Whereas Z.A.N.U. had only two officials outside Southern Rhodesia, P.C.C. had five. He hoped they would join him in a joint memorandum for the meeting in Addis Ababa this week-end of Foreign Ministers of independent African States, asking them to treat the "emergency" in Southern Rhodesia as no less critical than the Congo situation.

He estimated that some 1,500 Africans had been arrested in Southern Rhodesia last week.

From Addis Ababa Mr. Shamuyarira will fly to London in order to be present at the same time as Mr. Ian Smith, whose arguments he intends to counter.

Under-Ministers Replace P.Cs.

ON TUESDAY the eight provincial commissioners in Northern Rhodesia were replaced by Under-Ministers. In each case, however, the P.C. remains under the new title of resident secretary; and district commissioners are now district secretaries. The Under-Ministers and Resident Secretaries are: *Barotseland*, Messrs. J. H. Monga and C. G. C. Rawling; *Southern Province*, M. M. Sakubita and S. P. Bourne; *Eastern*, A. J. Soko and P. A. Large; *Northern*, R. S. Makasa and W. V. Baker; *Western*, A. Mutemba and Lt.-Col. P. C. Middleton; *Luapula*, A. K. Shapi and W. R. Jones; *Central*, H. Shamabanse and R. W. D. Pawle; and *North Western*, H. Kikombe and J. A. B. Stewart.

"African nationalists here enjoy the support of only 10% of the Africans".—Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"The behaviour of the Leader of the Opposition in tearing up Kenya's development plan was shameful. The Government should reduce his salary".—Mr. J. D. Otiende, Minister for Education in Kenya.

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PERSONALIA

Yesterday was the 85th birthday of SIR CHARLES PONSONBY.

MR. MBAGUMITIMA, Foreign Minister of Burundi, visited Nairobi last week for talks with Ministers.

MR. B. JONES-WALTERS, lately Chief Information Officer in Nyasaland, is on leave pending retirement.

LORD ALPORT is chairman of the new Anglian Unit Trust, which offered 500,000 units to the public at 10s.

DR. B. R. SEN, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization of U.N., spent four days in Dar es Salaam last week.

LORD WEDGWOOD, a farmer in Kenya, LADY WEDGWOOD, and their four children arrived in London yesterday by the s.s. UGANDA.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY is a director of Ceres Investments, Ltd., for which a take-over offer of £960,000 has been made by a large property group.

ATO ARAYA IKUBIZGI, president of the Ethiopian Development Bank, has visited Bonn and signed a loan agreement with Western Germany.

Property worth about £750 was stolen last week from the Chelsea home of MR. FREDERICK GOUGH, Tory M.P. for Horsham, who has visited East Africa.

MR. M. F. HILL is the author of "Magadi: The Story of the Magadi Soda Company". It tells of half a century of activity in a harsh area of Kenya.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of the Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, is due in Malawi today for a State visit which will last until next Tuesday.

Four M.Ps. from Malawi—MESSRS. A. B. J. CHIWANDA, M. MKANDAWIRE, T. MALOYA, and A. J. K. SENDEZA—have arrived in London on a month's visit as guests of the C.R.O.

SIR ANTHONY HURD, Conservative M.P. for Newbury since 1945, who was recently made a life peer, has chosen the title of BARON HURD OF NEWBURY in the Royal County of Berkshire.

MR. HOWARD REAVY is now president of the British Empire Service League in Nyasaland. MR. GEOFFREY SPICER, who had held the office for six years, having declined to stand for re-election.

MR. G. B. SLADE, who has just retired as a judge of the High Court of Uganda, is to revise the laws of that country, the cost being met by the U.K. Department of Technical Co-operation.

MR. PAUL BOMANI, Finance Minister of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, has paid a short visit to London on his way to Pakistan, Malaysia and Japan. He is due back in Dar es Salaam at the end of the month.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will be the guest at a reception in London next Monday evening arranged by MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club.

DR. CHRISTOPHER OBUVA is the first Kenya African to qualify in Britain as a dental surgeon. He was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Makerere University College, Kampala, and Guy's Hospital, London.

Mr. F. S. Joelson is most grateful for the many messages of congratulation and good wishes received from readers on his completion of 40 years in the editorial chair of this journal.

MR. N. E. MUSTOE, chairman of the Southern Africa Settlement Association, and MRS. MUSTOE are on their way to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in the TRANSVAAL CASTLE.

MR. KANYAMA CHIUME, Minister for External Affairs in Malawi, MR. AUGUSTINE BWANAUSI, Minister for Housing and Development, and MR. E. K. CHISIZA, Minister for Home Affairs, have visited Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN MSONTHI rejoined the Malawi Cabinet a few days ago as Minister of Transport and Communications. He had previously held the portfolio but was dropped by DR. BANDA in July when he reshuffled his Ministry.

MR. D. A. SCOTT, who was one of the secretaries of the Monckton Commission and from March, 1961, to December, 1963, U.K. Deputy High Commissioner in Salisbury, has been appointed Deputy High Commissioner in Delhi.

Kenya's permanent representative at the Addis Ababa headquarters of the Organization for African Unity is MR. JOHN MAMBOLEO. A 32-year-old Kisii, he has been a teacher and has studied co-operative management in Israel.

PROFESSOR L. C. BEADLE has relinquished charge of the department of zoology of Makerere University College, Uganda, in order to devote himself to research on the ecology and physiology of animals inhabiting swamps in East Africa.

MR. A. W. BWANAUSI has succeeded MR. COLIN CAMPBELL as Minister of Works in Malawi. His previous portfolios have been those of Labour and Social Development, Internal Affairs, Works and Housing, and Development and Housing.

SIR BERNARD DE BUNSEN, for 14 years principal of Makerere University College, Uganda, and since last year the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa, will retire before July next. His successor is expected to be an African.

MISS ALEX SEMPA, who has returned to Uganda after spending eight years in Britain, is Uganda's second woman doctor. She is to work at Mulago Hospital, Kampala. Her father, the REV. YAFESI SEMPA, is headmaster of Mengo School.

MR. A. L. FOSTER, president of the Law Society, MR. J. C. SHONIWA, a magistrate in Broken Hill, and CHIEF NCHELENGE have been appointed a tribunal to review cases of persons detained under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations in Northern Rhodesia.

Uganda's new National Council of Sports consists of Messrs. W. O. LUTARA (chairman), S. W. KULUBYA, M.P., B. K. BATARINGAYA, M.P., L. ARWENY, J. W. BAGOROGOZA, C. L. HOLCOM, S. E. ISLAGI, P. K. KAKOZA, E. KAYEYERA, H. J. B. LWANGA, AND WILSON OGWAL.

MR. JOHN BIKANGAGA has been re-elected president of the Y.M.C.A. Central Council in Uganda, and MR. SAM ODAKA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and one of the founder members of the movement in 1952, has accepted the new post of vice-president for development and extension.

MR. G. M. DICKSON, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in East Africa, who has left after 16 years with the directorate, was a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1946 and was then for two years in the Ministry of Civil Aviation in London. He is returning to that Ministry.

MR. C. W. DUPONT continues his responsibility for Information, Broadcasting and Television in the Government of Southern Rhodesia, of which he recently became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs. MR. P. K. F. V. VAN DER BYL is Parliamentary Secretary for Information.

On Tuesday SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS relinquished the office of United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya and immediately left for London. His name is on the short list of six people who seek the Socialist nomination in the Kettering constituency of Northamptonshire. He and two others are former M.P.s.

THE REV. NDABANINGI SITHOLE, former leader of the now proscribed Zimbabwe African National Union, has been acquitted of 11 charges brought against him in the magistrate's court in Umtali under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. He was remanded to Salisbury for judgment on September 4 on two other charges.

MR. J. SHIKUKU, an Opposition M.P. in Kenya, said in the House that the K.A.N.U. Members who had smashed pictures of former Speakers ought to apologize and "clear Kenya's name internationally". Mr. E. KHASAKHALA emphasized that the right course would have been to pass legislation for the removal of the pictures.

MR. AUSTEN BROOKS, deputy chairman of the League of Empire Loyalists will be an Independent Loyalist candidate in the Streatham constituency in opposition to MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary. The candidature marks "the League's protest against the betrayal of the British world heritage".

The first Tanganyikan to gain the Board of Trade certificate of qualification for appointment as an inspector of weights and measures is MR. MICHAEL KABALO, aged 29. The average level of failure in the examination exceeds 60%. Only one other African from East Africa holds the qualification, namely MR. L. SSEKIYAYA, of Uganda.

MR. R. DIGBY HARTLE, who has been appointed general manager of Air Malawi, was for many years on the staff of Indian National Airways and from 1947 to 1950 with B.O.A.C. Then he joined Airwork. In 1958 he became area superintendent in Livingstone for Central African Airways, which sent him to Nairobi as area manager for East Africa two years later. About a year ago he was appointed C.A.A. manager in Nyasaland.

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, who was to have visited Zanzibar and Pemba last Thursday for five days, cancelled the arrangements a few minutes before he was due to fly from Dar es Salaam. He explained that it had become necessary for him to fly to Kigoma to join the Foreign Minister, who had been sent there in connexion with Congolese rebels who were reported to have crossed Lake Tanganyika.

SIR SAMUEL GAUSHIE-IDUN, who recently became President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, has become honorary secretary of the Christian Churches' Chaplaincy Council for University College, Nairobi. He was a Methodist lay preacher in Nigeria, where he was Chief Justice of the Western Region. He succeeds the REV. RAYMOND NICHOLS, who is returning to London to join the staff of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

MR. DENNIS HIGGS, a former member of the South African Liberal Party, who has recently lived in Lusaka with an African wife, was kidnapped on Friday night and carried into a car. MR. KAPWEPWE, Minister for Home Affairs, said that the nature of the abduction "points to South Africans being involved, not Southern or Northern Rhodesians". The PRIME MINISTER publicly denounced such an act of violence. MR. HIGGS was found two days later bound in a car abandoned in Johannesburg. The South African Government immediately announced that he would be set free, but that an application would be made for his extradition from N. Rhodesia to stand trial in S. Africa.

Letter to the Editor

Unilateral Declaration Denounced Should Be Unthinkable, Says Major Hastings

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Most definitely I support the views expressed in this week's Notes By The Way and by your correspondent Mr. Hutton-Williams concerning a unilateral declaration of independence. Something should be done—and done urgently—on the occasion of Mr. Ian Smith's visit to tell him how such a step would be regarded by staunch friends of Rhodesia in Britain. As one of them, ardently devoted to Rhodesia, I fully understand the bitter resentment felt by Rhodesians about the deceits and humiliations of the last few years, and their shock of disillusionment on finding that cold cynicism about the country's destiny was not confined to the jackals of the extreme left.

But however morally justifiable it may appear, the fact remains that a unilateral declaration would be a shocking blunder. So far from "putting an end to interference from outside", as some of its supporters have claimed, this desperate step would be a shot in the arm to the enemies, a backward thrust to all those, African and European, who now stand doubtfully on the sidelines, and a banded door in the United Nations. Beyond a peradventure it would hamstring our efforts over here to secure the survival of civilized values in Mr. Smith's country.

Moreover, it is not enough at this stage to repeat that a declaration of independence is only to be made "in the event of a failure in negotiation". This is the sort of phrase that might mean anything. What is wanted is an uncomplicated statement that a unilateral declaration of independence by the Southern Rhodesian Government is in present circumstances unthinkable.

Yours faithfully,

LEWIS HASTINGS.

Bath

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Mr. Ian Smith's Visit

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will leave Salisbury today for Lisbon, where he will spend three days at the invitation of the Portuguese Government before coming to London on Sunday for talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home on Monday and Tuesday. The Prime Minister will be accompanied by Mrs. Smith, Mr. M. E. Benoy, Secretary for External Affairs and Defence, and W. K. McNish, his private secretary.

Huggins of Rhodesia

LEWIS H. GANN & M. GELFAND

Lord Malvern, formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins, dominated the political life of Central Africa for nearly a quarter of a century, first as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and then of the ill-fated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His career however has much greater intrinsic interest than just a capacity for 'hanging on'. His most spectacular achievement was the establishment of the Central African Federation although as soon as he retired it began to crack. This life story forms an important contribution to the history of Rhodesia in our times.

Illustrated 42s.

ALLEN & UNWIN

President Nyerere on Aid from China

"Little Attempt to be Non-Aligned"

PRESIDENT NYERERE told journalists on Monday that the Western world must respect the decisions made by the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, must not try to bring pressure upon him, and must accept his decisions.

He protested sharply against criticisms of his acceptance of military aid from China, which he defined as "a little attempt to be non-aligned".

"Western Powers have asked me if I realize the risks. The maximum risk is that the army will revolt. My army revolted in January. It was not trained by Chinese. To some people this military aid from China is a problem. I don't know why. I have had to call this Press conference to explain my decision. Why should I as President be forced to explain? This is an explanation and a protest".

Western countries had put an interpretation on the Zanzibar revolution in January which had nothing to do with the facts. To them a simple nationalist revolution was a Communist revolution. "What was the Zanzibar Government supposed to do? Sit back like a pack of damn fools and do nothing? They accepted military aid from Russia and China. They had no choice".

After the January mutiny in Tanganyika it had been decided not to become involved with or too dependent upon any country, particularly large countries, in training a new army. He (the President) had sought technical help from small countries. Sweden had preferred it to be given through the United Nations. "I take off my hat to them. This is wonderful". He had not been successful with the non-aligned countries.

"What am I expected to do? The Chinese offer was the nearest thing to what I wanted. They have given me seven instructors and four interpreters, and themselves insisted on a six months' time limit. I have declared that this nation will make an effort to be non-aligned. This is a little attempt to be non-aligned".

Nobody had questioned him about a five-year agreement with West Germany for training an air wing.

Having read from a leading article in a United Kingdom newspaper which stated that the Chinese were aiming at Tanganyika from Burundi, Mwalimu Nyerere said that that was rubbish. "I am protesting. I do not expect other people to take decisions for this Government. I am completely capable of looking after this country. This must stop. I do not like pressure".

Later he said that "this country is completely Western in government, business, schools, everything. The influence of this country is Western".

India had quarrelled with China, but India was not one of the countries which had asked why he was accepting Chinese military aid. He had accepted aid from Israel, with which the Arab countries had quarrelled, but no Arab country had questioned him about Chinese aid.

In a brief reference to the Congo the President admitted that his country was embarrassed by its previous stand; though the United Republic recognized Mr. Tshombe as Prime Minister, it needed time to accept him.

"Kenya has too many idle youths". — Mr. Mboya, Minister for Justice.

Outlook Cloudy in Uganda

Challenge to the Kabaka

DR. OBOTE, Prime Minister of Uganda, promised two years ago that a referendum should be taken within two years of the residents of the two "lost countries" which are claimed both by Buganda and Bunyoro. The time limit will expire next month, and a Bill has now been laid in the Assembly authorizing the referendum, but restricting voting to those whose names appeared on the electoral roll of the first general election in 1962.

That presents the Kabaka of Buganda — who is also President of Uganda — with a serious challenge, for he spent months in the disputed area last year, ostensibly on hunting trips, but in fact in connexion with the settlement of thousands of Buganda ex-Servicemen, who, with their families, were expected to ensure a majority for Buganda's claim. If the vote should favour Bunyoro, therefore, the Kabaka's prestige will inevitably be damaged.

A few days ago the alliance between Dr. Obote's Uganda People's Congress and the Kabaka Yekka ("Kabaka Only") party was terminated after many complaints by U.P.C. members, who especially resented the attitude of Kabaka Yekka during a by-election in Busoga, and also anti-U.P.C. speeches by K.Y. leaders at a large meeting in Kampala.

Dr. Obote announced last week that the Government whip had been withdrawn from all K.Y. members who had hitherto sat on the Government benches. In consequence of the termination of the alliance two Ministers and a Parliamentary Secretary have been removed from office.

Reorganization of Nyasaland Railways

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD.—the name of which is to be changed to Malawi Railways—reports group operating profit for 1963 at £156,956, but taxation, interest payable, sinking loan provisions, etc., result in a loss of £117,842. However, bringing in the previous year's balance of £47,108, taxation reserves of £81,057 no longer required, and £75,658 from general reserve results in a credit balance of £85,981.

Under the reorganization scheme compensation for loss of appointments and changes in condition of service and writing off redundant stores have cost about £106,000. Savings have been achieved under most expenditure headings.

Mr. A. H. Ball is now the chairman and Mr. R. W. Rowland the managing director (with Mr. G. Percy as alternate). The other directors are Messrs. C. F. Braun (F. A. Butcher, alternate), J. F. Harrod (resident in Malawi), J. N. Kiek, A. J. B. Ogilvy (J. A. G. Mills, alternate), and J. R. Pike.

The issued capital is £472,459, and outstanding loan capital is just under £5m. Fixed assets appear at almost £6.4m., interests in a subsidiary at £1.8m., investments in the Trans Zambezi Railway Company at £399,000, and current assets less current liabilities at £178,840.

National & Grindlays Bank is repeating its 7% interim dividend. Last year's total was 14%.

Smallpox deaths in Northern Rhodesia this year have numbered 142 from 1,539 reported cases.

Four African owners of taxi services in Uganda have arrived in Britain for a seven weeks' course in London.

A warehouse and contents in Nairobi belonging to the Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. have been destroyed by fire.

Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation sales for the first seven months of the year were 8% above the corresponding figures for 1963.

Thirty-one teachers from the U.S.A. have arrived in Tanganyika to teach for two years in secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

Under Voluntary Service Overseas 27 Britons will shortly undertake volunteer work in Malawi. Some left yesterday for agricultural, medical, and teaching duties.

A new Clan Line vessel, M.V. CLAN RAMSAY, has been launched at Greenock by the Countess of Dalhousie. The 10,500-ton ship will have a 17-knot service speed.

Orders issued by the Kenya Government prevent the European owners of six farms from occupying or managing them. They must show cause why the land should not be leased or sold by the Government because of alleged mismanagement or abandonment.

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Kenya Minister Praises Mau Mau

Mr. Odinga and the British Press

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Minister of Home Affairs in Kenya, called a Press conference in Nairobi a few days ago to protest his loyalty to the Prime Minister, Mzee Kenyatta, to praise Mau Mau, and to criticize the British Press and Mr. Ian Henderson, whom he recently deported.

He said:—

"I have been subjected to a spate of vilification through the British Press. Hysterical Press reaction was heard in America and Western Europe arising from the deportations of several white residents of Kenya.

"I am accused of fostering discontent amongst the leadership of our country, undermining the authority of the Prime Minister, and organizing some sort of political and administrative *coup d'état*, scheduled to take place in the remaining few months of this year.

"Seven years ago, when I challenged the right of the British to detain Mr. Kenyatta, I ran into similar reaction from Fleet Street. When I began to campaign for Mr. Kenyatta's release, exactly the same sort of outburst was directed at me.

"I am very pleased that the British Press has come over to the standpoint for which I once stood alone, and publicly advocated the position of Mr. Kenyatta as the unchallenged leader of the African people and a world statesman in his own right.

Will Not Be Deterred by Criticism

"When I first took up cudgels on behalf of Mr. Kenyatta and others unjustly imprisoned by the British Government, mostly on the basis of false and fabricated evidence, a number of voices in Kenya suggested that Mr. Kenyatta was no longer the leader of our people and that the leadership had devolved to the eight African elected members of the Legislative Council.

"The British Press supported my detractors and described me as extremist, Communist-sympathizing, and rabble-rouser. Since that day the British Press has never missed an opportunity to create divisions between myself and other African leaders.

"I share the same position as my colleagues as a symbol of the aspiration of the masses. We will not be deterred by British Press criticism from doing what we consider to be in the true interests of our people.

"The current attacks against me, ostensibly in defence of the man to whom I owe the deepest loyalty, serve only to disclose the insidious intentions of such British organs towards the people of Kenya, and ultimately the people of Africa.

"Recently these same elements of British public opinion were severely castigated in the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for grossly mis-representing developments in that territory and seeking to undermine the unity of the country and its leaders. The official newspaper of the Tanganyika Government, the *Nationalist*, said at the time: 'They must find scapegoats and initiate rumours in order to place Minister against Minister, Minister against President, and President against Minister.' These attempts in Tanganyika failed. So the British press moved the spotlight north and sought to undermine the national unity of Kenya.

"According to a report in the London *Daily Mail*, it has been suggested that the expulsion of two European Kenya police officers represents a threat to the Prime Minister, Mr. Kenyatta. It is alleged that I am in full control of the Kenya African National Union, that I intend to replace British police officers with officers recruited from my own tribe, the Luo, and thereby promote a 'showdown' with the ageing Mr. Kenyatta'. Obviously the correspondent responsible for this vicious report is ignorant of the fact that the policy of Civil Service Africanization was one of the chief planks in the platform that carried K.A.N.U. to victory in the elections. No matter how loudly our detractors might howl, the Kenya Government will continue to ensure that the African personality is reflected at every level of Government service.

"The suggestion that the Prime Minister is in any way dependent on the support of the police reflects a most peculiar state of mind. Kenya has long since left behind days of emergency rule, when virtual martial law governed the country. It is not the police force that makes a Prime Minister in our country. It is the unswerving loyalty of the vast mass of the population, irrespective of tribal affiliations.

"As for the baseless charge that I am attempting to promote the interests of my own tribe in the Civil Service. Press representatives are invited to study the extent of tribal proportions in my own Ministry and then re-examine their thoughtless allegations.

"Another example of the ridiculous extent to which the British monopolist Press allows itself to revel in an orgy of vicious speculation is contained in a commentary published in the London *Times*, which suggests that 'one effect of the change to republican status in Kenya could be to strengthen the hand of Mr. Kenyatta as President against Mr. Odinga, who is becoming a serious rival for power'.

British Intelligence Agents

"A rival to whom? Mr. Kenyatta has long since been established as our undisputed leader. I was the first to advocate his leadership. Is there someone else, perhaps, that the British Press had in mind as a contender for national leadership? The British Press must rest assured that the bitter rivalry for power they pose is nothing but a figment of their imagination.

"We are continually intrigued and perplexed by the sources of reports and 'reliable top-level sources' or 'intelligence reports' or even 'Government officials' contribute to this fund of expert information now being amassed in London and other capitals, and so freely disseminated to the Press. But whenever we press for further details of these 'sources', we are met with a blank wall of ignorance.

"Officially, no such 'sources' exist; the suggestion, even, of such nefarious practices as political espionage between Commonwealth countries appals and staggers the imagination of British spokesmen.

"Occasionally Press reports concede some tit-bit of further information as to their sources. There is the influential London Sunday newspaper that prophesied the imminent chaos and confusion facing Kenya and referred to its sources for this prophecy 'intelligence reports from neighbouring countries'.

"From this information we must deduce that British intelligence agents prefer to study Kenya from the vantage point of other African countries. This, in itself, is certainly a deplorable state of affairs. It means, virtually, that all intelligence reports reaching London originate as second-hand material and are inevitably misinterpreted or exaggerated along the line.

"Secondly, we must assume the British intelligence agents officially attached to either the Foreign Office intelligence service or the mysterious secret service of the Prime Minister are sanctioned by their Government to pass on official information to the so-called 'independent' Press of Fleet Street.

Mr. Henderson

"British Press reaction to the recent deportations almost inevitably centres around the case of Mr. Ian Henderson. Henderson, we are told, is as much a Kenyan as any of our Government members. He was born and bred in Kenya—a third-generation Kenyan with deep attachments both to the country and its people.

"We do not argue this point. But fortunately the Kenya Henderson belonged to, and so fervently supported, no more exists. It disappeared in the ashes of our independence bonfires last December. Henderson's Kenya is a thing of the past. To most Kenya citizens the old Kenya is merely a bad dream that recurs when men of Henderson's ilk are promoted and praised by the British Press.

"He has been described as a fighter against Mau Mau, a courageous defender of the peace. Whose peace? Is it the peace of thousands of dead freedom fighters in the forest of Nyandarua (the Aberdares) and Mount Kenya?

"Surely we should rather praise the men who promoted the social conditions in which Mau Mau was no longer

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necessary; rather than the hired gunmen whose memory is now an insult to the tens of thousands of people who suffered to bring Kenya out of her colonial bondage.

"Our African Government has made itself very clear on this point of European residence in Kenya. Expatriates are welcome to remain and contribute their efforts towards nation-building. We ask of them only that they appreciate the time and place in which they are living. Kenya's 'Happy Valley' days of irresponsible and social indifference are over. We have embarked on a new voyage; our compasses are set on a path of self-discovery and national enrichment. The bounty that awaits all of us at the end of the arduous voyage is the reward we shall all share alike.

"If there are people amongst us who wish to travel in the opposite direction, or merely stagnate in the swamps and marshes of the past, then they must find themselves another vessel to voyage on. We have no room for them on board."

In reply to a question, Mr. Odinga said that he was proceeding with his investigations for the purpose of ridding Kenya of ill-intentioned colonialist remnants. He and his men in the field are always on the alert.

Asked why Mr. Henderson had not been dismissed when Kenya became independent if he were so undesirable, but had been re-engaged, Mr. Odinga replied: "That's not for you. The Government will take its own time."

He then abruptly closed the conference.

Chinese Military Missions

A CHINESE MILITARY MISSION of 11 instructors, some with families, are shortly due in Dar es Salaam to spend six months training one of the two battalions of the army of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Chinese weapons are known to have been received in January, just before the revolution in Zanzibar and the mutiny in Tanganyika. Instruction is to be limited to the use of those weapons. Western Germany is to train an air wing; it is expected that the United States will send a training mission for a modernized police force; and about 60 Russians and East Germans have for some weeks provided training in Zanzibar, where Chinese militarists are also instructing several hundred Zanzibaris.

Mr. Mboya in Australia

THAT SOME EUROPEANS who had left Kenya for South Africa were already returning was claimed by Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Justice in Kenya, when he addressed the National Press Club in Canberra last week. Having described Kenya as one of the most stable and peaceful countries in Africa, he denounced "a racist white minority" in Southern Rhodesia which clung to the idea that Africans in that country were not fit to participate as equals in its Government although Africans were governing both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Department of Technical Co-operation published recently the "Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment of Local Government Officers from Britain for Service Overseas".

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Administrative Staff College

MR. GUY HUNTER has been appointed director and Mr. E. W. Ennis assistant director of an East African Administrative Staff College, which is about to be established to provide courses for senior official and non-official staff in the three territories, in which final courses will be held in rotation.

The first, lasting five weeks, will start on November 8 at the Kenya Institute of Administration. Membership is to be confined to permanent secretaries and under-secretaries in Government departments, the most senior regional administrators and local government officials, senior police and military officers, and managers of private businesses with equivalent administrative responsibilities.

The Department of Technical Co-operation in the United Kingdom has promised to provide a nucleus staff.

Mr. Hunter, who has had wide experience in industry, education, and the civil service, is the author of "Education for a Developing Region: A Study in East Africa" and of "The New Societies of Tropical Africa".

Mr. Ennis, an Australian, is a barrister, who for the past two years has been on the staff of the Administrative Staff College in Henley. He was at one time Permanent Secretary for Education in Western Nigeria.

Mr. Robert Chambers, who has spent six years in East Africa, for two of them as a lecturer at the Kenya Institute of Administration, will be seconded from Manchester University to undertake research.

Fines up to £500 or two years' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, are the penalties imposed by the East African Central Legislative Assembly for unauthorized divulgence of classified information by officials of E.A.C.S.O. Mr. Ian D. Hunter wanted a maximum fine of £2,500 and the jail sentence to be raised to a maximum of 25 years. A Tanganyika member advocated life imprisonment.

Sisal estates in Masailand, the Western Region, and the Embu area are planned by the Kenya Government, which also expects to spend £8m. or more in the next six years on cotton and sugar irrigation schemes in the Kano area.

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Press Quotes on S. Rhodesia

(Concluded from page 20)

"Heavy Hand in Salisbury" was the heading of a leader in *The Times*, which said (in part):—

"It was high time that the Southern Rhodesian Government dealt with the gangsterism that has made the life of ordinary African citizens miserable in Highfield and elsewhere. Its duties extend to protecting African life, liberty, and property. This duty, admittedly hard, has been neglected. To stamp out parasitical thuggism is a civic duty: but the Government puts itself in the wrong again by proscribing political parties.

"It will not do to argue that the petty political bosses who run the parties are the thugs. Many are. The Smith Government largely gave them their chance by putting the parties' elected leaders out of the way. The quality of all African leadership in Southern Rhodesia is abysmally low; the more need is there to keep in play such responsible leadership as there is. Proscribing the parties will not eradicate the personal feuds, and new militant groupings may crystallize round them.

"Proscribing the parties as such amounts to identifying African political activity with criminality. Such an attitude ill becomes a Government that is itself openly canvassing the circumstances in which it will throw law and constitutionality overboard. The African protest, muddled as it is by gangsterism and divided by personalities, is at any rate now directed against the threat of an illegal seizure of independence. Many Rhodesians believe that if Mr. Smith were to take this step the Africans would react violently and civil war would ensue. The convenience of the present occasion to destroy such African organization as remains cannot be overlooked."

"Rhodesian Emergency" was the heading given to the *Daily Telegraph's* leader. It said, *inter alia*:—

"Violence and intimidation by extreme African nationalists have probably left the Southern Rhodesian Government no option but to act firmly, though in the present tense political position any acts of suppression cause uneasiness. The police and military action in Highfield African township came after months of systematic terror by one African against another. Mr. Nkomo's Caretaker Council is bent on aligning all Africans in absolute refusal to co-operate with European political leaders of any kind.

Atmosphere Unfavourable for Concessions

"The Southern Rhodesian security forces have worked with a thoroughness and restraint which form part of their tradition. The removal of known trouble-makers will check violence. To recommend from London remedies which might remove the root causes seems fruitless. Whether extension of the franchise and more rapid African advancement would just now be efficacious is doubtful. There is not the slightest chance of such concessions being offered in the present atmosphere of Central Africa.

"The issue between Sir Roy Welensky and Mr. Smith has little to do with the questions of immediate African advancement. It relates to whether Southern Rhodesia shall embark on a course as desperate as the Jameson Raid or wait for independence in a better political climate. Sir Roy has said that time is on the side of Rhodesia. In office he could be a formidable waiter, an adept at seeking African decisions inside Africa, and no vote to be got by snubbing Whitehall would be lost by him."

The *Guardian* described the emergency declaration and the banning of the newspaper as displaying an "unashamed police-State mentality", but admitted increased violence in Highfield.

"But not all incidents of beating, burning, or stoning can be attributed to clashes between the followers of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole. Sir Edgar Whitehead, when Premier, called up the police reserve five times in one year to deal with civil disorder. The Rhodesian Front Government has not resorted to this once in 20 months. The Government either played blind to the situation because of political self-interest and the hope that its administration would appear successful in keeping the peace or deliberately allowed deterioration to take place as an excuse for massive retaliation.

"The dangerously repressive course on which Mr. Smith's Government is now embarked can only exacerbate the social and political ills it seeks to cure. As a curtain-raiser for Mr. Smith's meeting with Sir Alec Douglas-Home it is alarming."

The low standard of leadership in both Z.A.N.U. and P.C.C. was admitted by the *Scotsman*, which wrote:—

"But political leadership even of the sort that Mr. Sithole and Mr. Nkomo provide is infinitely preferable to the random hooliganism that has replaced it in Highfield. If Mr. Smith's Government had done anything to encourage responsible

African leadership much of the recent trouble might have been avoided. Instead they have ordered detentions and restrictions on legitimate political activity. The situation in Highfield has become so bad that a state of emergency there is justified, but not for three-month period.

"The ban on the two African parties is likely to encourage terrorism—the normal substitute when politics are forbidden. That would provide an excuse for further repression, and for renewed claims that Africans are not mature enough to take over the running of the country within a reasonable time.

"Ministerial denunciations of African lawlessness go along with threats to declare Southern Rhodesia independent without British consent. Sir Robert Tredgold, the former Federal Chief Justice, has warned that such action would constitute treason. Yet Mr. Smith is contemplating the seizure of independence. His mind is probably not made up yet. A resounding victory by Sir Roy Welensky in the by-election would indicate civil war among the white population to be a real risk of unilateral independence. That would be more likely to deter Mr. Smith than any warning that Sir Alec Douglas-Home may give him.

"Mr. Smith may still refrain from this hazardous act, but these new measures show evidence of calculated planning. Since the problem might confront either of them, Sir Alec and Mr. Harold Wilson could perhaps try to settle on a bipartisan policy."

Injustice to White Minorities

The *Daily Express* said:—

"If the Southern Rhodesians of British stock are behaving in a nervous way, there should be sympathy with them in this country, for they have seen much injustice perpetrated upon white minorities in Africa. The assurance of understanding from Britain would make it easier for Southern Rhodesia to evolve in time into a liberal, multi-racial society, such as exists nowhere today in all the African continent."

Sir Alec Douglas-Home must tell the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia "where he gets off, and say it loud enough for the world to hear", the *Daily Herald* suggested.

Rival African factions have been bashing each other about in Highfield for months, said the *Economist*.

"This is a good reason for sending in the police. But banning the two African political parties will only make things worse.

"The point rubbed home this week is that Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front Government is frightening itself when it says that it must get its lasso round an independence flagpole or else Britain might intervene. It has also been proved that Mr. Smith's government is no more able to govern Southern Rhodesia in the accepted European meaning of the word (government by consent) than are the several African autocracies that Mr. Smith and his compatriots criticize.

"For how long can white men keep their hegemony in Southern Rhodesia? Mr. Smith's men have tried to appeal for white support by showing they know how to put those kaffirs in their place. This might be good stuff to offer the voters in advance of the Arundel and Avondale by-elections. Any reasoned thinking that Sir Roy Welensky's new opposition party can offer is bound to seem tame stuff by comparison. The real roundup, from Mr. Smith's point of view, will thus take place on October 1, when he and his men will chase the voters. Are Southern Rhodesians quite the cattle he seems to think them?"

Kenya's "Good Offices"

Asserting that "Kenya's independence has convinced everyone that there is no Colonial problem in Africa which cannot be solved", Mr. Mbiyu Koinange, Minister of State for Pan African Affairs in that country, said that the Government would gladly offer its good offices in the search for a rapprochement between the divergent political forces in Southern Rhodesia, Kenya's experience in the past having strikingly resembled the tragic drama now unfolding in Southern Rhodesia. "Mr. Smith's policy courts violent, chaos, and retardation. We prefer constitutionality, harmony, and progress."

A Japanese Parliamentary delegation of four members spent two days in Kenya while on their way to Denmark.

All teachers in Zanzibar have been threatened with dismissal if they do not join the Afro-Shirazi Party.

Of 228 Commonwealth scholarships to be awarded by Britain this year to students from 28 Commonwealth countries, five have been allotted to Southern Rhodesia, four to Kenya, two to Northern Rhodesia, and one to Tanganyika.

Stipends of African clergy in the Diocese of Matabeland are to be raised by stages to the level of the European clergy. The salary of married African priests will at once become £25 13s. That of a married European priest is £58 ls. per month.

Mercenaries Killed in Congo

Commando Unit Already Formed

THAT ALBERTVILLE, capital of the North Katanga Province and the main rebel stronghold in the south-eastern Congo, had been retaken was claimed on Sunday by the Government in Leopoldville. Rebel forces, which had held Albertville since June, were said to be in flight to the north and across Lake Tanganyika after suffering heavy losses.

Four days earlier Radio Leopoldville had prematurely reported the capture of the town, attacks upon which were, however, repulsed. Soumialot and other rebel leaders had already left, and Baluba gangs engaged in looting, rape and killing. At the time about 130 Europeans were believed to be still in Albertville. On Sunday 28 Belgian employees of a textile factory were liberated by national troops. The fate of other Europeans was then unknown.

Attacks on Albertville

On Thursday a commando-type attack from Lake Tanganyika by 26 mercenaries under command of Major Michael Hoare had failed because of weather too rough for their small boats. Then mercenaries on shore, lacking radio communication, attacked without knowing of the failure of support from the lake. Five Greeks and Italians were seriously wounded and flown by helicopter to Elisabethville for treatment. The other five were slightly wounded. Armed only with automatic rifles, they had tackled some 900 rebels with numerous machine-guns. In a later attack two mercenaries were killed and one was captured. Later his body was found hacked to pieces.

Cuban pilots were then flying American aircraft in support of the nationalist forces.

English-speaking mercenaries have been formed into a No. 5 Commando.

On Friday a charter aircraft carrying 59 mercenaries, mostly from Rhodesia, left Johannesburg for Leopoldville. Another 100 South Africans were flown to the Congo at the week-end, by which time about 150 mercenaries were believed to have reached Kamina, the large army and air base in Katanga.

A Belgian and an Israeli who had just arrived in the Congo were killed on Friday when their aircraft crashed in a Leopoldville suburb. Well-qualified pilots in South Africa are being offered short-term engagements at up to £700 a month.

Asked by the Congolese Government for non-military aid, the Verwoerd Government in South Africa removed the ban on the enlistment of South African citizens as mercenaries.

According to news cables from Leopoldville, Colonel van de Walle, Mr. Tshombe's Belgian military adviser, plans to form a number of columns each of about 300 Congolese soldiers under white officers, to work with a commando spearhead of about 50 whites in attacks on rebel-held towns.

Mr. Alastair Wicks, an Old Harrovian, and a former officer in the British Army, who recently opened a recruiting office in Salisbury, is now back in the Congo. It was being said in Salisbury that he had promised recruits that in case of death £7,000 would be paid to their next of kin.

Chinese in Burundi

Mr. Peter Youngusband, special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, reported receiving "a most hostile reception" at the Chinese Embassy in Bujumbura, capital of Burundi. He was not allowed to speak to the Chargé d'Affaires, but he saw him with Mr. Jean Masabo, Burundi Ambassador in Leopoldville until he was expelled a few days ago. Others recently known to have visited the Chinese Embassy were the

"President" and "Foreign Minister" of the Congo People's Liberation Committee (the rebel organization).

At least five rebel leaders operating in the eastern Congo are known to have received military training in China, and members of the Chinese embassy in Burundi—which has a staff of about 15—are known to have given instruction in guerrilla operations.

Mr. Youngusband referred to "conclusive proof that Congo rebels are receiving moral support, instruction, and financial aid from Communist China, operating through Burundi"; but he could find no evidence of the supply of arms and ammunition. However, the essence of Chinese guerrilla doctrine is that rebels should provide themselves with arms, ammunition, transport and food by attacking Government forces.

Gizenga Breaks With Mr. Tshombe

Mr. Gizenga, former Deputy Prime Minister of the Congo, whom Mr. Tshombe released in mid-July after he had been two and a half years in "administrative detention", has announced the formation of a new party called United Lumumbists. It accuses the U.S.A. and Belgium of military aggression in the Congo through the use of so-called military advisers. When announcing the formation of the new party Mr. Gizenga bitterly criticized Mr. Tshombe for using force against rebels in the eastern Congo.

Radio Stanleyville has announced that "Lieut-General" Olenga, commander of the "Popular Liberation Army", has placed under house arrest all the men whom he recently installed in power in Stanleyville; dismissal is described as the penalty for incompetence, criminal acts, arbitrary arrests, and secret trials. They have been replaced by a "college of commissioners" under a Mr. Francois Sabiti.

Mr. Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanganyika, admitted at the week-end that some rebels had crossed Lake Tanganyika and landed. On the previous day a British journalist who had arrived in Kigoma was ordered to leave within two hours. Mr. Kambona and two other Ministers had flown in when it was believed that several hundred armed Congolese rebels had landed in the swamps south of the town.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Governor-General of Kenya, who had been on holiday in the area, was flown out in a Kenya Police aircraft. Troops of the Tanganyika Rifles were moved to the area.

Hostages Threatened in Uvira

The Rt. Rev. Danilo Czarzi, Bishop of Uvira, sent the following message to Bujumbura, when it was broadcast in French:—

To Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with copies to U.S. and Belgian Embassies in Bujumbura: In the name of God and humanity, we Europeans—10 civilians, 12 members of religious orders, nine nuns, and myself—already in detention and ill-treated, beg the competent American and Belgian authorities to stop immediately all bombardments in the Uvira area. At every bombardment hostages will be executed. This comes into force from tomorrow, August 27.

Anxious to eliminate non-African intervention in Congo affairs, the Organization of African Unity has decided that the Foreign Ministers of member States shall meet in Addis Ababa on September 10 to discuss the situation.

Shortly before the decision was announced demonstrations against United States activities were organized in a number of centres.

In Zanzibar the Afro-Shirazi Party (that of the Government), the Afro-Shirazi Youth League, the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unionists, and the Women's Union organized a mass demonstration. Banners bore such slogans as "To Hell with American Imperialism", "Down with American Imperialism", "America, Quit the Congo", "Yankie, Go Home", and "To Hell with Puppet Tshombe".

A deputation representing the four organizations gave the U.S. Consul a memorandum describing American action in the Congo as naked aggression which violated international law. It declared that if American hostility to the people of the Congo did not cease forthwith the President and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar would be asked to sever diplomatic relations with the U.S.A.

A broadcast from Radio Mogadishu stated that the Government view was that any aid to the Congo should be channelled through the Organization of African Unity.

Reports telegraphed in the middle of last week from Bukavu, Kivu, stated that men of the Congolese National Army had found large stocks of propaganda from Communist China during mopping-up operations. Two sacks of mail addressed to Congolese contained a magazine in French called *Peking Information* and gave a return address in Peking.

An Ethiopian Minister flew to Leopoldville last week with a message from the Emperor to President Kasavubu. It was believed that His Majesty Haile Selassie had offered to mediate between the two Congos.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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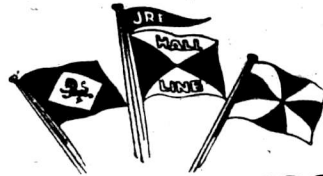
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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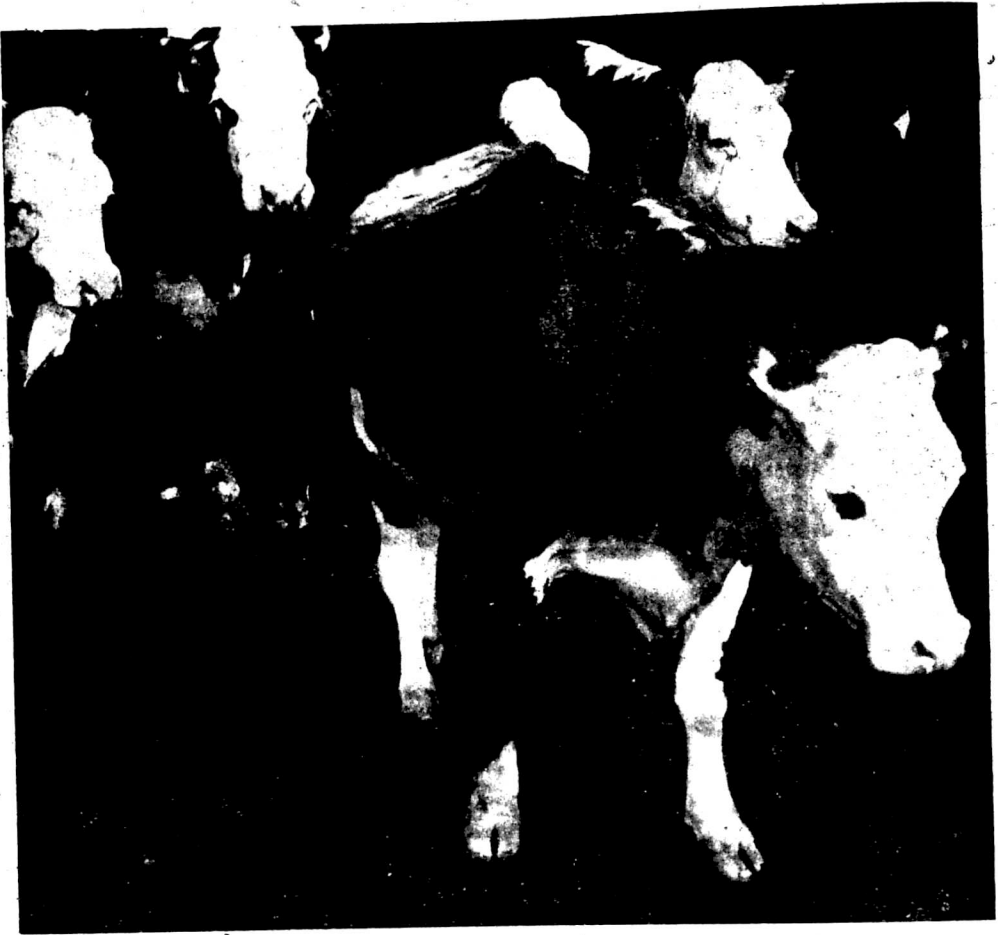
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON MONDAY, after two sessions with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was optimistic that their examination of the

Independence for Southern Rhodesia.

extremely difficult problem of independence for his country would result in a mutually acceptable solution. He has said repeatedly that he hoped for independence by negotiation, and that he would be bitterly disappointed if his Government were driven to take that status because it could neither reach agreement with the United Kingdom nor accept suggestions for postponement of the issue for a further considerable period. The objection to substantial delay is understandable, for confidence must continue to ebb unless political stability can provide the foundation for a renewal of economic faith. Not less important than the encouragement of reassurance in the future among internal and external investors is an unmistakable demonstration to the African nationalist leaders that they can no longer carry their complaints to London, New York, and other world centres, but must deal with the elected Government of their own country. To many Rhodesians that is the crux of the matter.

It is too often overlooked that the Parliamentary Opposition is as anxious as the Rhodesian Front Government for the attainment of independence. Their differences

Fruits of Folly And Faithlessness.

concern method and timing, not the legitimacy of the claim that the most advanced British territory in Central or East Africa has earned the right to complete management of its affairs. Indeed, that right was recognized by the United Kingdom Government many years ago. More than forty years have passed since internal self-government was granted, and about twenty since the

then Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins (now Lord Malvern), was offered independence — and on British initiative, not in response to insistence from Africa. Since acceptance of the proposal would have prevented that early federation of his adopted country with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland which the best authorities deemed so promising for all Central Africa, Sir Godfrey and his Cabinet thought it right to put the good of the whole area before the prestige and convenience of the prospective senior partner — for, of course, neither they nor anybody else conceived it possible that British Ministers would quickly break faith and set themselves to wreck a union to which they had pledged themselves. The prime purpose of the deplorable decision to destroy the Federation was to enable the Macmillan Government to accord ridiculously premature independence to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (in the first of which the dictatorial Dr. Banda is this week at open enmity with almost all his hitherto sycophantic Ministers, while in the latter many hundreds of Africans, perhaps about a thousand altogether — for few people trust the official casualty statements — have been killed in a rising against the recently installed African Government). Southern Rhodesians must regard such events as reinforcing their right to be angry at the precedence given to those neighbouring territories by British Ministers who declined to grant its manifest deserts to their own land.

By the latter part of last year all Rhodesians had ceased to expect fair dealing from those representatives of Britain with whom lay the chief responsibility for Central African matters — Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Sandys — for they and their associates had perpetrated a succession of cynical breaches of trust from the time

of the wind-of-change speech and the Monckton Report. Despite plain warnings of the futility of reliance upon Whitehall and Westminster, Mr. Winston Field, who had become Prime Minister in December, 1962, agreed to attend the Victoria Falls Conference convened to consider the practical measures for the dissolution of the Federation. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA argued at the time that Southern Rhodesia should refuse to cooperate unless she first received a categorical guarantee of independence. Though Sir Roy Welensky supported that attitude, and stated publicly that Federal Ministers and officials would absent themselves from the conference if that should be the decision taken by Southern Rhodesia's leaders, Mr. Field, who at first made a firm promise of independence an express condition of attendance, soon abandoned that stand. It had put H.M. Government in grave psychological and practical difficulties, and Mr. Butler, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Central African Affairs, used all his persuasive ability to induce Mr. Field to reverse his declared intention to boycott the conference. Unfortunately, he succeeded; and Southern Rhodesia's best chance of obtaining independence was thereby cast away. Instead of an unequivocal undertaking she obtained only a worthless formula.

Far from advocating early independence for the most loyal of all British territories in Africa, members of all parties in the House of Commons — with staggeringly little opposition even in the Tory ranks — demanded amendments to the 1961 Constitution which conflicted with the intentions and provisions of that document. It had been negotiated between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments, had the cordial blessing of the present Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (who had presided over the constitutional conference at the crucial period), and was explicitly accepted by the African nationalist leaders, including Messrs. Nkomo and Sithole (who, however, changed their tune as soon as they came under pressure from extreme racialists outside the country). What had been described as a Constitution for independence was quickly alleged to require amendment, and Mr. Sandys, who as one of the authors should have rejected all proposals for erosion of the guarantees given, was within a few months demanding fundamental changes. Rhodesians, inevitably considering themselves to be the victims of yet another piece of political trickery from Britain, supported more firmly

Political Trickery From Britain.

than ever the plea of their political spokesmen that not a vestige of constitutional authority to interfere in their affairs should rest outside the country.

Mr. Smith is the third Prime Minister to come to London in the last three years to negotiate for abandonment of Britain's residual rights of intervention. Though the first of them, Sir Edgar Whitehead, represented an entirely different school of thought, he was emphatic, and still is today, that Rhodesia cannot equitably be refused absolute control of her own State policy. His party (which merged only last month with the new Rhodesia Party led by Sir Roy Welensky) has been consistent in that respect, and it deeply resents the endeavours of politicians of the Macmillan-Macleod-Sandys group to undermine a Constitution written less than three years ago under the influence of the Commonwealth Relations Office and a Secretary of State who still holds the same portfolio. So does the Rhodesian Front Government, whose two leaders, Mr. Field and now Mr. Smith, have not differed from Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky in their demand for a negotiated independence. Mr. Smith could not have declared more often or more emphatically that that is his aim; but he has also said that if there seemed no hope of removing obduracy on the part of the British Government his country would be driven to safeguard its basic interests by assuming its independence — while still demonstrating its loyalty to the Crown by continuing to fly the Union flag and singing "God Save the Queen".

Reluctance to Seize Independence.

Statements Worth Noting

"The British Government chucked as many dumb-bells as they could into the juggling act".—Sir Roy Welensky, in "4,000 Days".

"I do not like flogging, but the Government has thought it necessary to introduce it to curb crime".—Mzee Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya.

"What is a Minister without Portfolio? Roger lists 'portfolio' between 'nose-bag' and 'swag'".—Mr. Leslie Hale, speaking in the House of Commons.

"The distance between Zanzibar and Pemba is greater than the distance between either of those islands and the East African mainland".—President Nyerere.

"Bribery is a ghastly disease which could destroy the whole nation. Any member of my staff or of the public caught accepting or offering bribes will be prosecuted".—Dr. W. A. K. Aruwa, regional medical officer in Nyanza, Kenya.

"In Ethiopia the resident representative of the United Nations is a Canadian; in Somalia a Trinidadian; in Uganda an American of French extraction; in Tanganyika an Australian assisted by a New Zealander; in Kenya an African Southern Rhodesian".—Sir Hugh Foot.

Notes By The Way

Treble Doubles

MALAWI'S DICTATOR is now in the habit of starting his harangues to large African gatherings with the words "Kwacha, Kwacha, Freedom, Freedom, Ufulu, Ufulu", a treble double which some of his sycophantic supporters may be expected to work into utterances in the Legislature which purport to be comment on a public issue but are generally meaningless repetitions of nationalistic slogans mixed with puerile eulogy of Dr. Banda. Most politicians in any country are abnormally avid of praise, but in all my reading I have never come across a similar case of reiteration of the same silly panegyrics repeated *ad nauseam*. Adulation is apparently indispensable to the Ngwazi, and his obsequious "boys" (as he calls them) lay it on thickly. After Monday's Cabinet dismissals and resignations they will presumably be less adulatory.

"My Soldiers and Bombs"

DR. BANDA IS INDEFATIGABLE in chanting his own praise. Indeed, not many of his speeches omit generous testimony to his own achievements. For example, in Fort Johnston recently he said: "Enemies across the Zambezi write that the people of this country are tired of Kamuzu and the Malawi Congress Party. They write that because they are afraid of me, of you, and the party. I came back to break their stupid Federation. It is broken up. Welensky is now without a job. In Zomba, instead of Armitage, Footman, Ingham, Kettlewell, there are now Kamuzu and his boys. I have no soldiers, guns, or aeroplanes. Welensky had soldiers, guns, and aeroplanes. But I faced him, defied him. The Youth League, the Women's League, members of the Nyasaland African Congress were my soldiers, my guns, my aeroplanes, my atom bombs". Why, I ask again, do polemicists who perennially profess abhorrence of all kinds of violence so frequently express themselves in metaphorical violence?

Put Them Out of Business

THREATS also occur frequently in the public speeches of the Malawi dictator — a description in which he apparently delights. Not long ago he denounced in the most undiplomatic language the ambassadors from Communist countries who were about to take up their duties in his country. If he had decided to refuse to receive Communist envoys Dr. Banda could scarcely have used more uncomplimentary terms in explanation; and he was so pleased with his words that he afterwards had them widely circulated. A little earlier, when opening a store for a women's co-operative society, he expressed the hope that it would prove a success "because it will teach a lesson to certain people". He continued: "I won't tell you who they are. You know there are certain traders who cheat our people in this country — all over the country, all over. You know who I mean. The only way my women, my people, can compete with these people and put them out of business is by organizing co-operative societies. So I'll do everything possible to help the women run their stores so that they can put certain people out of business. I make no bones about it. I want to see certain people out of business". There cannot have been a man, woman or child in the audience who did not understand that the reference was to Asian traders. And the speaker was a man who on scores of public occasions has emphasized his lack of racial feeling and his good will to all men!

"Loyalty"

MR. TOM MBOYA, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in Kenya, said a few days ago that the office of Head of the Commonwealth need not be vested in the Queen, and should rotate among Commonwealth countries; if "a real conflict" were to arise between the pan-African affiliations and the Commonwealth ties of East African countries, the Commonwealth "must suffer". Such statements will not surprise the regular readers of this journal, for they have been frequently warned of the superficiality of the professed loyalty to the Commonwealth of most of the African nationalist leaders. While pretending loyalty, and sometimes even competing with one another in friendly public references, they demonstrate much stronger attachment to the Organization of African Unity—which is openly engaged in training subversionists and saboteurs in Tanganyika for use against Southern Rhodesia, a fellow member of the Commonwealth. Political leaders who incite and finance that kind of disloyalty treat with contempt the basic principles on which the Commonwealth was built. To them it is a most useful source of money and men in the early post-independence days, but, as Mr. Mboya has often said, the pan-African affiliation comes first. I am not sure, however, of the accuracy of his assertion that if a conflict arose "the Commonwealth must suffer". It is suffering seriously now from the double-think and double-talk of politicians. It might gain, not suffer, from the withdrawal of member States which are not really loyal. They would suffer beyond doubt.

Sucker for Sentiment

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, who is considered by many responsible people to have been the most disastrous Secretary of State for the Colonies in living memory, and who is now editor of the *Spectator*, runs a diary feature over the pen-name "Quoodle". The first two lines in a recent column ran: "As a sucker for sentiment, a lover of cricket, a firm believer in happy endings . . ." There was nothing sentimental in his treatment of Kenya or the Federation, and his behaviour towards them—which was denounced by Lord Salisbury, one of the most respected leaders of his own party, as "unscrupulous"—had certainly not a happy ending. He showed himself a sucker for the blarney of extreme African nationalists, and, in practice, a firm believer in tragic endings—or, rather, for tragedy without end. One of his heroes has been Dr. Banda. This week's news from Bandaland is further testimony to Mr. Macleod's poor judgement.

So Very Belated

THE GUARDIAN has criticized Rhodesia for so many years that it was a mild shock to me, and doubtless a worse experience for many of its left-wing readers, to find the programme of Sir Roy Welensky's new Rhodesia Party described in a leading article as "appealing", and to read its assertion that "what Southern Rhodesia needs is neither external directive nor outside advice on how to manage its internal affairs". Has any daily paper in the United Kingdom offered so much "external directive" and "outside advice" during the last 40 years? This belated recognition of some of the facts of life is welcome. A continuation of realism in *Guardian* comment would be still more welcome.

Mr. Smith in London for Talks on Independence

Would Make "Last-Ditch Stand" If No Alternative Is Left

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, arrived at London Airport on Sunday night from Lisbon for two days of discussions with Sir Alec Douglas-Home and other British Ministers.

He had come to negotiate for independence. Mr. Smith told journalists, and had never felt more optimistic. That time brought changes in politics was made strikingly evident by the difference in attitude towards Mr. Tshombe of Americans and others who not long ago had regarded him as the arch enemy.

A unilateral declaration of independence would be "a last-ditch stand". Mr. Smith was hopeful of agreement with Sir Alec, but "if we eventually get to the position where we believe there is no alternative, then we are firm in our resolution of a unilateral declaration".

There was no special date in mind, and Mr. Smith was not interested in the fact that October 24 was to be Independence Day in Northern Rhodesia. Nor would his Government be hurried by the prospect of a Socialist victory in the general election in Britain: Southern Rhodesia's past relations with the Labour Party had been satisfactory.

Though there was no deadline for independence, the purpose of his visit to London was to obtain a definite "Yes" or "No". If decision could be finalized this week, there was no reason for postponement of independence. "I want to see this tied up this week if possible", said the Prime Minister.

Electorate Would Be Told

If agreement could not be reached in London during the next two days, however, he would have to appeal for a decision by the electorate.

Reminded of a statement by Sir Roy Welensky that the consequences of a unilateral declaration had not yet been made clear to the Rhodesian electorate, Mr. Smith said that if a negotiated independence were found not possible, he would make the consequences of a unilateral declaration quite clear to the people.

Asked if such a declaration would be illegal, he replied: "It is difficult to deny that it would be an unconstitutional act". Once the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia had approved it, however, the step would become legal.

During his three days in Lisbon he had not discussed with Dr. Salazar or other Portuguese representatives any aspect of the question of a unilateral declaration or of joint action between Rhodesia and Portugal in the event of that step being taken. The Portuguese were very good friends, and his visit had been intended to cement those good relations.

Earlier in the day Sir Alec Douglas-Home had spent several hours at Chequers discussing the Southern Rhodesian issue with Lord Dilhorne, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Secretary, and Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Maudling, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being abroad).

Monday's talks between the two Prime Ministers lasted from 11 a.m. to 12.40 and again in the afternoon for two hours. The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Evan Campbell, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, were present.

As Mr. Smith left Downing Street African nationalist demonstrators threw their banners at his car, but without hitting it. A man and a woman were arrested. Similar banners had been displayed outside Rhodesia

House, where three men were arrested. A member of the League of Empire Loyalists shouted in Downing Street "Englishmen support you, Mr. Smith".

The Prime Minister and Lady Douglas-Home gave a dinner party on Monday evening for the Prime Minister and Mrs. Smith. The other guests included the High Commissioner and Mrs. Evan Campbell, Lord and Lady Dilhorne, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., and Mrs. Sandys, Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., and Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P., and Mrs. Bottomley, Mr. F. M. Bennett, M.P., and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. H. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mitchell.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Harold Soref, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club, had held a reception in honour of Mr. Smith, who addressed the gathering.

Sir Roy Welensky's Comment

SIR ROY WELENSKY, leader of the new Rhodesia Party, said in Salisbury shortly before the Prime Minister left for Lisbon and London that all responsible Rhodesians would wish Mr. Smith well in his mission and hope that some arrangement aimed at achieving independence by agreement would develop from the talks in London. The country should not be over-optimistic, however. The statement continued:—

"I hope our Prime Minister will disclose to Southern Rhodesia the terms and conditions of any offer Britain might make. I ask this in the light of rumours that the British Government has already made offers aimed at reviving the economy of Southern Rhodesia.

"But, of equal importance, I hope that our Prime Minister will return with a full appreciation of the implications we face as a result of a unilateral declaration of independence.

"I would plead that these disclosures, if they have to be made, are made in such terms that the electorate will have no difficulty in understanding them".

Rhodesians should also be given the answers to five questions of vital personal importance. They wanted to know (1) how the public would be given the opportunity of expressing their views; (2) if the country could hope to remain in the Commonwealth if it seized independence unilaterally; (3) to what currency the Rhodesian pound would be tied; (4) what protection there would be for pension funds; and (5) whether the Government would assure Rhodesians that they would not be compelled to liquidate assets outside the country in order to provide the Government with foreign currency.

A correspondent of the *Daily Express* telegraphed from Salisbury that "practically every wealthy and influential English-born Southern Rhodesian expresses dismay at the policy of the Smith Government and is convinced that his Rhodesia Front policy of independence will lead to disaster".

Consequently, he alleged, there was a conspiracy against the Government. In the event of a unilateral declaration of independence, the conspirators hoped to be able to seize a radio transmitter and hold it for at least a few minutes so that Sir Roy Welensky might appeal to Britain to intervene.

"No More Give"

Mr. Smith was said to have told an enthusiastic audience that evening: "There will be no negotiation, no compromise, no appeasement. There is to be no more give. Once the principle of independence has been accepted, there will have to be minor negotiations; but there will be no further negotiations prior to agreement on the principle of independence for Southern Rhodesia on the basis of the present Constitution".

In Lisbon Mr. Smith conferred with Dr. Salazar, the Prime Minister, Dr. Franco Nogueira, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other Portuguese representatives. He described his visit as one of courtesy to "one of our oldest and most trusted allies and friends", saying that Rhodesians wanted to

maintain friendly relations with "those who have in the past proved themselves trustworthy friends".

He explicitly denied rumours that the visit was connected with alleged secret pact negotiations. When asked about a statement of Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, that such a pact was under discussion, he replied: "I know nothing about any secret pact. I should like Dr. Kaunda to tell me about it."

He hoped that Southern Rhodesia would go "all the way to independence, and the sooner the better, for we believe that people who live 6,000 miles away cannot judge Southern Rhodesia's problems. Only we in Southern Rhodesia can do this".

Unilateralism Illegal, Says Magistrate

On Friday a magistrate in Salisbury, Mr. J. O. M. Jackson, acquitted the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, former president of the now banned Zimbabwe African National Union, on a charge of subversion by inciting Africans not to pay taxes if the Government seized independence, acquittal being on the ground that such a declaration would be an illegal act. The magistrate said: "A unilateral declaration of independence would be a political move. Whatever the *de facto* position might be, it would be an unlawful act in terms of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution". Therefore the citizen would have no duty to obey the laws, for all laws derive their validity from the Constitution.

Hearing of a further charge was adjourned. It alleged that Mr. Sithole had called on Africans to arm themselves with bows, arrows, axes, and other instruments "and be ready to act when the time comes". In Umtali a few days earlier Mr. Sithole had been acquitted on eleven counts.

The Salisbury correspondent of *The Guardian* telegraphed on Sunday that "many serious-minded people of the right wing feel that, rather than be messed about with further delays and compromises, it would be best to make a clean break with Britain and start talking after that. Few people seriously believe that Britain will grant independence without concessions to the Africans that are completely unacceptable to the Rhodesian Front. Nor are they likely to be acceptable to Sir Roy Welensky, and he has said so.

"What Sir Roy is prepared to do is to maintain the *status quo*, try to retain a bridge with the non-whites, wait for a change in world opinion on Africa, build the Rhodesian economy, and make friends and influence overseas big business to increase investments and loans. Mr. Smith and his colleagues are not prepared to wait any longer for better or for worse.

"A growing number of whites who do not believe any longer that a non-racial State along the lines of the Whitehead-Welensky pattern is possible... have at last found their man in Ian Smith. They gave him their accolade with the unprecedented scenes that marked his farewell to Salisbury, when 14,000 wildly cheering people were in the Antennaum Hall for his report-to-the-nation speech.

"For the Rhodesian Front supporters independence means the end of compromise on the race issues; the end of appeasement to pan-Africans, to non-whites, and to the liberals; the end of avuncular warnings from Whitehall; and severing the African leaders' life-lines to London, New York, Accra, Cairo, and Abba Ababa. It also means the end of United Nations interference.

"But, in spite of the rumours and the gossip about unilateralism, the imagination boggles at such an act, and there is plenty of legal opinion that it would be tantamount to rebellion".

Statements by Africans

Shortly before Mr. Smith reached London, Mr. Jason Z. Moyo, treasurer-general of the proscribed Zimbabwe African People's Union, told the Press that if Mr. Smith's Government were to declare independence unilaterally that action would be regarded by Africans as "an act of aggression".

It was Britain's responsibility to restrain the Rhodesian Front Government, using not only economic sanctions but force of arms if necessary. Britain should suspend the present Constitution and convene a constitutional conference which would transfer political power to the African majority before the end of this year. Africans would not accept any negotiations from which Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the African nationalist leader, was absent.

Mr. N. Shamuvarira, representing the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, told journalists in London on Monday that suppression of the African nationalist parties left nationalists with no alternative but guerrilla warfare.

Suppression of the parties, together with that of freedom of the Press and the threat to the judiciary, were, he said, an indictment of Mr. Sandys, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, since the Constitution which he had negotiated undertook to protect those freedoms.

Mr. K. I. Mutasa, a representative of the proscribed Zim-

babwe African National Union, said that if Britain did not stop Mr. Smith in his demand for independence British troops would have to be sent to Southern Rhodesia. That could be avoided only if the Constitution were suspended and a conference of leaders of all parties held in London.

Mr. John Chirimbana, chairman of the London branch of Z.A.N.U., delivered a memorandum at 10 Downing Street which denounced the talks between the two Prime Ministers and suggested that Mr. Smith should be "detained in Britain".

M.P. Suggests British Military Intervention

Mr. Humphry Berkeley, Conservative M.P. for Lancaster, said in the course of a letter to the *Guardian*:—

"An independent Southern Rhodesian Government resulting from a *coup* is unlikely to be recognized by any country apart from Portugal. A Government-in-exile would be very widely recognized. The pressure, in the United Nations and the Organization of African States would be intense. Southern Rhodesia would lose its vital markets in Northern Rhodesia and Malawi. It is difficult to see how Britain could maintain any trading relations with a Colony in rebellion.

"The internal consequences of a *coup* would be equally dramatic. Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and their party have said that they would resist an illegal declaration of independence by any means open to them. It is clear that a *coup*, to be successful, would involve their arrest, that of the Governor, and anybody else who is likely to attract support for legality. The re-emergence of Sir Roy Welensky has therefore totally altered the domestic situation. It may well be that a *coup* could only be brought about in conditions approaching civil war.

"In these circumstances should British military intervention be ruled out? In the event of a mass arrest of Europeans, including Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead and Mr. Garfield Todd, to mention three former Prime Ministers, and the obvious fact of a bitterly divided European population, might not the entry of British troops be necessary to restore law and order and a legal Government? If this is so, should Britain not warn Mr. Smith of this possibility?

"The effects of a *coup d'état* would be disastrous for Africans and Europeans. It could produce as much bloodshed as Algeria and as much chaos as the Congo.

"If the warning of British military intervention can deter the Southern Rhodesian Government, it must be given and the necessary preparations must be made".

Z.A.D.U. Banned

THE ZIMBABWE AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION, formed in Southern Rhodesia on Monday of last week, was banned on Wednesday by proclamation of the Governor under his powers to proscribe any organization which he considered to be the successor of an unlawful organization or to be composed substantially, though not necessarily predominantly, of persons who had been officers of an unlawful organization. The committee of Z.A.D.U. contained seven former members of the executive of the proscribed Z.A.N.U. One of them, Mr. Edson Sithole, a solicitor in Salisbury, said that members of Z.A.N.U. and of the P.P.C. had wanted a body to be formed "to keep alive the African struggle".

Communism in N. Rhodesia

AN AFRICAN, Charles Lufungula, formerly a company sergeant-major, has been found guilty in Ndola of possessing a seditious publication, namely a document containing plans for armed *coup* by a "secret Communist organization". He was remanded for sentence. The prosecutor said that the document fixed October 24, Independence Day, for the *coup*, and that the organization was founded in the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Malaya 10 years ago when it was fighting Communist-led guerrillas.

Mr. Sithole Sentenced

The Rev. N. Sithole was on Tuesday sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour on charges which the magistrate described as "tantamount to fostering a private army". Six months of the sentence were conditionally suspended for three years.

PERSONALIA

MR. and MRS. S. M. VENTNOR are in London from Kampala.

MR. G. W. WALWYN is the new principal of Uganda Technical College, Kampala.

MR. S. F. TURNER, lately a member of the Federal Parliament, now lives in Kloof, Natal.

THE REV. T. EASTON, sometime Rector of Lusaka, has been appointed Vicar of Marwood, North Devon.

MR. A. K. BALINDA has been elected to the National Assembly of Uganda in the by-election in South East Ankole.

MR. R. RIDLEY, chairman of the Kenya Broadcasting Company, and MRS. RIDLEY are returning to Nairobi by sea.

SIR DONALD MACGILLIVRAY has been appointed deputy chairman of the East African Board of the Standard Bank.

DR. K. E. W. RIDLER has succeeded MR. E. MAYNE as chairman of the London office of the International Road Federation.

MR. SERAPHINO ANTAO, Kenya's Goan sprinting champion, intends to retire from athletics after the Olympic Games in Tokyo in October.

THE REV. JOHN WELLER, for the past five years Rector of Highland, in the Diocese of Mashonaland, is now warden of St. John's Seminary, Lusaka.

MR. R. C. H. HALLET, governor of the new Bank of Northern Rhodesia, has attended the International Monetary Fund meeting in Tokyo as an observer.

The appointment as Chief Justice of Zanzibar of MR. LAWRENCE WESTON lasted only a week. He then returned to Dar es Salaam and a Nigerian took his place.

M. NOURREDINE ADJOUDI, Ambassador of Nigeria to Uganda, who resides in Dar es Salaam, has presented his letters of credence to SIR EDWARD MUTESA, President of Uganda.

MR. IAN M. CARR has arrived in Uganda from the United Kingdom for a period of attachment to the statistics division of the Ministry of Planning and Community Development.

MR. H. D. HUGHES, principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, is chairman of a committee which is appealing for funds for Kikuvoni College, Dar es Salaam, the Tanganyika counterpart of Ruskin.

LORD DELAMERE, who owns 60,000 acres of land in Kenya, has decided to become a Kenya citizen. So long as that country remains in the Commonwealth he may keep his seat in the House of Lords.

MR. J. L. GAYLARD, headmaster of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, will leave Southern Rhodesia at the end of the year to become headmaster of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

SIR PETER RUNGE, president of the Federation of British Industries, gave a luncheon party in London last week for MR. W. B. L. MONSON, British High Commissioner-designate to Zambia.

MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister for Justice in Northern Rhodesia, said in London a few days ago that there should be urgent discussions on the question of the Chartered Company's mineral royalty rights.

THE REV. L. S. K. FORD, former principal of the Canon Apolo Teachers' Training College, Nyakasura, Uganda, has been appointed Vicar of Bishop's Frome and priest-in-charge of Canon Frome, Hereford.

THE REV. GEOFFREY FIENNES, who has served in the Diocese of Northern Rhodesia since 1932, has returned to Britain. He had been warden of St. Mark's College, Mpanza, since 1952. The new warden is MR. GEOFFREY HODGES.

MR. P. E. S. FINNEY, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Nyasaland, is on home leave pending retirement.

SIR THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, a former president of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, said in Bulawayo last week that a shrinking white population must check economic development in Southern Rhodesia and bring misery to the black majority.

MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE, Minister of Home Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, flew to the United States at the week-end to discuss accommodation for Zambia's diplomatic missions in Washington and New York. He will return to Lusaka *via* London.

MR. DENNIS HIGGS, a British-born teacher who was kidnapped from his home in Lusaka a fortnight ago and then taken to South Africa, where he was released, remained in Northern Rhodesia only a few days before flying to London. On arrival at the beginning of this week he said he hoped to teach in Britain for a year or two and then return to Zambia.

MR. ONEKO, Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Kenya, told journalists in Nairobi on his return from visits to China and Russia that it was hoped to provide access to Nairobi for Soviet airliners, either direct or through Cairo, from which point East African Airways might provide services for the many Russians who wanted to visit Kenya as tourists.

DR. W. A. K. ARUWA, who has been appointed Acting Regional Medical Officer for Nyanza, graduated from Makerere in 1947 and in 1954 came to England for special studies in tuberculosis and chest and heart diseases, and to attend a short course at the University of Wales, Cardiff. Lately he has taken the course at Liverpool University for the Diploma in Public Health.

The two Ministers who have left the Uganda Cabinet in consequence of the disruption of the alliance between the Uganda People's Congress and Kabaka Yekka are MR. AMOS SEMPA, Finance Minister, and MR. MAYANJA-NKANGI, Minister for Commerce and Industry. MRS. FLORENCE LUBEGA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Planning and Community Development, has also left the Government.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya until September 1, when he resigned, has secured the Labour nomination as prospective candidate for Kettering by a narrow margin. In the penultimate ballot he had 45 votes against 41 cast for the secretary of the Corby branch of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. In the final ballot SIR GEOFFREY had 57 votes against 49. At the last general election there was a Socialist majority of 3,485.

When MR. NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA failed to appear in Salisbury last week to answer a charge of printing a subversive statement, a warrant for his arrest was issued. He is a lecturer on adult education in the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and he has recently received a study grant from Princeton University, U.S.A. He was financial secretary of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union, and after its proscription last week managed to leave Southern Rhodesia and fly to Nairobi and Addis Ababa on his way to London.

MR. BASIL TRAGAY, for the past two years assistant manager in Northern Rhodesia of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., has left for the Philippines. From 1937 to 1939 he was a surveyor on the Globe and Phoenix mine in Southern Rhodesia, the richest in the country. Then he joined Rhokana, with which he has since served except for two years in the Royal Navy. His successor is MR. V. W. (PETER) HALL, lately assistant manager at Nchanga. A Londoner, he served in the R.A.F. from 1940 to 1946. After passing through the Camborne School of Mines he joined Rhokana in 1949.

Confusion Over Independence Talks

"Not Ended", says Mr. Smith; "Over", Says U.K.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was convinced on Tuesday evening that his discussions with Sir Alec Douglas-Home and other British Ministers were to be resumed in a day or two, and he told journalists that if necessary he would stay in London another week.

At the same time, however, U.K. Government spokesmen considered that the talks were over. The Commonwealth Relations Office told inquirers that a *communiqué* would be issued at about 4.30 p.m., and later changed the time to 6 p.m. Still later it was said that there would have to be postponement until the next morning.

While Mr. Smith was still under the impression that he was to have at least one more meeting with Sir Alec, the Prime Minister was telling the Cabinet the result of the discussions.

That evening Mr. Evan Campbell, the High Commissioner, gave a dinner at which the two Prime Ministers were among the guests. After the dinner Sir Alec told reporters that he did not think there would be a *communiqué* next day, since there would have to be another meeting. It may take place today.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Smith had told a Press conference that common ground between the two Governments existed, that he was still optimistic about the outcome, and that though he would not agree to changes in the present Constitution as a condition for independence, after independence had been attained it would be useful to bring more responsible Africans on to the B roll for 15 African seats in Parliament.

President-Designate of Zambia

Dr. Kaunda Will Be Firm but Fair

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA has been declared President-designate of the future Republic of Zambia, no other candidate having been nominated by the Legislature, with whom the choice lay.

After the declaration by the Chief Justice, the Prime Minister said that the country should pray for God's guidance in the tasks ahead. It had had wise guidance from Sir Evelyn Hone, the Governor, whose name must be appropriately commemorated. He was also grateful to Mr. John Roberts, Leader of the Opposition, for seconding the proposal that he should be made President.

Under divine blessing he would perform his duties without regard to colour, tribe, or other considerations which were not in keeping with the dignity of man as a creature of God. Zambia could be made an exemplary country, in which people of all tribes and races, of all sorts of beliefs or opinions, could live in happy harmony.

He would not be a president merely of the followers of his own party, U.N.I.P., but equally of those who had opposed it as members of the African National Congress. He wanted their co-operation.

"I shall not discriminate. As we struggle to raise the standard of living there shall be no regard whatsoever to a man's political thinking. We intend to be very firm but very fair to all".

More Lumpist Clashes

LAST WEEK two more African soldiers and 20 supporters of the proscribed Lumpa sect were killed in a clash in the Lundazi district, near the border with Malawi.

Malawi Cabinet Destroyed

Three Dismissals, Three Resignations

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, dismissed on Monday three of the nine members of his Cabinet. Fifteen minutes later three other Ministers presented their resignations.

Those dismissed were Mr. Kanyama Chiume, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Orton Chirwa, Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, and Mr. Augustine Bwanausi, Minister for Development, Housing and Works. Mr. Chirwa was the founder of the Congress Party, and he and Mr. Chiume have been repeatedly and extravagantly praised in public by Dr. Banda as the best of his "boys".

The three Ministers who resigned were Mr. Yatuta Chisiza (Home Affairs), Mr. John Msonthi (Transport and Communications), and Mr. William Chokani (Labour). But next day Mr. Msonthi sat on the Government front bench.

It was said on their behalf that what had happened followed "disagreements in the Cabinet for some weeks — ever since we came back from the Organization for African Unity Conference in Cairo in July, following Malawi's independence on July 7".

The dismissals and resignations occurred three months to the day after Nyasaland became independent under the new name of Malawi.

Points of Disagreement

The Cabinet differences are expressly stated to have been between the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The main point of disagreement seems to have concerned foreign policy, particularly Dr. Banda's determination to sign a trade pact with Portugal and appoint an honorary consul for Malawi in Mozambique.

There was also resistance to a plan to legislate for detention without trial for up to 90 days, and for removal of the capital from Zomba to a place not yet named. There had also been disputes about the pay of African civil servants.

The only woman in Parliament, Mrs. Rose Chibambo, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry for Natural Resources, has also been dismissed. Often praised by Dr. Banda as "Rose", she is national chairman of the League of Malawi Women and a member of the central executive of the congress party (as are Mr. Chirwa and Mr. Chiume).

Mr. Masauko Chipembere, Minister of Education and Local Government, was in Ottawa attending a Commonwealth education conference. He has often been thought the most extreme member of the Cabinet.

The only other member left is Mr. John Tembo, who was quite recently appointed Finance Minister.

Malawi's first Parliament was due to meet for its first session on Tuesday. Too late for a report in this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, Dr. Banda was expected to speak at length on the dismissals and resignations.

Obituary

MR. DENIS ALFRED JEX BUXTON, who died suddenly last week at the age of 69, had been for many years a director of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and had frequently visited East Africa on its business. He enlisted on the outbreak of war in 1914, served in the ranks in Gallipoli and was then commissioned in the West Riding Regiment. After the war he went to Balliol College, Oxford, and then entered the City, where he became a director of a wharfage company. In the last war he commanded one of the first balloon squadrons of the R.A.F. He was a keen ornithologist and archaeologist. He had been High Sheriff of Essex.

MR. "BOY" WINTER, a young farmer in the Nakuru area of Kenya, was killed when his aeroplane crashed into a maize field three weeks after he had gained his pilot's wings. He was on his first major flight after qualifying.

MR. E. J. WOOLLACOTT, who had died in Salisbury at the age of 71, had arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1895, and had been a civil servant from 1912 until 1947.

High Commissioner Leaves Kenya

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas Sums Up

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS left Nairobi on September 1 on resignation of his appointment as United Kingdom High Commissioner in Kenya. He had held the office for only nine months.

He told journalists that his main task had been to establish the status of the High Commission, which had just begun to compile a register of British subjects in the country, numbering about 45,000 whites and 180,000 Asians.

For the past three years Europeans had been leaving Kenya at an approximate rate of 3,000 annually, and since 1960 the white farming population had fallen from about 3,000 to 1,500. The British population now consisted mainly of business and professional men and their families.

At present the U.K. was providing Kenya with about 550 teachers, about 400 being partly paid for by British taxpayers on salaries between £700 and £1,000.

Approximately 200 Kenya African students were now training in Britain under the technical assistance programme at costs of between £800 and £1,000 a year, and another 121 were being trained under the Commonwealth programme.

Referring to the fact that a few days later he would appear before the selection committee which would choose the Socialist candidate for Kettering in next month's general election, Sir Geoffrey said that he thought his chances of getting the nomination were "just about 50-50".

New Government for Somalia

Abdirizag Hajj Husayn Again Premier

AFTER WEEKS OF DISSENSION in the Somali Youth League, the party has composed its difficulties and Abdirizag Hajj Husayn, who resigned after defeat on a vote of confidence, has been able to form a new Government. It is composed as follows:—

Premier: Abdirizag Hajj Husayn; Foreign Minister: Ahmad Yusuf Duale; Minister of the Interior: Abdulkadir Muhammad Adan; Minister of Defence: Adhan Isaaq Ahmad; Minister of Justice: Abdurahman Hajj Mumin; Minister of Information: Yusuf Adhan Muhammad ("Bokah"); Minister of Finance: Awil Hajj Abdullahi Farah;

Minister of Health and Labour: Abdullahi Issa Mahamud; Minister of Education: Dr. Kenedid Ahmad Yusuf; Minister of Works and Communications: Dr. Shaykh Abdillahi Mahamud; Minister of Commerce and Industry: Osman Muhammad Adde; Minister of Agriculture: Ismail Duale Warsame; Minister of State for Somali Affairs: Shaykh Mahamud Muhammad Farah; Minister of State attached to the Cabinet: Mahamud Abdinur; and Minister of Planning and Development: Ali Omar Sheygo.

When the new cabinet had been sworn in President Osman said: "We are a nation to whom such important matters as administration and economic management are still new. Our country is poor and its economy limited. These factors can mean that it will not be easy for us to do what we would like for our nation and country. Although you are responsible to the National Assembly, I too may occasionally have to bark at you, even harshly at times."

Briton to be Flogged

MR. JAMES SHOLTO DOUGLAS, a 43-year-old British subject who had managed a prison farm near Morogoro, was sentenced in Dar es Salaam on Monday to 33 months' imprisonment and 24 strokes of the cane on charges of theft and forgery. He pleaded that a war accident had affected his mental stability and made him incapable of handling money. He has appealed against the sentence. This is the first occasion on which a Tanganyika court has ordered the flogging of a European.

Friends of Rhodesia Criticism by "Sunday Telegraph"

THE *Sunday Telegraph* gave prominence at the beginning of the week to criticism of the recently founded Friends of Rhodesia — some of whose documents are headed Friends of Rhodesia and others Friends of Southern Rhodesia.

The comment of the Sunday newspaper ran:—

"Quite unofficially, a body known as the Friends of Southern Rhodesia Committee was set up in London last month, with the object of 'countering the lack of understanding of Southern Rhodesian affairs' said still to exist in this country."

"But first the Friends will have to do something about countering the lack of understanding of the British Press displayed by their non-Rhodesian honorary secretary, Major Durman McGregor. When the *New Statesman*, that arch-enemy of white supremacy in Rhodesia, inquired of him about the new organization, he obligingly sent them a copy of the minutes of its highly confidential inaugural meeting."

Report of Private Proceedings

"Anthony Howard, columnist of that paper had great fun with his unexpected material. He revealed, among other things, that 'the inimitable Mr. Harold Soref', chairman of the Africa Committee of the ultra-right-wing Conservative society known as the Monday Club, had recommended that 'a specific pressure group' should get busy in the Lancashire constituency of Mr. Humphry Berkeley, who, when it comes to African affairs, is far to the left in the Tory spectrum. Howard noted that the one Tory M.P. present, Mr. Stephen Hastings, raised no recorded objection to such interecine strife."

"After reading this all too accurate report of private proceedings, the inimitable Mr. Soref resigned from the Friends of Southern Rhodesia. This will not prevent the Monday Club from arranging for Mr. Smith to meet his right-wing admirers at a sundowner tomorrow evening."

[Mr. Macgregor — not McGregor — was in Scotland when the minutes were handed to the journalist by a senior colleague in his office. The meeting was specifically stated to be private. For that reason no reference to it was made at the time by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, though the editor attended in his personal capacity.]

"A new Government is like a new car. It loses about one-third of its value the day you buy it". — Mr. Macmillan.

"We shall neither give in nor ~~run~~ out. There will be no lowering of standards and no appeasement". — Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"If the people make the mistake of electing me President they can expect discipline in the nation". — Dr. Kaunda, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

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For Dedicated Service to Africa

Award to Mr. Carey Francis

THE BRONZE MEDAL of the Royal African Society, "for dedicated service to Africa", awarded to Mr. E. Carey Francis, was presented to him last week by Sir Charles Ponsoby, president of the society. The meeting was held on Sir Charles's 85th birthday, and the day before Mr. Francis flew back to Kenya. The citation read:—

"Born in 1897, Mr. E. Carey Francis went straight from school in 1916 into the Army. He was mentioned in dispatches. In January, 1919, he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge. For six years from 1922 he was a fellow and lecturer of Peterhouse.

"In 1928 Mr. Francis went to Kenya under the Church Missionary Society as principal of the Maseno School, which he built up to be one of the outstanding schools in Kenya. In 1940 he was seconded to be principal of the Alliance High School, Kikuyu. Mr. Francis was awarded the O.B.E.

"He is a convinced and practising Christian; he sees his work as service for Christ. His school was in the Kikuyu Reserve and nearly half the pupils were Kikuyu. During the Mau Mau trouble many of the pupils faced a grim situation and not a little danger; yet the school itself was happy and at peace. The school was one of the few places where the gulf between black and white was bridged.

"Mr. Francis has devoted his entire time and energy in Africa to what is undisputedly worth while in his aim to bridge the gap between black and white and build up strong, intelligent Christian men. He has given unstinted 'dedicated service' to Africa without awareness of so doing. Class, colour, and creed have not entered into his reckoning.

"The Royal African Society, in awarding its medal 'for dedicated service to Africa' looks for those in Africa who devote their lives, sometimes under trying and even dangerous circumstances, to the service of Africa, working towards some definite goal without any thought of personal gain, whose sincere, selfless labours strive towards the betterment of conditions for mankind. Such a man is E. Carey Francis".

Ambitious Agricultural Plans

By 1970 KENYA hopes to have 20,000 acres under African-grown sisal; to have increased the present pyrethrum exports by 50%; to have raised coffee production to at least 70,000 tons (from 41,000 tons at present); and to have raised the area under tea from just over 50,000 acres to at least 75,000. The annual income from cotton exports will, it is calculated, reach £4½m., making cotton Kenya's sixth export commodity. Of the country's annual consumption of 180,000 tons of sugar only 40,000 tons are locally produced; the aim is to meet the whole demand and have an export surplus by 1970.

Chinese Arms for Tanganyika

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, rifles, and ammunition were unloaded in Dar es Salaam last week from the Chinese vessel HEPING (Peace), which arrived after dark. Soon after midnight some 40 lorries carried the arms to Colito Barracks, which was the scene of the mutiny in January. Arms had previously been supplied by Britain, Australia, West Germany, and Algeria.

Benguela Railway Company

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY (COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA) reports operating receipts in 1963 at 550,974,161 escudos, a decrease of 44.6m. Working expenses in Africa were down \$8.2m. to \$366,805,492. Debenture service required rather more than \$30m., and net profit was \$141m. Shareholders receive 10%. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., holds 2,694,000 of the 3m. shares in issue and the Portuguese Government 300,000 shares. Lord Clitheroe, Captain Charles Waterhouse (chairman of "Tanks"), Mr. S. G. Watts, and Mr. M. T. W. Easby hold 500 shares each. They are among the 12 directors. The president is Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto.

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Congo Rebels Form Government

Chinese Inspiration Suspected

REBELS holding Stanleyville, the third largest city in the Congo, announced on Monday that they had formed a new "People's Republic of the Congo" under the leadership of M. Christophe Gbenye, who was Minister of the Interior in the first independent Congo Government, formed in 1960 by the late Patrice Lumumba. He has been named as Prime Minister. M. Gaston Soumialot, who has led the rebellion in North Katanga and Kivu, is Defence Minister.

Creation of this new "government" is thought to have been inspired by Chinese Communists.

Stanleyville fell to the rebels on August 5. Their forces are now reported to be preparing to attack Coquilhatville. If that provincial capital fell the rebels would be masters of most of the northern Congo.

In New York the Secretary-General of the United Nations said on Monday that the rebels had rejected his appeal for safe conduct for U.N. and other non-Congolese persons.

On the same day Mr. Joseph Murumbi told the O.A.U. emergency conference in Addis Ababa that Mzee Kenyatta was prepared to preside over a conference in Nairobi of representatives of the Congolese Government and "warring factions" in the hope of finding a means of political reconciliation. He urged O.A.U. to send a high-powered delegation to Washington, Brussels, Moscow and Peking to plead with the Governments to cease their interference in Congolese affairs. Kenya, he said, supported the idea of an African peace-keeping force in the Congo in co-operation with Mr. Tshombe's Government.

Mr. Tshombe was expected to reject the idea of a conference with rebels. He commented after the session that "too many people are talking too much". He had told the conference that he wanted help, not criticism.

Mr. Tshombe in Addis Ababa

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister in the Congo, flew into Addis Ababa on Saturday shortly before the opening of an emergency session of the Organization of African Unity, convened to discuss Congo affairs. It had not been known whether he would attend, and some independent African States had sought to exclude him, as they had done at the recent Cairo conference.

At the first meeting of O.A.U. Foreign Ministers he suggested that troops and police from friendly African countries of his choice should be sent to pacified regions in the Congo so that the forces of his Government might be concentrated in the disturbed areas. He had already said that he was prepared to send back the South African mercenaries who had recently arrived in the Congo.

On the previous day the Voice of Kenya, the State-controlled wireless, had referred to the rebels in the Congo as "the nationalists". Previously it had called them "dissidents", "anti-Tshombe forces", and "anti-Government forces".

The use of the new term "nationalists" occurred shortly after the return from Peking and Moscow of Mr. Achieng Onoko, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, who earlier in the year obtained Russian help for the Kenya News Agency, another Government-controlled organization.

Mr. Mboya, another Minister, and secretary-general of the Kenya African National Union, had said some days earlier that the party must respect the right of all African peoples to decide who should head their Government: K.A.N.U. should "not interfere in any way with this right as far as the Congo people are concerned, this despite our strong feelings on the conduct of Mr. Tshombe and the past tragic history of that unfortunate African land".

Mr. Tshombe and the Consul-General in Elizabethville of Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, and the United States visited Albertville last week.

Tomorrow Mr. Tshombe is to meet all provincial govern-

ors to discuss the restoration and maintenance of order in all regions.

Attacks upon him from other independent African States continue. A broadcast in English from Lagos said (in part):—

"Mr. Tshombe does not enjoy the spontaneous confidence of all and sundry in the Congo. It is remembered that Patrice Lumumba, the gallant hero of the republic, was killed in his Katanga empire and that he fought relentlessly to break away Katanga from the rest of the Congo.

"It is necessary to approve the sending of troops to the Congo, but this should surely not be through the instrumentality of South Africa. The rebel forces should be crushed in the interests of peace. The Organization for African Unity should be equal to the task. The appearance of South African troops in the Congo is a challenge to O.A.U. In fact, the dozen uniformed soldiers and 15 tons of equipment sent from South Africa may have been potent military aid by the Verwoerd Government to test O.A.U. reaction. Equally amazing is the fact that Mr. Tshombe's adviser is a white South African, Jerry Buren".

A spokesman for the United States Embassy in Kampala has said that about 200 American missionaries from the Congo have entered Uganda in the last three weeks.

An American transport aircraft having carried 13 tons of foodstuffs and medical supplies to Bukavu as a gift to the Congolese people, the goods were sold through local shops at the prices normal before the recent troubles. All the proceeds are to be used to pay unemployed persons who are set to work on road-building under United Nations supervision.

The Congolese Minister of Lands, Mines and Power has raised with the Ambassador for the United Arab Republic the question of gold sent to Cairo by the former régime in the Stanleyville area.

Major Michael Hoare, who commands the white volunteers in the Congo, said in Kamina on Saturday that the aim was to have about 1,000 men split into nine commandos and a headquarters group, each commando having its spotter aircraft. He wanted a captain for each commando, a lieutenant for each of its three platoons, and sergeants in charge of 10-men sections.

Next day, when 20 of the volunteers arrived back in Johannesburg from Kamina, they alleged that there were only 12 automatic rifles in working order between 250 men, that there was little money, only one doctor, bad food, and inadequate medical supplies. One told journalists that 200 of the volunteers had refused duty until they were paid.

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News Items in Brief

A Chinese medical delegation is visiting Zanzibar.
 An Afro-Shirazi Youth League delegation of five members is visiting China.
 The World Health Organization is to open a sub-regional office in Lusaka.
 Kenya's first African dentist has just been appointed to Nairobi Hospital.
 Six Africans from Northern Rhodesia are to study medicine at Makerere College, Uganda.
 A Soviet delegation has visited Kisumu, Kenya, where the Communists are to build a hospital.
 Nakuru Race Club is to be wound up. Any surplus is to be given to the Jockey Club of Kenya.
 A Russian architect and an expert on prefabricated houses are visiting Kenya to report on housing problems and requirements.
 Ninety-five Somali students were recently flown from Mogadishu to Moscow. They are to spend two years in Soviet Russia.
 The establishment of an African Payments Union is to be considered at the International Monetary Fund meeting in Tokyo next week.
 East Africa's new coins are to bear no reference to the Queen or the Crown. The denominations will be expressed in English and Swahili.
 The British High Commission offices in Zomba are expected to be ready for occupation next month. Mr. D. L. Cole is the High Commissioner.
 The Friedrich Ebert Foundation, of West Germany, has offered two scholarships to Kenya candidates of B.Sc. or B.A. level of education.
 Senior School Certificates were gained by 1,244 Uganda students last year out of 2,265 entrants; and Higher School Certificates by 184 out of 265 candidates.

Seychelles Referendum

The Seychelles People's Union cabled last week to the United Nations asking it to support a demand for a referendum on a proposed naval base in the islands.
 Ten young Zanzibaris have left for East Germany for instruction in agriculture, radio engineering, and carpentry. Another 30 youths will follow in a few weeks.
 Only about 70 white farmers in Kenya have so far applied for citizenship. The number of European farmers has been reduced to about 1,300, according to the K.N.F.U.
 The state of emergency declared in the African township of Highfield, near Salisbury, is being relaxed. About 600 Africans have so far been detained after screening.
 Thirty-four African countries are to participate in an exhibition in Moscow in the autumn. The exhibits will afterwards visit all the republics of the Soviet Union.
 The Government of the Sudan has appointed a commission of 25 members to study the factors which hinder harmony between the northern and southern areas of the country.
 A Somali-Russian cultural co-operation agreement provides for an exchange of Soviet experts with Somali civil servants, and for school and university places for Somalis in Russia.
 Three Africans have been sentenced to death in Nakuru for the murder in May on his farm near Kitale of Mr. Bernard Marwood, a former provincial governor in the Sudan.
 The Government of Northern Rhodesia has granted £200 to the Golf Union of that country towards the cost of sending a team to compete for the Eisenhower Trophy at Rome next month.
 The Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions has now a membership of about 30,000. Forty-four registered unions have already affiliated. Another 18 unions have applied for registration.

The American Agency for International Development has offered Kenya 20 scholarships at the University of Beirut. Preference will be given to women teachers and men and women teaching science.
 An island of 95 acres about a mile from the port of Mwanza South is being stocked with game from the Serengeti National Park, including eland, kongoni, giraffe, zebra, impala, topi, dikdik, and baboon.
 About 2,500 railway workers in Northern Rhodesia, to whom a territorial allowance of £12 10s. monthly was promised after the recent strike, are to receive an additional £5 a month as "compensation allowance".
 Unification of Bantu customary laws by the Tanganyika Ministry of Justice, begun in 1961—concerning the reinstatement of (a) bride wealth, marriage, divorce and children's status, and (b) guardianship, intestate succession and wills—has been accepted by the patrilineal tribal representatives in the 40 districts concerned. Similar codification for 13 matrilineal tribes will be completed this year.

The East German Government has presented photographic equipment to Zanzibar's Information and Broadcasting Office. Zanzibari journalists and cameramen are to be trained in the Communist sector of Berlin.

The Uganda Television Service now allots 37 hours weekly to news, 20 to commercial advertising, 8 to Parliamentary reporting (not including Ministerial statements), 2½ to news commentaries, 1½ to religious programmes, and 1½ to sport.

Geographical surveys and mining assessments aided by Britain in developing countries are to become functions of an expanded Geogological Survey of Great Britain when it incorporates the Overseas Geological Surveys of the D.T.C.

The first tourists from Soviet Russia, seven in number, have visited Uganda. Among them were a lecturer at Moscow University, the secretary of the Soviet Association of Friends with African Peoples, and a radio commentator on political questions.

After being in collision off Guernsey with a West German cargo ship on Friday, the RHODESIA CASTLE had to return to Southampton with a 40-ft. dent in the starboard bow above the waterline. She resumes her voyage to Durban on Monday. There were no injuries among passengers or crew.

A girl student from Uganda, Begum Suldan, aged 20, was fined £25 at a West London court last week after pleading guilty to stealing a wallet and other articles worth 69s. 6d. from a Kensington store. She was said to have an allowance from her father of £150 monthly and to have a bank credit of £717.

An African taxi-driver charged in Nairobi with the murder in May of a private in the Staffordshire Regiment has been acquitted of that crime by the East African Court of Appeal but sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on the lesser charge of manslaughter. The death sentence had been passed by the Supreme Court.

His mission to Communist countries, said Mr. Kawawa in Dar es Salaam at the week-end, had produced promises of aid from Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, totalling about £15m. Experts would soon arrive to discuss details. Russia would help to exploit mineral wealth, provide a technical school for 1,000 students, and give other aid; Poland would help with sugar production; and Czechoslovakia intended to provide assistance for the manufacture of shoes, tyres, and ceramics.

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Commercial Brevities

An instant coffee factory is planned for Uganda. The £10m. oil refinery at Umtali should begin marketing its petrol by March next.

The Bata Shoe Company is to spend about £80,000 on a new factory in Bilantyre-Limbe.

Two freezing factories for the Nile perch industry are being built in Fort Portal, Uganda.

A four-member Government trade delegation from Iraq has concluded its visit to East Africa.

Northern Rhodesia has recently exported groundnuts to New Zealand and Canada, among other markets.

Co-operative societies in Uganda will have at least seven more ginneries in the next cotton season.

Crown Cork Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., is extending its Salisbury factory at a cost of about £80,000.

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., Kenya, is paying 74% against 14% for the year to March 31. Profit before tax was £78,456 (£134,273).

The African Development Bank, now in process of formation, has been promised loans from the United States Government.

Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation, Ltd., reports profits before tax for 1963 at £16,772 (£7,078). Total assets slightly exceed £1m.

Business Started by Lottery Winner

A grocery shop in Highfield, Salisbury, has been started by Mr. E. K. Dongo, an African who five years ago won £30,000 in the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery.

Fourteen Chinese technicians sent to Tanganyika include experts in agriculture, handicrafts, and the textile, chemical, farm machinery, and building industries.

When the Obote Government took office in Uganda there were 34 Government-owned tractors in the country. By the end of this year there are expected to be 634.

The 200-room luxury hotel in Dar es Salaam, being built to order of the Tanganyika Government at a cost of about £1.2m., may open before the end of next year.

Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, produced just over 25,000 tons of sugar during the year to March 31, and hope for an output of 150,000 tons in the 1967-68 season.

Exports of all kinds of forest produce from Tanganyika last year were valued at £1,324,255. Among the items included are timber, plywood, wattle bark extract, beeswax, gum arabic, and palm kernels.

A 300-bedroom hotel in Kampala is to be built by Cementation (Overseas), Ltd., under a £2m. contract with the Uganda Government. Construction will start in January and take about two years.

Average cotton yields in Uganda could be doubled or trebled if African growers would exactly follow the advice of the Agricultural Department, the Minister for Agriculture has told the National Assembly.

Coffee sales in Britain, especially of soluble coffee, are reported to have dropped sharply in consequence of the higher prices. Housewives are said by some of the larger retailers to be switching back to tea.

The United Africa Co., Ltd., have presented a tractor to the T.A.N.U. Youth Settlement at North Mara, Tanganyika. It is officially stated that the gift had been solicited by the High Commissioner in London.

The 10,000th vehicle to be assembled in Southern Rhodesia at the Salisbury plant of the Ford Company was driven off the assembly line by Mr. G. W. Rudland, Minister of Trade, Industry and Development.

Flattening and bulldozing the bush in a Kenya experiment resulted in an increase in acacia growth of between 140% and 300%, while neighbouring growth of untouched trees increased only by from 75% to 100%, according to F.A.O.

In advance of independence, Northern Rhodesia has applied for membership of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association.

Tea grown experimentally under irrigation near Mpika, Northern Rhodesia, is reported to show excellent prospects. Bushes planted only two years ago are said to have made as much growth as four-year-old rain-grown tea in Nyasaland.

Fifteen African countries have ratified the agreement for an African Development Bank and paid their instalments of capital totalling \$2,787,736, of 52.8% of the authorized stock. The agreement will come into force when 65% has been subscribed.

Chinese Gifts

When a Chinese Exhibition of Economic Construction closed in Dar es Salaam after three weeks, the Government of the People's Republic of China presented to Tanganyika the pavilion built for the exhibition and rice-milling, flour-milling and nail-making machinery.

Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., of Durban, a group with large Southern Rhodesian interests, report that Mtilikwe Sugar Co., Ltd., Tokwe Development Co., Ltd., and Triangle Animal Feeds Co., Ltd., have been registered in Southern Rhodesia as subsidiaries of Nuanetsi Ranches, Ltd.

In order to aid underdeveloped countries, Spain has suspended customs duty on coffee for three months and reduced the tariff on sisal from 5% to 1%. Tea and coffee surcharges have been removed. Sweden has abolished import duty and internal fiscal charges on coffee and tea.

B. A. Planting Co., Ltd. Kenya, has changed its name to Kalfmoni, Ltd. The chairman, Mr. F. B. D. Moger, is a British subject, as is Mr. E. G. Gregory. Of the four other directors one is Danish, Mr. G. Belsell, one Norwegian, Mr. S. Bucholz, and two Swedish, Messrs. M. Bursell and L. Hombent.

Whereas Rhodesia Railways had expected a loss of £651,000 for the year to June 30, there was an operational surplus of about £2.5m. Revenue increased by £2.2m. and expenditure was reduced by £900,000. Receipts from copper traffic exceeded the estimates by £1.3m. Rather more than 12m. tons of goods were carried.

Complaints of inability to reconcile accounts received from East African Railways and Harbours, made at a meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, drew from Mr. L. I. Brown, assistant general manager of the Railways, the admission that there had been a reduction in efficiency in consequence of the high percentage of resignations among members of the accounts staff.

East African Motor Assemblies (Tanganyika), Ltd., expect their Dar es Salaam plant to be completed by mid-October. The initial investment is £42,000, but there are plans for extensions which will cost about £300,000. British Motor Corporation, Ltd., hope eventually to manufacture vehicles entirely in Tanganyika. Meantime the main components will be shipped for assembly.

In the next two and a half years about £320,000 will be spent on comprehensive geological exploration in mineralized areas of Nyanza. The Kenya Government will contribute about £145,000, and the balance will be found by the United Nations Special Fund and the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The project manager will be Dr. F. Jaffe, who will be assisted by four internationally recruited experts.

Lowveld Investment

Private enterprise has invested £21.8m. in citrus and sugar cultivation in Rhodesia's lowveld, Mr. H. J. Quinton, chairman of the Sabi-Limpop Authority, said when calling on Government to give the body "teeth" to negotiate in view of the interest shown by World Bank officials in three recent meetings. By 1967 Government investment would total £9.7m., and by the next year Mauritius would be beaten by sugar exports of 407,000 tons annually. Within 20 years the area could support 1.5m. people.

The monthly bulletin of F.A.O. states: "It has been estimated that Latin American sisal and henequen output could increase by 30% to 40% between 1960 and 1970. In Africa expansion is likely to continue at almost the same rate as during the past decade. The development of hybrid sisal plants, moreover, indicates the probability of higher fibre yields, and supplies are therefore likely to increase by 15% and possibly more by 1970. The quantities of hard fibre estimated as likely to be available for export from producing countries around 1970 may show increases ranging from 13% to 30% in the case of Africa and the Far East, and from 25% to 35% in the case of Latin America."

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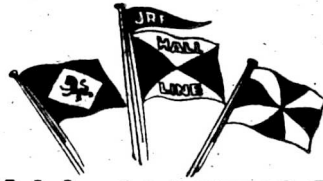
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