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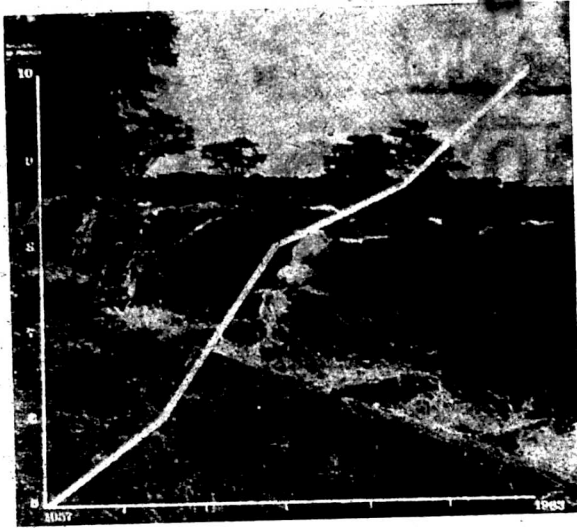
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	325	New African Elite	331
Notes By The Way	326	Personalia	332
African Threats to World Peace	327	Mau Mau	334
President Nyerere	328	Rebels Appeal to Arabs	337
Z.A.N.U. Memorandum	329	Mitchell Cotts & Co. Ltd.	339

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRESIDENT NYERERE said in the broadcast to the nation which is reported in this issue that the people of every African State must have the right to choose their own Government and their own policies. Why, then, does he allow Tanzania to be used as a corridor through which Communist arms and other forms of aid are supplied to Africans in the Congo who are in open rebellion against the legally constituted Government of their country? It is true that the Mwalimu's generalization followed a reference to differences with Malawi, but it would mean nothing if it were to exclude the Congo. Dr. Nyerere is, of course, not the only African Head of State who insists on the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other African countries but in practice disregards what he preaches. Indeed, the Organization of African Unity, though expressly based on that principle, openly trains black mercenaries (called "freedom fighters" for propaganda purposes) as its storm-troopers for attacks on African States which O.A.U. dislikes. Too many African nationalist leaders who talk excitedly about the right of their homeland to make its own decisions about national and international questions are nevertheless vehemently antagonistic to the wholly African Government of the Congo and sympathetic to the rebels, whose movement would have collapsed long ago but for the substantial assistance given to them by Communist Governments and countries in Africa to which those Governments had previously supplied weapons.

Some of the omissions from President Nyerere's broadcast are as interesting and significant as the points which he empha-

sized. The revolution in Zanzibar in January was frankly admitted — and, though savagely bloodthirsty, condoned as "necessary". But there was not a word about the flurry two months ago, called at the time an attempted counter-revolution, when some three hundred Arabs and Asians, and perhaps many more, were arrested, and at least five killed, allegedly after having been found guilty by a so-called court of the People's Liberation Army. Of course, there was likewise no suggestion that the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar had for many months acted as it pleased without the slightest regard to the Government in Dar es Salaam; indeed, some members of the Revolutionary Council have flaunted their disrespect even for the half-Government in Zanzibar of which they were ostensibly part. Nor was there mention of the control of Zanzibar by Communists from China, Russia and East Germany. The public is expected to forget such skeletons in the cupboard.

While mentioning his visit to Lusaka with "Oscar", meaning Mr. Oscar Kambona, his Minister for External Affairs, the President prudently omitted reference to the fact that his thrustful colleague is also chairman of the "Training Black Mercenaries" Organization for African Unity's "Committee of Nine", which is responsible for training "freedom fighters" in Tanzania for military service against the neighbouring territory of Mozambique. If the Portuguese were to drill, arm, and pay Africans to engage in violent subversion of authority in Tanzania, Malawi or Zambia, what howls of anger there would be! Yet the African leaders of those and

some thirty other States, many of which are members of the Commonwealth, consider themselves entitled to participate in the preparation of armed attacks on Portuguese East Africa. Most, moreover, have made it plain that Rhodesia is also on their list of targets.

Non-British newspaper correspondents who have visited Dar es Salaam in recent months for European and American journals have described the city as a hotbed

Diverting Attention. of intrigue, much to the annoyance of Tanzania's Ministers, some of the most influential of whom resent even mild criticism or the failure of a visiting journalist to praise the Government's achievements. If Tanzania's Government had refrained from harbouring subversive extremists from many

other parts of Africa and encouraging plans for breaches of the peace elsewhere in the continent, visitors would certainly have shown greater readiness to write about the nation-building schemes, many of which are remarkable. In the perspective of world interest, however, they cannot take precedence over activities which are designed to incite and spread rebellion. In all ages politicians have diverted public discontent by external military adventures. It is not therefore surprising that observers of the African scene should suspect that the creation of "liberation armies" is intended to submerge in pan-Africanist emotion the disappointment and anger of millions of men, women, and youths who feel betrayed by the failure of the politicians to fulfil the ridiculously extravagant promises made during the campaigns for *uhuru*.

Notes By The Way

"Wring Fakish Independence"

Z.A.P.U., the Zimbabwe African People's Union, though banned months ago in Rhodesia, has still representatives in other countries, including Egypt. In Cairo, Mr. Edward Ndlovu, who describes himself as deputy secretary-general of Z.A.P.U., submitted to a recent conference of non-aligned States a memorandum declaring: "Should the settler dictatorship presently under Smith declare Rhodesia independent, or with the complicity of the British Government wring some fakish independence or any other Constitution which was short of one-man-one-vote, Z.A.P.U., which represents the majority of the people of Zimbabwe, will form a legitimate People's Government which will function within Southern Rhodesia". Those "wringers" in London and elsewhere who still hope that Rhodesia may be spared the infliction of Macmillanism (which was fully supported by the Socialists) have had earlier warnings about a government-in-exile. This is, I think, the first occasion on which a Z.A.P.U. spokesman has publicly referred to a plan for a "people's government" within Rhodesia. How long, do Mr. Ndlovu and his cronies imagine that it would last under independence, whether "fakish" or otherwise?

Editor or Politician?

Mr. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., writing as editor of the *Spectator* about the impending appointment as High Commissioner in India of Mr. John Freeman, editor of the *New Statesman*, ended with the words: "The *Spectator* is warmly in favour of political promotion for the editors of the weekly magazines". As the only two weekly publications mentioned were those edited by Mr. Freeman and himself, Mr. Macleod was inferentially submitting his own name for political promotion — not, of course, for the first time, and not, I should guess, with more likelihood of success now than on the last occasion. His generalization referred to "the editors of the weekly magazines". Not many people except himself would call either the *Spectator* or the *New Statesman* a magazine. What other editors of weekly journals of opinion would he recommend for "political promotion"? Has it crossed his mind that some editors, almost certainly a very large

majority, would not vacate their chair for any political appointment?

Intriguing Comparisons

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Coffee Board of Kenya, which has 22 members, 13 of them Africans, gives some intriguing information. The cost of a full meeting of the board is stated to be £417, which is equivalent to £19 per member. The cost for the year, however, totalled £3,102. As there were only four meetings, the cost per meeting will be seen to be £773, not £417. Between them the 22 members put in 69 appearances, against a possible 88, two Europeans and two Africans attending only once, and another five Africans only twice. Might it not fairly be thought that the board is too large, too casual, and too expensive? The associated Coffee Marketing Board manages with 13 members, of whom seven are Africans. Four meetings of the full board (whose members receive a nominal £25 a year) cost £378, or a little over £7 per member, compared with £19 in the case of the parent body. The Coffee Board, incidentally, had budgeted for a deficit of £56,700 but finished with an excess of income over expenditure of £24,213 because an unexpectedly large crop marketed at far higher prices than had been expected produced a far larger revenue than was foreseen.

Violent Peace

TWO SUCCESSIVE SENTENCES in a broadcast to the nation by the President of Zambia ran: "We are committed to do everything in our power to preserve peace, to assist the advance towards unity among nations, and to further the ideal of the brotherhood of man. We are, for example, utterly determined that our less fortunate brothers in Africa shall be free from the oppression of colonial and minority rule". At about the same time other African leaders were saying more explicitly that armed attacks on Mozambique were to be developed in 1965, and Dr. Kaunda's use of the words "utterly determined" hardly suggests that he and his party will set themselves to restrain the organizers of conflict in that Portuguese territory. How, then, can U.N.I.P. be considered as committed to the preservation of peace?

World Peace Could Be Torn Apart in Africa

American Denunciation of Abusive and Dangerous Polemics

SIXTY-FIVE NON-AFRICAN CIVILIANS were killed by African rebels in the Eastern Congo before the Belgian paratroopers dropped on Stanleyville. That statement has been made to the Security Council of the United Nations by the United States representative, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who sharply criticized statements made during the previous week by African and Communist delegates.

In the course of a long statement Mr. Stevenson said:—

"I have been torn between disbelief at the incessant parrot-like repetition of absurd charges and sorrow that several African nations are disdainful, even resentful, of my country's long and consistent efforts to help achieve the unity, integrity, and peaceful development of the Congo by assistance in many forms, first by the United Nations and subsequently by the Central Government. Yet these same countries proclaim again and again that an independent, stable Congo is what they want. I believed them at first. Now I wonder what their real objectives are.

Despicable Accusation

"I heard no such complaints about United States aid during the years of the struggle to end secession in Katanga and preserve the unity of the Congo, when the troops of many members of the United Nations were transported to the Congo in U.S. vessels and aircraft, used American equipment and were supported by American voluntary contributions and matching bond purchases when other means of financing failed.

"Perhaps the most outrageous, the most despicable charge was that made yesterday that the United States and Belgium intentionally kept their nationals in the regions occupied by the Congolese rebels in order to have a pretext for intervention by military means. In effect, the Foreign Minister of Congo Brazzaville, accused my country of deliberately baiting a trap with unsuspecting and innocent human beings, of deceitfully leaving them to the tender mercies of outlaws and terrorists in order to have a pretext for intervening against those outlaws.

"As none can deny, my Government sought to persuade all Americans except the staff of our consulate in Stanleyville to leave the region prior to the occupation of Stanleyville by the rebels on August 5. Consular officials remained because it was their duty to stay until all others were out. These consular officials were, however, imprisoned and held as hostages until released by the rescue mission. Some Americans left, but others, particularly missionaries, refused to leave their posts at the side of the Congolese people to whom they had devoted their lives.

Rebellion Equated With Legitimate Government

"I have heard some strange doctrines asserted here—for example, that African States can intervene against a neighbour African State while denying the right of other States to answer the Congo's call for help.

"I have heard a rebellion equated with a legitimate Government—which must be the first attempt to use the United Nations to validate an armed attack against a member State.

"I have heard that the United States Government is indifferent to the death of Negroes in Mississippi and of Africans in the Congo, and that my country habitually seeks to overthrow unsympathetic Governments.

"I heard from a non-African source the charge that my country sought to establish in the Congo a beachhead for colonialism in Central Africa for the purpose of monopolistic exploitation of the Congo's natural wealth. But the same Communist countries have for years misdescribed United States public or private efforts to assist underdeveloped nations. The technique is old. What is new is the small chorus of African voices that now echo the same refrain.

"The Communist States have never attempted to deny

that they intervene, often through military assistance, in what they call 'wars of liberation'. On some occasions they have assisted genuine nationalist movements fighting for the liberation and independence of their countries. In many cases, however, they intervene in countries already independent and members of the United Nations, on behalf of subversive movements or open rebellions against indigenous national Governments.

"This is the sort of intervention, by the established Government of one independent country against the established Government of another independent country, which, if continued, will tear apart the fabric of international co-operation and world peace. Yet this is precisely the sort of intervention in which the Communist countries normally, regularly, and as a matter of doctrine engage.

Grisly Story

"It is said that no foreign civilian was killed by the rebels before the Belgian paratroops landed in Stanleyville. This is demonstrably false. I reported earlier that 35 foreign civilians were murdered by the rebels several months immediately preceding the November 24 rescue operation. I have here a partial list of foreign civilians killed by the rebels this year prior to November 24. It now amounts to 65 persons—and the end of this grisly story is not yet. The list is available for anyone who chooses to examine it.

"History will record the long efforts of the Congolese Government to obtain help in training, equipping and disciplining its army in order to preserve law and order against the day when the United Nations would have to leave—and that the United States and Belgium were among those who answered the call. It will record that the rebellion was against the Government of Prime Minister Adoula at the beginning, a fact which the complaining nations seem to overlook.

"It will record Mr. Adoula's appeals to African nations to help him fill the void created by the final departure of United Nations troops. It will record their failure to respond—and now their denunciation of those who did.

"It will also record the unashamed, indeed exultant, admissions by the Chiefs of State of Algeria and the United Arab Republic, President Ben Bella and President Nasser, that they are sending arms to the rebels to help overthrow the Government of the Congo and will continue to do so.

"I have been challenged to prove the complaint of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that members of the Organization of African Unity were assisting the rebels. A few days ago we heard speakers say that the complaint of the Government of the Congo should be dismissed as without substance. But the charge is admitted; and we have an alarming preview of the kind of legality and international conduct that they intend to practise regardless of what they preach about African brotherhood and unity.

Kenya Minister Contradicted

"Contrary to the bold assertions of the Foreign Minister of Kenya that the United States is frustrating peace in the Congo, I remind you that the promise of the United States to co-operate with the Organization of African Unity has already been reaffirmed in this council. I repeat that the United States, in spite of everything—the disappointments and contradictions—stands ready to co-operate with O.A.U., the Security Council, and the Government of the Congo in finding a *bona fide* solution to the problems, political or economic, which beset the Congo.

"I appeal once more for an end to the ugly, abusive, and dangerous polemics which have demeaned this hall of justice, peace, and international fraternity.

"A calm and constructive approach to the perpetual problems posed by the Congo's long, hard struggle to preserve its independence, its territorial integrity and unity, may get results. Bitterness, hatred, and falsehood will get results too—results that no one in his right mind cares to contemplate.

"The hand is extended. If others will grasp it, we may still be able to act before it is too late."

"Christianity and colonialism may be cast out at the same time". — An anonymous writer in *The Times*.

"No social problem, viewed from the angle of the family, is more pressing than housing". —Dr. K. D. Kaunda, President of Zambia.

President Nyerere's Broadcast to the Nation

Appeal for More Aid Coupled with New Threats to Mozambique

THE UNION between Tanganyika and Zanzibar is the event which history will record for 1964. For the people of Tanzania it has enormous importance.

The stupidity of having two separate sovereign States when the people have a common history, culture, and language, has been ended by our own action. Because of it there will be less, and less possibility for the enemies of Africa even to try and use one of us against the other. We can now work together to exploit our common resources and reinforce each other's efforts.

The Revolution was a necessary pre-condition for economic development in the interests of the people, but it did mean uncertainty and fear for many weeks. Had the basic principles of democracy been followed in the independence Constitution of Zanzibar, the progress which has since begun could have been achieved without the bloodshed and suffering which took place there early in 1964. But the attempt to impose on Zanzibar a minority Government of privilege inevitably introduced a necessity which the mainland was spared by the fact that independence was achieved by the party of the masses — T.A.N.U.

Because a revolution was necessary, so too it is necessary to be on guard against any attempt by the reactionaries to organize a counter-revolution. The January revolution will not have succeeded in its aim until it is possible for every citizen in Tanzania to live and work in harmony for the common good, in accordance with the principles of human equality.

Tanganyika Was Terrorised by Troops

While the violence in Zanzibar was an unavoidable preliminary to development, the mutiny on the mainland was a great handicap to progress. We are still feeling the effects of it. We suffered the international humiliation of being terrorized by troops who were betraying the trust which the people's Government had placed on them.

Yet perhaps even this shameful episode need not be entirely wasted, for we learned from it that it is necessary to be vigilant in the protection of our freedom. In particular, we learned that every citizen has a duty to protect the integrity and the dignity of our nation, and that each of us has a part to play in maintaining the unity on which our future depends.

It was with the very greatest pleasure that Oscar and I went to represent Tanzania at the inauguration of the independent Republic of Zambia. With the United National Independence Party of that country T.A.N.U. has had long and friendly association. It was with great joy that Tanzania welcomed Zambia to the councils of Africa and the Commonwealth under the leadership of President Kaunda.

Malawi also gained her independence from colonialism, and we rejoiced with her. Our differences of opinion with the Malawi Government about relations with Portugal do not affect that welcome. The people of every nation-State in free Africa must have the right to determine their own Government and their own policies; if we do not always agree amongst ourselves, then we shall argue as brothers do—and remain brothers who respect each other. The continued outbursts in Malawi against Tanzania will not make us change this view.

While we are saddened to see internal disputes in our neighbouring African country, we have been made very happy by the growth of unity in Kenya. This northern friend of ours, now a republic under the leadership of President Kenyatta, has achieved the unity of a one-party State.

Almost unnoticed, you, the masses of this country, have been conducting quietly and effectively a revolution in your stan-

dard of living. It has only just started, and it will be some years before every one of you feels the effect. Economic development is like the movement of a car: it starts in bottom gear, and gradually with skilful driving the engine gathers strength and speed.

A Record for Africa

The amount achieved by voluntary nation-building schemes alone is, I think, a record in Africa or elsewhere. Since last year about 8,000 miles of village feeder roads have been built, 95 dispensaries, and 600 class-rooms. Wells, irrigation furrows, small dams, and rural community centres have been created out of our own resources. About £1m. worth of new development has been done by the people in this way; and of that magnificent total only £135,300 had to be paid by the Government. The rest represents the voluntary labour of a people determined to use their freedom to fight the poverty which still oppresses us.

There are three different types of new settlement: Government village settlements, Government assisted settlements, and groups of people who have gone out on their own to start new farms on a co-operative basis. This receives very little publicity, particularly in the overseas Press. The men and women who are working hard on the land are the real heroes of Tanzania.

The output of every major crop increased considerably in 1964. We produced 239,000 tons of sisal, as against 214,000 in 1963. In the current year we expect that 295,000 bales of cotton will be produced, as against 263,000, and that there will be 3,000 more tons of coffee.

Tractors brought in by the Government last year and made available for use by co-operative societies numbered 385. The T.A.N.U. national executive has asked the Government to secure another 500, and we shall do our best to meet this demand.

Associated with the self-help slum clearance work, now spreading from Dar es Salaam to all our major towns, we have received generous gifts from West Germany of simple tools.

Young foreign volunteers have brought skills ranging from building and engineering to nursing and teaching for the services of our people. I find these young men and women in many parts of the country working in unglamorous jobs which are essential if our efforts are to bear fruit. I hope that they are everywhere being given the warmth of human friendship to which they are entitled by their willingness to leave their homes and work with us.

In 1964 we opened the Hale hydro-electric scheme, which cost more than £5m. and required the work of very many highly skilled people. We now have power for the new industries which we are gradually attracting, and we have begun work on the great Nyumba Mungu Dam, which will bring new land into our service through large-scale irrigation at the same time as it provides yet more hydro-electricity.

Men, Money and Time

The five-year development plan introduced in 1964 needs three things for its success: men, money, and time. We have more than 5m. adults in Tanzania, and if every one of them is willing—as I believe you are—to work hard in their jobs and in other spheres wherever they can help on a voluntary basis, then our problem in this direction is small.

Under the plan we have to spend nearly £50m. a year. We cannot raise so much from our own resources. So we have to borrow from other countries, knowing that in due course we have to repay. It is not always easy to find someone to lend you money, even when you have very good reason to believe that you will be able to pay it back with interest later on. Even when other nations are willing to send us goods for which we can pay later, they are not often willing to lend us money with which we can pay the local costs of development.

By local costs we mean the money which has to be spent within Tanzania on wages or on buying things which are produced locally. For example, we can sometimes borrow money to buy roofing material from abroad when it is difficult to borrow it to pay the wages of those who make roofing material in Tanzania. Or we can get maize from abroad to feed people on the new settlement schemes until their first harvest, but find it more difficult to get money to buy locally produced maize for the same purpose.

Every project in the development plan has a local cost in

* This report has been considerably abbreviated owing to heavy pressure on our space.

it, and, taking all the projects together, the local costs make up about half the total cost of the plan. How can we deal with this problem?

First, we have to raise all the money we can locally. Partly this will be done through taxation, particularly on those with larger incomes. We must also make our own individual savings available for development use — knowing that we shall get interest on our money just as a foreign lender gets interest, and that we shall be able to withdraw our money when we need it. For this purpose we can put money in the Co-operative Bank which the Government has established. Of course, the Government will continue in its efforts to persuade other countries to help us on local costs in the same way that the Scandinavian, the British, and the Chinese Governments have agreed to do.

Work is money. Much of our local costs in any development project consists of the cost of wages. If therefore people work without payment they are in effect giving us money for the development plan. This is how the nation-building schemes operate: people give to the nation their hands and brains instead of money, and the result is that we have roads, class rooms, and so on which we would not otherwise be able to afford.

An Extra £30m. a Year

If every farmer, every office worker, and every person working on a development project would do an extra hour's work every day without pay, we could raise a great deal of the money we need for local costs. There are 5m. of us adults in this country. Say that the minimum wage is 50 cents an hour, and that each of us does an extra hour's work five days a week without pay. The result would be an extra £30m. worth of work done every year! In other words, £30m. would be contributed to our development plan.

Of course, we should have to organize this to make sure that no one made a profit out of this extra work done in the factory or office and that the voluntary work on development projects was properly organized so as to achieve the maximum result. But if the people of Tanzania were willing to make this extra effort, it could certainly be done.

The third thing we need is time. We must not have our work interrupted by internal disputes or by quarrels with other countries, and we must have time before we can see the results of our efforts.

Whether we get these three things does not depend only on ourselves. We could deprive ourselves of them if we do not always act with those needs in mind. If we allow our national unity to be undermined we shall not have the time we need to bring the plan to fruition; and if we do not use whatever skilled people are available at the time we need them — wherever they come from — our hard work will be wasted and our development plan will fail.

What are the prospects for 1965? I believe that we have reason to be optimistic. The development plan is ready, and the organization of Government and people to carry it out is almost complete.

In the last few days we have had news that the British loan for the first two years will include a considerable element for the local costs, so that our financial problem is eased a little for the time being.

Then — and of fundamental importance — our Union is effected, and our people increasingly working in harmony together. Boys and girls of all races are working in the first National Youth Camp at Kinondoni, and some Asian youths have joined the National Service. This indicates a new spirit of common endeavour. I am sure it will be followed by of common endeavour.

Nineteen-sixty-five will see an intensification of the anti-colonial struggle in Africa, particularly in relation to Mozambique. This inevitably causes problems for us, but I am confident that Africa — which has declared that the struggle must be waged — will not leave us to bear the difficulties alone.

Our determination to defend our independence is now sufficiently clear to discourage attempts to undermine us. Government must continue to be on guard, but we are not the only country which has learned lessons over the 12 months.

Z.A.N.U. Wants Britain to Send Troops to Rhodesia

Memorandum to H.M. Government Says Economic Sanctions Would Be Ineffective

A MEMORANDUM on behalf of the Zimbabwe African National Union—which has been declared an illegal organization in Rhodesia—was presented to H.M. Government last week by Mr. S. V. Mtshambanengwe, who signed as secretary for pan-African and international affairs and leader of the delegation, and Mr. Noel G. Mukono, secretary for public affairs and director of the central bureau of information.

The document said:—

"We submit this memorandum in a serious effort to urge H.M. Government to a course of action that we are absolutely convinced will lead to a quick and final determination of the very explosive situation that obtains in Her Majesty's Colony of Southern Rhodesia, regarding the question of how to attain majority rule immediately.

Risk of Graver Racial Strife

"It goes without saying that the only solution that will succeed is one that takes full cognizance of the points of view and interests both present and future of the three major parties herein involved, namely, Your Majesty's Government as solely and ultimately responsible for constitutional changes; the whites in Rhodesia possessing interests that must be accorded equitable protection in any future arrangements to the extent that the said interests do not constitute minority rights or privileges, and the African majority whose right to rule as the majority is unquestionable and cannot be denied any further without risking the very probable outcome of further and graver racial strife to the general detriment of all concerned.

"We appreciate that Your Majesty's Government

has been conducting serious negotiations with Mr. Smith. We appreciate and welcome the openness with which you have already expressed your attitude to this issue and the clear line you have so far taken. But we strongly feel that the time has long come for these negotiations to be carried out on a tripartite basis with each of the three parties making their full contribution.

Stormy Passage to Majority Rule

"We take Your Majesty's Government very seriously when you declare that no independence will be granted before majority rule is attained. The issue is when and how majority rule shall be attained. Our right to be heard on this issue is as strong and unchallengeable, if not more so, than Smith's because the reality that stands exposed to the world at large is that Smith speaks for but a section of the whites comprising some 217,000 while we represent the views of the more than 4,000,000 African majority.

"In calling you to this course of action, sirs, we know the whole of the troubled history of this part of Africa bears what we are urging you to do as the only realistic and further trouble-saving line that any seriously concerned Government in your place would adopt. This serves to underline the seriousness with which we call upon you now, whatever the moves the whites may decide upon, to take the initiative and adopt a more serious purpose to enforce a solution that accords with constitutional precedents.

"In several of Your Majesty's erstwhile dependent territories the passage to majority rule has been inevitably stormy. Our irrefutable contention is that never, until Your Majesty's Government took a firm line, did a way open towards a solution round a constitutional conference table. To name but a few examples, it was so in Kenya and the same applied as regards Malawi, Zambia, and in the more intractable question of dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"Welesky puffed and bluffed, blackmailed, and tried to

threaten his way into independence for the now defunct Federation. Indeed, as long as Britain remained quiescent he acted as if he were the supreme lord and master and the only arbiter of the fate and political destiny of the inhabitants of the whole of this area. His shameful antics in regard to Zambia's passage to a more representative Constitution are well known. The British Government of the day, to a very large measure, contributed to the belief on Welenski's part that he could get away with it.

"In a similar way that Government, by adopting their indefensible evasive and hedging attitude at the United Nations with regard to the Colonial status of Southern Rhodesia, engendered the belief in the minds of Mr. Smith and his colleagues that they would have a sporting chance in their mad bid for unilateral independence. Hence what started as a bluff and wild electioneering promises come to be a burning issue threatening to challenge even Your Majesty's sovereign right over constitutional advance in Southern Rhodesia.

"Starting with Mr. Todd, Prime Minister after Prime Minister came to grief as he tried this bluffing game and consequently came face to face with the violent realities of African opposition. Untold harm has been done in the resultant civil strife, the extent of which each successive Government has assiduously prevented from being reported abroad by adopting all sorts of police State measures, from intimidation right down to the banning of African nationalist parties and prosecution of papers and deportation of anyone who dared to give true reports. Recently scores of African people have been massacred and several whites killed in retaliation.

Discourteous References to Rhodesian Leaders

"Smith is hell-bent on unilateral independence for the whites with utter disregard of the consequences to the rest of the country. We find it difficult to believe that Your Majesty's Government can afford to be party to the disaster that would follow by refusing or fearing to take the initiative, and by being passive while Smith dictates the pace or terms of discussion of an issue that concerns the destiny of so many people and the honour and good name of Her Majesty's Government in Africa and international circles.

"Your chief representative to the United Nations, Lord Caradon (Sir Hugh Foot), resigned from a former appointment to the U.N. less than two years ago because in their blind reliance on the word of one man, Sir Edgar Whitehead, your predecessors in office had failed to rise up to their responsibility in Southern Rhodesia. If they had prevailed on Whitehead to come to a constitutional conference then, much time, much blood, and a lot of breath would have been saved. Instead, quite inconsistently that British Government allowed Whitehead to hold elections on a rejected Constitution merely on his assurance that he would win and take time to call a conference. Meanwhile just across the Zambezi the same Government was amending the Northern Rhodesian Constitution in order to accommodate the wayward wishes of one man, Sir Roy Welenski.

"It is time that Britain wrested the initiative from the whites of Rhodesia on these constitutional matters. Any further delay reinforces the belief on the part of the whites that Your Majesty's Government is weak *vis-à-vis* themselves. These people do not act from the justness of their cause but in a spirit of chancing things, knowing fully well that they have no earthly right to lord it over the majority. Sithole and Nkomo are the undisputed leaders of the African people; they must be released so that they can attend such a conference in London.

Shooting Kith and Kin

"We are aware that Mr. Smith and friends will try to resist and are still waiting for a chance when a conjunction of circumstances will favour their seizing independence — an obsession from which they have only partially awakened following upon your strong warning about the reasonableness of their contemplated act. The lesson to be drawn from this is that these pipe dreamers go on hoping that by shouting they can frighten Britain from intervening.

"One sometimes hears the curious argument that Britain cannot shoot forces into Southern Rhodesia because they cannot shoot their kith and kin. This argument is a sword that cuts both ways. Many Rhodesians, witness Major-General Anderson, cannot shoot against British troops especially the silent but many that know the injustice of Smith's cause.

"Our second recommendation, therefore, is that Britain should openly announce now that she will send troops to Southern Rhodesia either to impose a Constitution if the need should arise to hammer out one without the participation of Mr. Smith and his lieutenants, or to quell down any uprising immediately the whites try to take independence by force. In this event, while we emphasize Britain's responsibility to take the decision, we also believe other Commonwealth countries will be ready to give any military assistance Britain may ask for.

"Furthermore, we believe an announcement like this will give enough courage to the many whites in Southern Rhodesia opposed to Smith's schemes, but who have been intimidated into apparent support — witness the attack of the ideated into apparent support — witness the attack of the white man in Bulawayo who dared to advise 'Vote No' in the recent sham referendum, in which, despite this heavy intimidation more than 46,000 abstained while over 5,000 voted 'No' out of a possible total of 105,000 registered voters; this is a very large and indeed significant number of abstentions, even if there were a grain of truth in Smith's claim that some of them are part of the 1,000 per month exodus that has been going on for over a year now.

"Thirdly, sirs, we urge upon you and call to your attention the very real danger inherent in maintaining the *status quo* for any longer. It is that recent events have shown that the whites shall not merely dig in behind the present Constitution as advised by Sir Roy, but may resort to this very Constitution to achieve the same aims.

"For example, (1) The principal qualifications have been raised by proclamation by a prohibitive 10% at a time when the thousands of Africans are unemployed, resulting in the reduction of possible African voters when the burning issue is the need for a wider franchise. What faith can you keep with people like these?

"(2) Recent pressures and other methods of intimidation have resulted in more support for Smith from the confused whites. He could very easily use this to get a more than two-thirds majority were he to call for a general election. A look at the relevant section of the present Constitution shows that he could very easily change this Constitution with a two-thirds majority.

"(3) Despite the Declaration of Rights, all political opponents have been locked behind bars or restricted in desolate and remote areas, and this prevents them from carrying on with normal political life. Leaderless, the people could be intimidated into voting 'Yes' to sham independence. The way the chiefs were incarcerated and intimidated for the purposes of the recent *indaba* demonstrates the extent to which these ruthless settlers can go.

Economic Sanctions

"Finally, we express our fear of the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions or boycotts as a way of dealing with a rebellious Smith. In fact, Smith shows complete indifference to the economic consequences, and at any rate he is taking measures to cushion these off by binding Rhodesia more and more to South Africa. Only along the lines we have suggested do we think there is hope. Smith must be faced squarely not indirectly.

"If this is done we can assure you of the most co-operative assistance by the Africans, whose right and demand to participate in the working out of a solution now we urge upon you."

The delegates arrived on December 14 "to determine to what extent we can rely on the Labour Government". They decided to release the memorandum to the Press "because the British Government has failed to satisfy us of their willingness and preparedness to accept their responsibilities in Southern Rhodesia to the limit of all the implications involved.

"They have refused to discuss with us the question of military intervention — the ultimate constitutional weapon against the Colony's rebellious white minority. In fact, it seems that after declaring that U.D.I. [a unilateral declaration of independence] would be treasonable they would be contented merely with economic sanctions.

Bluff and "Mouthings"

"The most important action we have urged Britain to take is along constitutional lines. It has become the practice in Central Africa for the whites to indulge in mad schemes of going the whole hog, going it alone, or U.D.I. — all bluffs which they come to believe in the more Britain appears to sit back trembling with fright at the sabre-rattling that goes with these mouthings. Yet when a firm stand is taken these very whites quickly give way.

"We have, therefore, urged Britain to take the initiative for a conference with or without Mr. Smith and not wait for him to call the pace, and be prepared to use force to impose a new Constitution.

"Under cover of the current hush-hush correspondence Smith has (1) continued to arrest all politically-minded Africans; more than 6,000 are now in restriction or detention, plus another 5,000-6,000 political prisoners. A number of political hangings have taken place.

"(2) He is arming the chiefs, whom he has intimidated into sham support of his call for independence under the present Constitution. Those he has failed to intimidate he has restricted (so far eight chiefs and 26 headmen).

"(3) He is taking control of all information media, including Southern Rhodesia TV and radio and has already imposed a blackout on news and reports, such as the killing of five whites in the Eastern Districts in June and July. The one death that was mentioned was only disclosed because the widow and child survived to tell the tale; and the fact that after these killings 70 to 80 white farmers violently clashed with the police at Marandellas as they tried to march to Highfields with guns and rifles; and the fact that sabotage has continued unabated since the two nationalist parties were banned. The week we arrived in London 66 members of the Committee Against Minority Independence were arrested, besides another 500 in Harare, the Salisbury township.

"Yet Britain seems to jest contented that the warnings they issued against Ian Smith have stopped him from U.D.I. The fact is, of course, Smith had already thrown U.D.I. out of the window and went through the *indaba*-referendum exercise for the specific purpose of building more support for himself.

Two-Thirds Majority

"It is now even more probable that Smith will hold elections and get a so-called constitutional two-thirds majority by dragging the four racial groups into voting 'Yes', and thereby achieving his aim very quickly. In order to prepare for this eventuality he has had to arrest all politically-conscious Africans, on the one hand, and on the other, arm chiefs and the white population to the teeth. Furthermore, he has promised chiefs that they will have representation in Parliament.

"We are going back to fight even harder, and we shall try to prevent Britain from persuading Commonwealth countries to avoid raising our case in the Security Council. We would not be impressed by an appeal for more time. A decision must be taken.

"The British Prime Minister said in his Brighton address that no Government policy or programme will be delayed by the fact of their slender majority in Parliament. What then is their policy on Southern Rhodesia? In Opposition they have stood still while four million Africans are enslaved by Smith who is racing ahead in achieving *de facto* minority independence. Therefore, if Britain wants Southern Rhodesia to pursue normal constitutional procedure, they must act immediately."

Mr. Mtshambanengwe told the Press that his attempts to see Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, had failed, and that Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of State at the C.R.O., had refused to discuss military intervention in Rhodesia.

Africans Scare African Governments

Pan-Africanism An Illusory Dream

MRS. DORIS LESSING who was born in Rhodesia and has revisited Central Africa after seven years' absence, has written in the *Sunday Telegraph*:—

"Dr. Banda lives guarded by 80 armed thugs. He is supported by an Amazon Army who put the fear of God, the men say, into all men, black and white; and by the youth—a euphemism in Central and East Africa for the half-educated men between 18 and 30 who are a transitional and lost generation, and know it.

"The unemployed in Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, and Kenya are there in hundreds of thousands. They have three, four, five years of education. Such an African feels fit for something better than manual labour, but is not fit for a clerk's job and there are not enough skilled jobs going.

"He is angry, bitter, frustrated, and his allegiance goes, will go, to anybody who promises him enough or who flatters him. He mans liberation armies, shouts left-wing or nationalist slogans—can be anything, good, bad, as the wind blows. The Government is scared of him, and with reason.

"Nationalism will get more powerful as Pan-Africanism shows itself to be as illusory a dream as pan-Europeanism.

"If nationalism is the driving force, tribalism is the anchor. When one man meets another he says: 'What is your tribe?' This exasperates the sophisticated and Governments fight it, but in the Cabinet the members of tribes are carefully balanced to prevent envy or suspicion."

M.C.P. Bans Whites

MR. ALEKE BANDA, secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, said last week that it would not admit white people or Asians but would welcome their moral or other support.

Chinese Subversion in Emergent Africa

Devastating Picture of New African Elite

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS has written in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Almost every day there are fresh disclosures about the facts of life in Africa. Indeed, something like a post-Colonial pattern is emerging. One of the most notable of these facts is the way Chinese subversive activities have expanded since Chou En-lai visited the Continent last year.

"Sufficient attention has not been given to the precise form of words in which this astute Chinese summed up the situation when he left African shores for Peking. 'Revolutionary prospects throughout Africa', he said, 'are excellent'. A remarkable verdict, surely, for Chou En-lai clearly does not believe that the real revolution has taken place at all.

"Doubtless he sees that behind all the top-level fuss and glitter and euphoria the great archetypal framework of primitive life continues unchanged from Colonial days, save only for one salient fact—the resurgence of tribalism. Excellent possibilities in this for the classic Chinese strategy of disruption!

"But it is certainly not tribalism alone which must have impressed Chou En-lai. What was at least as significant from his viewpoint must have been the gross disparity between the way of life of the new African governing class and that of the peasantry. This disparity in greater or less degree is a feature of all the emergent African States.

Privileged Urbanized Caste

"What it looks like in the ex-French parts of Africa is revealed in a recent book by a distinguished French agricultural expert, Professor René Dumont. In his book 'L'Afrique Noire Est Mal Partie' there is a devastating picture of this new African elite—the ruling class. Dumont finds the same symptoms everywhere.

"With precise detail he describes the growth in the principal towns of a privileged, urbanized caste, enjoying standards of living immeasurably higher than those of the peasantry; corruption practised on a vast scale; and wild extravagance on buildings and on projects with nothing but a prestige value. 'So', he says, 'there is created in Africa a bourgeoisie of a new type that Karl Marx never foresaw—a bourgeoisie of the *fonction publique*'.

"Here then we have two phenomena of emergent Africa—the resurgence of tribal feuds and the cleavage between ruling class and proletariat—that must have appeared to Chou En-lai as a perfect blueprint for a revolutionary situation.

"The lessons of Korea and Viet-nam are being studied, no doubt, for application to this other continent. Riot, rapine, land-grabbing, murder—then rebellion escalating into chaos.

"To this end the indispensable prelude—and so, the Communists' primary objective—is to destroy all that is left in Africa of European order or European settlement.

"And in this ambitious design they will have the fraternal co-operation of the United Nations Assembly, of the Organization of African Unity, of some elements in Washington, and, of course, of the unteachable brahmins of the left-wing here in Britain."

Mrs. Barbara Castle's Left-Wing Team

THE ECONOMIST has written of the new Ministry of Overseas Development:—

"Mrs. Castle now occupies an almost unique position as a Cabinet Minister for aid. In Europe only the Dutch have such an office.

"The team she has collected has a new and easily recognizable profile: left wing, passionate, unorthodox, and economically expert, in fields where left-wing views are welcome, where passion is badly needed, orthodox has signally failed, and where economic expertise is sadly lacking among the nations on the spot.

"Mrs. Castle will need to mobilize all these qualities, but also to supplement them by always speaking to her colleagues at the Department of Economic Affairs, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade in the cold language of economic reality.

"The impression one gets from talking to this pertinacious, determined, confident—if sometimes politically infuriating—ex-firebrand is that she has made a good start."

PERSONALIA

SIR KEITH ACUTT has joined the board of Union Acceptances, Ltd.

SENATORS S. A. GALGALLO and GODFREY KIPURY of Kenya are visiting Cuba.

SIR FOSTER ROBINSON is on his way by sea to revisit South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. S. KRISHNAMURTHI has been appointed Indian High Commissioner in Zambia.

MR. A. B. C. HARRISON has joined the board of Dalgety & New Zealand Loan, Ltd.

MR. R. H. PRINGLE left London on Tuesday by air to revisit Kenya for a couple of months.

MR. F. B. COPE has succeeded MR. M. F. S. HIGGIN as president of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

SIR ERIC and LADY MILLBOURN are outward-bound in the EDINBURGH CASTLE to revisit Southern Africa.

MR. ROBERT DEANE has been elected president of the new Associated Chambers of Commerce of Malawi.

Ghana's High Commissioner in Kenya, MR. BUSUM-TWI-SAM, is now Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Nairobi.

MR. P. V. EMRYS-EVANS, president of the Chartered Company, will leave London in a few days to revisit Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN NYSON, editor of the Fabian Society's monthly *Venture*, is leaving to join the Ariel Foundation.

MR. LAWRENCE M. NELSON, World Youth Leader of Seventh Day Adventists, has recently visited Central and East Africa.

THE VERY REV. G. A. FRENCH-BEYTAGH, Dean of Salisbury for the past 10 years, will become Dean of Johannesburg next Easter.

MR. LIU KAN, Chinese Consul in Zanzibar, has presented to that country 15 buses as a gift from the Chinese People's Republic.

MR. G. MACKAY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours since 1961, has retired after 26 years of unbroken service.

MR. JAMES FARMER, national director of the American Congress of Racial Equality, is visiting African territories south of the Sahara.

LORD ALPORT, British High Commissioner in Salisbury during the closing years of the Federation, has written a book on the subject.

MR. NASON TEMBO, the recently appointed governor of the Bank of Zambia, was for some time treasurer of St. Thomas's Church, Petauke.

MAJOR BRUCE KINLOCH, lately Chief Game Warden in Tanganyika, has been co-opted to the council of the Fauna Preservation Society.

MR. MALCOLM H. ARCHER, who became director of the Institute of Public Relations on leaving East Africa, is to join PDA, Ltd., later in the year.

MR. JOHN F. PRIDEAUX, chairman of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of an associated company, Dawson and Forbes, Ltd.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL will leave England in a few days to take up his new duties as British High Commissioner for Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia.

MR. MAURICE SAKALA has been appointed manager of Zambia's new Credit Organization. He has managed a co-operative marketing union and has been senior credit supervisor of the Zambia Institute for Development Credit.

Seven new councillors have been elected by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, namely Messrs. B. BROWN, T. M. COCHRAN, V. HURLEY, R. G. JACKSON, E. STOKER, F. J. VIVIER, and J. I. DEWET. MR. J. R. HAARHOFF was re-elected to the council.

MR. H. E. T. TASWELL, who is to become South African Ambassador in the United States, was formally that country's accredited diplomatic representative in Rhodesia.

DR. HUGH LAMPREY has arrived in Tanzania on appointment as co-manager of the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka, on the lower slopes of Kilimanjaro.

MR. MAURICE KATOWA (Chief Mapanza), Zambian Ambassador in Addis Ababa, was previously president of the House of Chiefs and chairman of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation.

MR. R. WELLS, president of Gwelo Chamber of Commerce has expressed the opinion that Rhodesia's economic portents for this new year are better than in any year of the past decade.

SIR COLIN THORNLEY, who was in the Colonial Service in East Africa for some years, has become director-general of the Save the Children Fund on the retirement of BRIGADIER T. W. BOYCE.

MESSRS. H. J. SAYERS and E. W. NORTH have retired from the board of C. Czarnikow, Ltd., to which Messrs. J. L. D'E. DARBY, M. GYSI, D. ST. C. HARCOURT, and A. P. SCHENK have been elected.

MR. SAMWIRI KATO SEBAGEREKA, aged 31, who has studied in the U.K. and U.S.A., has been appointed Accountant General in the East African Common Services Organization. A Muganda, he is the first African in East Africa to qualify as a cost accountant.

MR. K. GONSENHAUSER, of Bulawayo, said on returning to Rhodesia from visits to Greece, Switzerland and Germany that he had brought back canned meat orders worth about £250,000. In Switzerland butchers told him that Rhodesian is the best of all imported beefs.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, vice-chairman of the Standard Bank, will fly to Nairobi on January 15 on a short visit on behalf of the Bank to East, Central and South Africa. SIR FREDERICK and LADY LEITH-ROSS will sail in the ATHLONE CASTLE from Cape Town on February 5.

SIR ARCHIBALD FORBES, deputy-chairman of Spillers, Ltd., a group with a large holding in Rhodesian Milling Company (Pvt.), Ltd., is to become chairman at the end of January, in succession to SIR WILFRED VERNON, who will remain on the board and become the company's first president.

Four Africans from Zambia, all officials of the United National Independence Party, have arrived in Britain for a month as guests of the C.R.O. Among them is MR. A. J. K. KANGWA, editor of *Voice of U.N.I.P.* and secretary of its Parliamentary caucus. Messrs. D. KAMWI and R. SAKALA are regional secretaries in the Southern Province and the Fort Jameson area respectively, and MR. B. MONGA is a constituency secretary.

ZAMBIA



For Information APPLY TO

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

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

Telephone: LANGHAM 0691

MESSRS. L. G. HUDSON, D. W. MCKAY and H. F. SPANTON, general managers of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have been appointed executive directors.

MR. RONALD NGALA, leader of the Kenya African Democratic Union until its recent dissolution, has been appointed chairman of the Maize Marketing Board of Kenya. MR. MULURO, his former deputy, was at the same time appointed chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

DR. F. J. NUTMAN and DR. F. M. ROBERTS, both of the staff of the Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa, who previously worked on coffee control schemes in Kenya, are to undertake a two-year research project on coffee berry disease, working at University College, Nairobi.

LORD BAILLIEU, deputy chairman of Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., and of General Mining Finance, Ltd., has resigned in order to reduce his commitments. He strongly supported the merger of the corporation with the Chartered Company and Consolidated Mine Selection Co., Ltd.

LORD CARRINGTON, leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords, has joined the board of British Metal Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd. Having reached retirement age, MR. J. C. BUDD has resigned from the British Metal board, of which he has been a joint managing director since 1929.

MR. MUNDIA, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Zambia, has asked the Under-Minister in the Central Province, MR. SHAMABANSE, and MR. JOHN ROBERTS, M.P., leader of the National Congress Party, to join him in addressing a series of joint non-racial meetings for the purpose of explaining to the different communities how dependent they are upon one another.

MR. A. N. GALSWORTHY will become Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office at the end of this month when SIR JOHN MARTIN leaves to become United Kingdom High Commissioner in Malta. MR. GALSWORTHY has served in the C.O. since 1938 except while in the Army from 1939 to 1945 and for three years when he was seconded to the West African Inter-Territorial Council.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. B. ALEXANDER, MR. & MRS. C. BLAIR, MR. M. COLLEY, MR. R. G. CUMMING, MR. & MRS. J. E. DONKIN, MR. D. C. GOODFELLOW, MR. E. G. JEFFERYS, MR. & MRS. L. J. MACDONALD, MR. & MRS. J. M. MANNING, MR. & MRS. HUGH O'DONNELL, MR. & MRS. M. F. T. ORPEN, MR. R. MAGUIRE, MR. & MRS. W. J. UNDERWOOD, and MR. & MRS. W. D. WESTWOOD.

When THE QUEEN and THE DUKE of EDINBURGH pay their State visit to Ethiopia next month they will make the 3,700-mile flight from London to Addis Ababa non-stop in Britain's latest jet airliner, a V.C.-10 of B.O.A.C. After spending from February 1-8 in Ethiopia, the QUEEN and PRINCE PHILIP will pay a State visit to the Sudan. Air journeys within Ethiopia and Sudan will be made in aircraft of the Queen's flight.

Mr. Evan Campbell Retiring

Mr. Evan Campbell Rhodesian High Commissioner in London since January last year, will retire in June. For some time he has been anxious to return to Rhodesia, and when Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, was in London in September Mr. Campbell asked to be released at a date convenient to the Government. The High Commissioner's term of office has been exceptionally strenuous, for it began immediately after the dissolution of the Federation and has covered the period of continual argument with the British Government about independence for Rhodesia.

Obituary

Viscount Monckton

VISCOUNT MONCKTON of BRENCHELY, who died on Saturday at his Sussex home, aged 73, had had a distinguished record at the Bar and in politics when the then Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, asked him in 1959 to preside over the commission which was to advise on a review of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

When the Federation was established it had been agreed that there should be an examination some years later of possible improvements to the structure, but that the commissioners should not consider disruption of the Federation. Lord Monckton, however, hinted soon after his appointment as chairman that he intended to disregard that understanding and Sir Roy Welensky therefore asked the United Kingdom Prime Minister for an explicit assurance that the commission would be precluded from considering secession. That promise was given by Mr. Macmillan in November 1959.

It was flagrantly broken by the Monckton Report, which, in the words of the Federal Prime Minister, "gave benediction with one hand and the death-stab with the other". The report marked the beginning of the end for the Federation.

Not one of the many obituary notices of Lord Monckton seen by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has made the slightest reference to this calamity for Central Africa.

SIR RICHARD HAWES, C.M.G., whose death at the age of 71 is announced, was from 1941 to 1961 consulting physician to the Colonial Office.

MAJOR CHARLES FRANCIS CAPPER, who died in Nairobi, aged 62, was a former British Ambassador to Liberia and a former Army heavy-weight boxing champion.

DR. J. A. WILLIAMSON, whose death at the age of 78 is announced, was the author of "Great Britain and the Empires", "A Short History of British Expansion", and other works.

THE REV. HUGH RUDOLPH WILLIMOTT, who has died in Somerset, aged 86, was a missionary of the U.M.C.A. in East Africa between 1920 and 1925. On returning to England he was appointed chaplain of King's College, Taunton.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, K.B.E., who has died in Hove, was from 1911 to 1960 secretary and later secretary-general of the body which began as the Empire Parliamentary Association and is now the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, with branches in 70 Commonwealth legislatures.

MRS. BRENDA ZARA SELIGMAN, who has died at the age of 82, was the widow of Professor C. G. Seligman, F.R.S., and worked with him in the Sudan in 1910-12 and 1921-22 and on his "Pagan Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan", published in 1932. She was a scientist in her own right and an active fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

King Dismisses Burundi Government

KING MWAMUTSA IV has dismissed the Burundi Government for "numerous errors and serious shortcomings in internal and external affairs and as regards problems concerning national progress, in spite of the frequent advice and directives which we never failed to reiterate at every opportunity". The King has appointed Mr. Pierre Ngendandumwe as Prime Minister.

Mau Mau Recruits for Rebels

Plan to Enlist Former K.A.R.

FORMER MAU MAU TERRORISTS and ex-askari of the King's African Rifles have been invited to volunteer for service with the rebel forces at pay of £15 a month.

The Nairobi correspondents of *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* sent almost identical reports last Friday. On the following day there was a brief denial by the Kenya Government. The reports, however, had been circumstantial.

Mr. James Ochwatta, former representative in Cairo of the Kenya African National Union, the Kenyatta party, was quoted as saying that the immediate aim was to enlist 1,000 former Mau Mau and ex-Servicemen and that the ultimate target was an army of 100,000.

The recruiting team in Kenya was given as consisting of himself; Mr. Omingin Rait, of the Uganda People's Congress (which forms the Government of Uganda); a Mr. Clement Kibenda, representing the Congo rebels; and a Captain Loyola from Brazzaville.

To the *Daily Telegraph* report was appended the following brief statement: "Recruitment in Nairobi contravenes the African-sponsored resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on December 30. This called for a cease-fire and requested all States to refrain from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo."

No Colour Bar in Mercy

A leading article said:—

"Mr. Tshombe need lose little sleep over the threat from Kenya to raise an army of African mercenaries against him. Mr. Ochwatta, the organizer of this scheme, probably gets his instruction from Cairo, though he involves Kenya in activities hostile to the neighbouring Congo. Here is a case in which the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office should work to prevent more misery fastening on the

Congo. Although the military threat is not formidable, any attempt to inflame its ravaged eastern provinces should be forestalled.

"Reports from the eastern Congo suggest that the white mercenary teams and the Congolese Army have made more rescues and met with slight but growing resistance. As long as there is a civil population to rescue and protect, the world should be tolerant towards this multi-racial task force. There can be no colour bar in mercy.

Plotters Seek Lumumbist Regime

"What Mr. Tshombe is being encouraged to do by friendly Western diplomats is to broaden his Government, not by inviting the butchers of Stanleyville to parley, but by accepting others in his Cabinet. There is concern that he should have few friends among the leaders of new Africa. The decision must lie with Mr. Tshombe. The demands of national security and political theory often conflict.

"The plotters in Brazzaville are not working for a 'broader' Government in Leopoldville. They are working for a narrow Lumumbist régime with Communist backing. The Congo came so close to disintegration last year, after making an apparently good economic recovery from the Katanga wars, that it would be unwise to take risks with the progress now achieved, either by barring white mercenaries or fiddling with the Congolese Cabinet. Other African leaders will esteem Mr. Tshombe solely by his grasp of power. That is after all their real measure of a man."

The text of the Kenya Government's statement had not reached London when this issue closed for press, but a broadcast from Brazzaville monitored in Britain stated that the Government of Kenya "had dissociated itself from the move by a Kenya figure, James Ochwatta," and that Mr. Thomas Kanza, representative in East Africa of "the Congolese opposition" had said in Nairobi: "We will not ask for volunteers for the time being, for we still hope that the Western world will understand the meaning of our struggle and seek a political settlement."

Mau Mau Called War of Resistance

MR. B. M. KAGGIA, chairman of the management board of Kenya's new Lumumba Institute, referred at its opening to the Mau Mau rebellion as Kenya's "war of resistance against the imperialists".

He also said:—

"Commercialism and individualism were unleashed upon us by the foreign invader to eat away at the basis of our closely-knit social organization of kinship and community.

"We appreciate that traditional institutions cannot survive in their entirety in the face of new and radical changes, but we must strive in every way to preserve the feeling and consciousness of close and mutual interdependence in our community. Instruction to the students at this institute will be based on this fundamental principle.

"In all the confusion caused by the absence of Mzee Kenyatta from the political scene, Jomo Kenyatta (Mr. Odinga) was like a rock to face and foil all the devices employed by a dying colonialism. The enemies of our struggle have not forgiven him for his unwavering stand and even now continue to hatch plots against him. His indomitable spirit and firm principles will be an inspiration to the students at Lumumba Institute.

"I thank most warmly all those friends and organizations in the Afro-Asian and Socialist countries who have made generous contributions towards furnishing the buildings. The Lumumba Institute will promote and develop ideals which we and our friends in those countries all hold dear."

President Kenyatta said:—

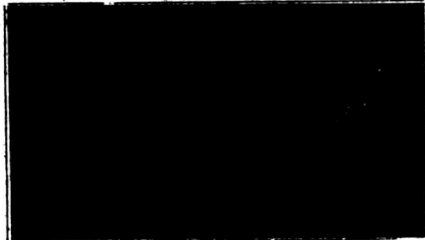
"My party recognizes the part played by the workers of Kenya in the defeat of colonialism and the attainment of independence. Now, in the nation-building phase, the labour movement must end its internal divisions and eliminate all foreign influence. National unity must vitally extend to the trade union movement to supplement solidarity in the political field."

Sudan Peace Talks

MR. WILLIAM DENG NHIAAL, secretary-general of the Sudan African National Union, which represents the rebels of the Southern Provinces, said in Leopoldville on Sunday that he would shortly return to Khartoum to discuss peace terms with the new Government, which had been told that the Southerners would accept nothing less than a federation between the Arab North and the Negroid South.

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Built on Fine Words and Foreign Loans

What British Politicians Should Remember

Mr. ROY LEWIS, of the University College of Swansea, has said in a letter to the *Church Times* that the refusal of Rhodesians to transfer early political control to Africans "shows a sense of responsibility which contrasts startlingly with what has happened in other parts of the world where a technically advanced civilization has come into conflict with primitive peoples."

The letter continues:—

"So far from annihilating the Natives, as happened in North America, the Rhodesian settler has given them a new lease of life. Of the black population of Rhodesia, which has enormously increased since the settlement of the country, no less than one-half are under the age of 17. They are alive only because the traditional poverty and ignorance of Africa, which doomed so many children to extinction, has been checked by European administration, economy and medicine, aided by the self-sacrifice of missionary societies and their supporters. Their record scarcely justifies the hostility and suspicion with which the British Press seems generally to regard the Europeans of Rhodesia.

"Condemnation of Rhodesia rests on the stipulation, which the Europeans have chosen to make, that whoever governs the country, whether black or white, must have some education and a certain stake in its economic life.

Qualifications Not Important

"Such considerations do not, of course, concern those who demand the immediate adoption of a policy of one-man-one-vote, for to them the function of the vote is merely to place the leader in power. Once he is there, no one claims that the ordinary African will have the right to oppose the Government or to decide his own future. So it doesn't matter whether he has any qualifications or not.

"There is no moral or practical reason why Europeans should capitulate to this view. Whatever lessons the African has to teach the world—and they may be many—are certainly not to be found at present in the fields of politics and economics.

"The Rhodesian State was not built up, as so many African States have been, on fine words and foreign-loans. The qualities which enabled Europeans to create a civilization from the stagnation of centuries—skill, energy, initiative and respect for individuality and new ideas—are not the prerogative of a race, but few Africans have as yet acquired them. In order that they may do so, a vast expansion of education and of the economy is necessary.

"We can scarcely blame the Rhodesian pioneers for not having realized the full implications of social justice, for we in Britain have only begun to realize them in the last few years, and today Rhodesians are tackling the problem seriously.

"For a small number of Europeans to raise eight times their number of Africans to their own standard of living is obviously a big undertaking. If our conscience is outraged at the slowness of the process, we may intervene without hypocrisy only on condition that our intervention is constructive.

"If Britain is willing to invest in Rhodesia on a scale corresponding to the foreign capital made available to other African States, then we can demand that full equality of the races be rapidly achieved. Only if we are prepared to co-operate on this practical level have we any moral right to reject—as this practical level have we any moral right to reject—as this practical level have we any moral right to reject—as this practical level have we any moral right to reject—as this practical level have we any moral right to reject—as this practical level have we any moral right to reject—Mr. Smith's demand for independence. So far we have preferred our morality on the cheap."

Arms from Bulgaria

AN AFRICAN, John Chanda, aged 28, who called himself a "general", was fined £45 and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment in Ndola last week for illegally bringing into Zambia from Bulgaria a sub-machine-gun, a loaded pistol, magazines, ammunition, and bayonets. A certificate from the Bulgarian Government produced in court referred to Chanda as a "general" and described the arms as a gift from that Government.

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Muslims Criticize Kenya and Ethiopia Unanimous Support for Somali Unification

THE WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS, just held in Mogadishu, to which 33 African, Asian and European countries sent delegates, resolved unanimously that the Somali people ought to come under a single Government, since Somalis are one in policy, economy, religion, geography, tradition, history and language.

The gathering adopted a statement drafted by its political commission criticizing colonialism, British in particular, for dividing the Somalis. It recorded that Britain had handed part of Somaliland to Ethiopia and another Somali area to Kenya, despite the fact that in a referendum held under British administration the people of the N.F.D. had expressed a unanimous wish to join the Somali Republic.

Britain had ignored that expression of view in order to create enmity between the peoples of Kenya and Somalia. She had similarly transferred western Somaliland to Ethiopia in order to create distrust between those two African countries.

The Governments of Kenya and Ethiopia treated unjustly the Somalis within their borders and denied them the right to freedom. Ethiopia was actively engaged in abolishing Islam in Eritrea and in the Somali territories under her rule, thus committing an international crime against neighbour Africans.

Approach to International Bodies

The conference condemned the way in which Kenya and Ethiopia tortured peaceful and unarmed Muslims. Some had been killed and the property of others had been looted.

The United Nations, the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, and similar international bodies were asked to send representatives to investigate the situation in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Another resolution denounced the Emperor of Ethiopia for his policy of converting Eritrea into a province of Ethiopia, despite the decision of the United Nations that the two territories should form a federation.

The Mufti of Palestine was elected president of the Congress; the President of the Somali Republic, Mr. Adan Abdullah Osman, honorary president; and the Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria vice-president. Representatives of 15 countries were elected to the executive committee, among them the Somali Republic and Sudan.

The secretary-general, Mr. Inamullah Khan, said that 60% of the population of Ethiopia were Muslims; they were being harshly repressed.

Next day Ato Katama Yifru, a Minister of State in Ethiopia, told journalists in Addis Ababa that the congress had been convened by the Somali Government in order to make Ethiopia and Kenya Muslim targets because they objected to the Somali policy of expansion. The resolutions of the congress were, he said, unconnected with religious matters, were out of date.

He expressed concern that the new Sudan Government was helping the so-called freedom movement in Eritrea. Relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan were not as good as they had been but the Sudanese Foreign Minister would shortly come to Addis Ababa.

Journalists Deported from Uganda

MR. PETER FORBARTH, Nairobi correspondent of the American news magazine *Time*, an Asian photographer working for a Nairobi business, Mr. Priya Ramrakana, and an American tourist, Miss Marilyn Phillips, were ordered on Saturday to leave Uganda within 24 hours. The reporter and photographer had been arrested when they motored to Arua, near the Congo border, and told that they would be charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act. After being held under guard overnight they were told to drive back to Kampala, but were again arrested at Masinde and placed in police cells, while Miss Phillips, to whom they had given a lift from the Murchison Falls National Park, was sent on to Kampala.

Press Charged with Sabotage

A CHARGE OF SABOTAGE against the Government by two newspapers in Uganda, the *Argus* and *Munno*, was recently made in the Assembly by Mr. A. Ojha, Minister of Information, who complained that they reported official activities obscurely in middle pages and so gave the public the impression that the Government was doing nothing. The Government, which did not mind true and constructive criticism, would if necessary deal with newspapers which destroyed national unity by dividing the people on tribal lines or on religious grounds to the advantage of one particular party. The Government wanted the Press to be free, but "when the time comes to act, we shall see that the Press behaves". Insignificant personalities had been built up by the Press to a height which they could otherwise never have attained.

Superb Photographs

THAT DR. GRZIMEK, director of the Frankfurt Zoo, and author of "Serengeti Shall Not Die", is a superb photographer is proved beyond question by his new volume "Rhinos Belong to Everybody" (Collins, 63s.). It is not, as the title rather suggests, predominantly concerned with the rhinoceros, but with the disappearance of East African game and the urgent need for much more active measures for its preservation. More than 60 of the plates are in colour. All are splendid and some magnificent; and the same may be said of the pictures in monochrome. This must rank among the best collections of African animal photographs.

Racial Abuse

TO SAY OR PUBLISH anything in Zambia which shows hatred for any person because of his race, tribe, place of origin, or colour is now punishable by imprisonment up to two years. The Minister of Justice has emphasized that the new law will be made to operate for all races and tribes. For an African to abuse a European will be as much an offence as for a European to abuse an African, and a Bemba who indulges in racial abuse of a Tonga will be equally liable to punishment. The Government intends that "henceforth racial abuse shall call forth the full rigours of the law".

Repatriating Sudanese

SUDANESE REFUGEES in Uganda, numbering about 10,000, are to be repatriated under the supervision of a five-member team from the Organization of African Unity. Returning refugees are promised an amnesty in respect of any past offences; rehabilitation in their home areas; exemption from taxes and local rates for a year; equal treatment with other persons without regard to race, religion, or political affiliation; and freedom of association and assembly in religious, political and other matters.

Farm Manager Removed

MR. NORMAN KIRK, the British manager of an estate near the frontier with Mozambique, whose house is only about a mile from the border, has been ordered to leave southern Tanzania temporarily. He said on arrival in Nairobi last week that there was no question of his permanent expulsion or of the seizure of his farm by the Government. He and a friend are also partners in another property in the Mtwara area, in which African "freedom fighters" are training for action against Mozambique.

Arab States Asked to Aid Rebels

Appeal for Guns, Tanks and Planes

THE CONGOLESE REBEL LEADER, Gaston Soumialot, arrived in Cairo on Saturday night from Khartoum to appeal to a conference of Arab Prime Ministers for troops and modern military equipment, including tanks, artillery and aircraft, for use against the Congolese National Army.

The Algerian Deputy Prime Minister, who is also Defence Minister, is believed to have promised to send troops if other Arab States will act similarly. Both Egypt and Algeria have sent arms, including machine-guns and mortars, and their Prime Ministers have openly declared their intention to increase such supplies.

President Kasavubu opened at Kitona on Sunday an army training camp under Belgian military instructors which General Mobutu, the army commander, described as "the cradle of the Congolese Army of tomorrow".

On the same day it was reported that Government forces, led by "mercenaries", had withdrawn to Bunia from the extreme north-east of the Congo. Five mercenaries were known to have been wounded and one killed.

A report from Stanleyville to the *New York Times* said that more than 500 suspected rebels had been executed in that town since its reoccupation in November.

News Items in Brief

The tax on bicycles has been abolished in Zambia. Zambia proposes to establish an embassy in Leopoldville and a consulate-general in Elisabethville.

The first anniversary of Zanzibar's revolution fell on Tuesday, which was declared a public holiday.

Sunday has now been restored as a public holiday in the Southern Sudan, where missions are being Africanized.

A state of emergency in Harare, the African township near Salisbury, has been extended for another three months.

The Government of Kenya has promised to "persuade" Sudanese refugees now living in Kenya to return home.

The seaward defence boat H.M.S. ABERFOYLE, on indefinite loan from the Admiralty to the Republic of Kenya, has been renamed K.N.S. NYATI.

A general amnesty to all Sudanese who have fled the country since January 1955 has been proclaimed. It cancels any sentences passed in absentia.

Four coastal patrol boats are on loan to Tanzania from the Federal Republic of Germany while similar vessels are being built by Germany, which has provided crews to train local personnel.

Four publications banned in Rhodesia include the *Gonakudzingwa News*, which had recently been started by restrictees at that place, and *Africa and the World*, published in London.

A passenger vessel on Lake Victoria capsized on Saturday in a heavy storm some seven miles from Kendu Bay. Forty-five of the 115 people who were found clinging to rafts and wreckage were rescued by launches.

The plan to merge the Colonial Office in the Commonwealth Relations Office has been shelved, the new Socialist Secretaries of State for the two Departments finding little appeal in the plan of their predecessor, Mr. Duncan Sandys.

The capital city of Rhodesia has gratefully accepted from the Chartered Company the bronze statue of "Physical Energy" which it presented some years ago to Lusaka: The capital of Zambia decided on its removal as an unwanted relic of "colonialism".

The Tanzania Government newspaper, *The Nationalist*, wrote a few days ago that Malaysia had been "conceived, shaped, and steam-rollered into existence", partly to assure Britain of vital raw materials. It added that "African silence" must not be mistaken for sympathy.

Three of four Africans who escaped from Bulawayo jail last week were caught three days later near the Bechuanaland frontier. R.R.A.F. spotter aircraft had helped in a country-wide hunt. Three face trial on charges of being involved in a machine-gun attack on a ranch, and one had been remanded in connexion with explosions in two buildings and at a circus.

Tanzania Refutes Malawi Charges

"Most Wicked Allegation" Denied

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA has issued another statement denying allegations made in *Malawi News*, the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party, whose president, Dr. Banda, is Prime Minister of Malawi.

Twice in the statement the Government declares that "Tanzania will have nothing to do with the internal disputes in Malawi".

The allegation that people entering Tanzania from Malawi are being screened is described as deliberately false.

All people have always been stopped at the border for no more than normal immigration formalities. This has been the practice since before Malawi's independence. It is strange that *Malawi News* is now deliberately distorting normal immigration formalities to mean screening. Citizens of Malawi who have crossed into Tanzania will testify that there is nothing abnormal at the border.

That mail between Malawi and Tanzania is being censored is totally untrue, and would never be thought of in Tanzania.

The Government of Tanzania is deeply disturbed at the most wicked allegation that Malawians are being trained in Dar es Salaam for subversive activities. Tanzania cannot understand how this type of accusation can originate from a brother African and neighbour country. This will never happen in Tanzania.

The accusation that eight leaders of the Malawi Brotherhood society have been arrested for supporting Dr. Banda is extremely false. A month ago 10,000 Malawians in the United Republic publicly pledged their support for Dr. Banda. If Tanzania had hated followers of Dr. Banda, there would obviously have been an exodus of Malawians from Tanzania. This is evidently not so. All these 10,000 Malawians are still living happily in Tanzania, most of them being employed in the Government service.

"Tanzania believes in self-determination of people and that Malawi's problems will be solved by Malawians and Malawians alone. But Tanzania will not let its soil be used to solve the internal dispute of Malawi".

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Vicomtesse de la Panouse

A PENSION of £31 10s. a month has been granted by the Government of Rhodesia to the Vicomtesse de la Panouse, now aged 93, who is in a nursing home in Nice and almost destitute. She was one of the best-known women pioneers of Central Africa. Fanny Pearson (as she then was) left domestic service in London for South Africa in her youth. When she heard later that a Pioneer Column was to go north to what has become Rhodesia, she was so eager to share the adventure that she cropped her hair, dressed in male clothes, called herself Billie, enlisted, and upheld her disguise for a year, by which time her courage had made its mark. Later she married Vicomte de la Panouse, a French naval officer as gay and brave as his wife. They left Rhodesia for France more than half a century ago, but were long and gratefully remembered in Africa. The pension has been awarded "in recognition of the hardships which the Vicomtesse suffered in coming to Rhodesia at the time of the original settlement".

"Loyalty" Reference Was Hypothetical

THE PRIME MINISTER, when asked what reply he had made to representations by Rhodesian ex-Service men and women about his statement on the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence, replied: "I have received through the Rhodesian High Commissioner a document signed by Rhodesian ex-Service men and women objecting to the British Government's statement of October 27 on the grounds that in their view it casts doubt on their loyalty to the Queen. In reply I have said that the British Government's statement dealt with hypothetical circumstances which we sincerely hope will not occur, and that in present circumstances no doubt whatever arises about the loyalty of these men and women."

Militants Gaining Ground Rapidly

MR. LEO BARON, a Bulawayo lawyer who acts professionally for a number of the African nationalist leaders in Rhodesia, has described in the *Spectator* a recent visit to Gonakudzwingwa, where Mr. Joshua Nkomo and some 400 of his supporters now live under restriction. He concluded:—

"At this moment it is possible — one can put it no higher — that at a conference table the nationalists might agree to something less than immediate majority rule. The 'no compromise' faction is still probably in the minority.

"But the militants are gaining ground rapidly, and it will need only the prospect of another summer at Gonakudzwingwa for them to be in clear control. Time will then have run out in terms of a peaceful solution. The alternative hardly needs spelling out.

"White supremacy can, of course, be maintained by force for some time; but the lid will have to be screwed down tighter and tighter, and the ultimate inevitable explosion will be that much more violent. There are precedents in Africa of the type of mess Britain will then have to clean up.

"The peaceful solution which Britain wants cannot wait. In a year's time it will be a question only of waiting for the explosion."

Overseas Service

WESTMINSTER ABBEY is to have a plaque commemorating the work of the Overseas Service, still better known as the Colonial Service. That has been agreed by the Abbey authorities, on the suggestion of the Overseas Service Pensioners' Association, which had the warm support of the Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices. Presentation of the plaque will be made when the Colonial Office ceases to exist, for that will mark the official end of the service.



WONDER AT THE HEART OF AFRICA

Southern Rhodesia is packed with scenic splendours which make the heart of Africa a Wonder of the World. The Victoria Falls, where the mighty Zambesi River thunders into a deep chasm more than a mile wide and three hundred feet deep, are the greatest natural spectacle in all Africa. Then there is the famous game reserve of Wankie, where, from comfortable viewing sites you can thrill to the call of the wild as you spot lion, elephant, antelope—and many other species in great numbers.

Not all Rhodesia's tourist highlights are the work of nature: the silent ruins of Zimbabwe and the gigantic Kariba Dam stand as impressive monuments to the ingenuity of ancient and modern man. And—thanks to the miracle of modern travel—you can reach Rhodesia in just 14 hours. A two-week package tour (including jet travel between London and Salisbury) costs as little as £260.

Please write or call for further details:

RHODESIA NATIONAL TOURIST BOARD, 21 Cork St., Mayfair, London W.1. REGent 6400

Company Meeting**MITCHELL COTTS GROUP LIMITED****Profit Forecast Again Exceeded**

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS GROUP LIMITED was held on January 7 in London.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, the chairman, presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—

"Two years ago I said we might attain the magical figure of £1,000,000 profit, and we attained £1,168,000. Last year when we met I said my view was we would reach £1,250,000, perhaps a little over; the actual results are before you today with a profit figure of £1,480,000, or an increase of about 30% over the previous year. After the usual adjustments including taxation of £872,000, we have a final net profit figure of £661,800, compared with £516,000. We are recommending to you that there should be a final dividend of 12½%, making 20%, compared with 17½% for the previous year.

"Although we are a company with a strong African flavour, it may well be that it is insufficiently appreciated that we have substantial investments and earning power in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic. At June 30, 1964, of our total investments about a quarter was in these non-African, non-Middle and Far Eastern countries.

East and Central Africa

"Most of the African territories in which we are established have had exportable maize surpluses, and we have been able to sell in bulk to many overseas markets. We chartered and loaded a 23,000-ton tanker in Mombasa with Kenya maize for shipment to Japan. This, I believe, was the largest vessel ever loaded with maize from East Africa and the first time a tanker has been used for this purpose.

"We have expanded the overseas markets for Ethiopian coffee, which hitherto has been largely a U.S.A. market. This year our sales to the Continent trebled and reached substantial figures.

"Widespread drought in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi and the East African territories has reduced grain and other produce harvests, and it is unlikely there will be exportable surpluses of grain. On the contrary, there are already signs that some countries may have to import grain in appreciable quantities. This means that we must use our know-how and our wits to see that we get our share of the importation of cereals.

"Pyrethrum sales represent a substantial part of our London chemical division's turnover and profits. Some years ago we depended upon Kenya for our major source of supply, but since then, in association with others, we have established alternative sources of raw material. We have completed the construction of two modern and efficient extraction plants, one in Tanzania and one in Ecuador.

Acquisition of Britannic Holdings

"During the year we acquired all the preference and 80% of the ordinary shares in Britannic Holdings Ltd. The company's business is the contract hire of a wide range of motor vehicles, many of them of a specialist type, and is divided into transport and warehousing.

We have hopes that this business is one of an expansionary nature, and the board is discussing the provision for the enlargement of its fleet so that it can fulfil its customers' requests for additional carrying capacity. As the vehicles are of a specialized nature, the board is also discussing the provision of extra capital to be able to increase its fleet.

"Her Majesty the Queen is to pay a State visit to Ethiopia in the near future, and it gives me great pleasure to announce that Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, will visit the cotton plantation which we promoted and manage. As the Tendaho Plantations Company is now a joint Anglo-Ethiopian venture on quite a large and increasing scale, this visit will be a great encouragement not only to us but to our 600 Ethiopian shareholders as well.

Stock Exchange Requirements

"One other point I wish to mention is the request from the London Stock Exchange for companies to give certain information to their shareholders. I have always been in favour of giving shareholders as much information as one possibly can, but there are certain principles one has got to observe. The first duty of a director is to his shareholders, and he must be careful in the dissemination of information that he is not prejudicing the company.

"The main requirements of the Stock Exchange fall under four headings. One, the turnover of the company. For the year under review our turnover was in the region of £85,000,000.

"The second request is for half-yearly profit figures. We operate in 30 countries with some 150 branches, many in remote places, and it would be impossible to take a valuation of our stocks every half-year for the half-yearly figures, which is necessary before we can strike a profit and loss account. Nevertheless, we shall be giving you our half-year approximate trading figures, but you must realize that these are not profit figures, and the figures can be nothing more than a rough guide.

"The third request is for a breakdown percentage-wise of our profit areas, country by country. This we cannot give for all the countries in which we operate, as it could prejudice the company, and certainly therefore would not be in the interests of the shareholders.

"The fourth request is that a company should give particulars of trade investments if they are relatively big. We have certain trade investments, and they change from year to year. We acquire trade investments to help us in our general business. This business often changes, and we have to sell those investments as they no longer serve their purpose. The information that we were either selling or buying trade investments (and they could be compared year with year), I can quite easily imagine would be of material interest to members of a Stock Exchange, and that does not apply solely to the London Stock Exchange. No one could blame them for taking advantage of that information as that is their business, but it certainly would not benefit this company if its activities on a Stock Exchange were made public.

"I can tell you very little about the likely effect upon us of the new corporation tax. On what we think we know today, I can give you the consolation that in my opinion this changed taxation basis will not make any real significance to any dividend recommendation we may make.

Encouraging Outlook

"Six months of the current year have elapsed, and you will expect some indication from me as to how our businesses are progressing. Each year we have a budget, or perhaps a better description would be a target for profits in each area and each company. The best view your board can form at the moment is that the expansion of our profits we have seen in recent years should be carried a step farther.

"You know as well as I do that we can get unwelcome surprises owing to the places in which we operate, but subject to this we shall be disappointed if the earnings for the current year are not higher than those we have been considering. If everything went right and with a little luck, our profits could show a substantial advance; but we require the bit of luck".

The report and accounts were adopted.

Commercial Brevities

Kenya and China signed a trade agreement last week. Uganda's new coffee buying season will open on January 18. Zambia Industries, Ltd., Lusaka, is a new company with a nominal capital of £200,000.

Zambia's manufacturing industry is estimated to have had an output in 1964 of £32.6m., compared with £29.7m. in 1963. Hippo Valley Estates, Rhodesia, have produced in the past year nearly half a million lb. cans of grapefruit segments. East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., will on March 1 redeem at par the outstanding 5% convertible debenture stock 1960-69.

Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., report net profit to October 31 of approximately £450,000 (£347,500). Shareholders receive 12½% (10%).

Port Sudan's £5m. refinery has come into full production within 15 months of the start of construction. The capacity is 20,000 barrels daily.

The United Africa Co., Ltd., is to invest about £500,000 in the manufacture of bicycles in Uganda. Tyres are to be made locally by another company.

Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia, sold 291,260 tons of coal in December and 13,803 of coke. The November figures were 269,185 and 14,644 respectively.

Chartered Dividends

The British South Africa (Chartered) Company has declared dividends of 6½% and 36½%. Being made from exempt trading income, the payments are not liable to U.K. tax.

Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, reports profits after tax to October 3 at £784,218 (£557,178). Shareholders receive 10% (9%).

Mineral production in Rhodesia in the first 11 months of last year was just over £24m., an increase of 11.84% over the total for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Central African Airways Corporation reports a record profit of almost £500,000 for the financial year to June 30. It is the fifth consecutive year for which a profit has been reported. Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining Co., Ltd., propose a capital dividend of 12s. 6d. per 5s. share, subject to Inland Revenue clearance. The ordinary dividend for 1964 is maintained at 7s.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., announce that Central Selling Organization diamond sales for 1964 created a new record at just over £133m. The previous highest total was £116m.

North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., reports net profit to September 30 at £20,918, compared with £7,739 in nine months to September 30, 1963. The dividend is 25% (16½%).

Kilembe Mines, Ltd., Uganda, produced 14,750 long tons of blister copper in the first 10 months of 1964, compared with 12,997 tons in the comparable period of 1963, the respective values being £4,869,934 and £3,048,331.

A cement factory at Ndola is to be built by Chianga Cement, Ltd. The first stage will cost about £1½m. An expansion programme might later raise the cost to between £2m. and £3m.

Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., announce that all their Rhodesian branches and those in Livingstone and Beira now operate profitably. The only branch to show a loss for 1963-64 was that in Ndola, but since July it also has worked profitably.

The annual report for 1963—repeated, 1963—of the Farmers Marketing Board of Nyasaland reached London only last week. Neither the report nor the auditors' certificate bears a date. The Director of Agriculture is chairman of the board.

More Kariba Power for Copperbelt

A contract for a 10m. dollar transmission line has been placed by the Central Africa Power Corporation with Societa Anomina Elettrificazione di Milan. The line will double the supply of power from Kariba to the Copperbelt within 18 months.

The name of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, is to be given to a textile mill to be built in Tanzania at a cost of some £2½m. provided by China. It will employ about 3,000. Another £1m. of Chinese money will be spent on farm and other factory projects.

Unga Millers, Ltd., report group profit after tax to July 31 at £197,352 (£187,151). A 7½% dividend is to be paid. Issued capital of the group is £1,550,000. Fixed assets slightly exceed £3m., and net current assets total £937,848. Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott is the chairman, and Mr. F. T. Holden the managing director.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., report group profit after tax to August 31 at £1,181,000, compared with £1,276,000 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 13% on ordinary stock raised to £6½m., compared with 19½% in the previous year on £4½m. A centenary bonus of 2½% from capital profits is also recommended, not subject to income tax.

A year's notice of termination of its trade agreement with South Africa has been given by the Zambian Government. About 20% of Zambia imports now come from South Africa. It is expected that goods from South Africa will in general pay additional duties, perhaps of from 5% to 10%, producing for Zambia an extra £500,000 to £750,000 a year.

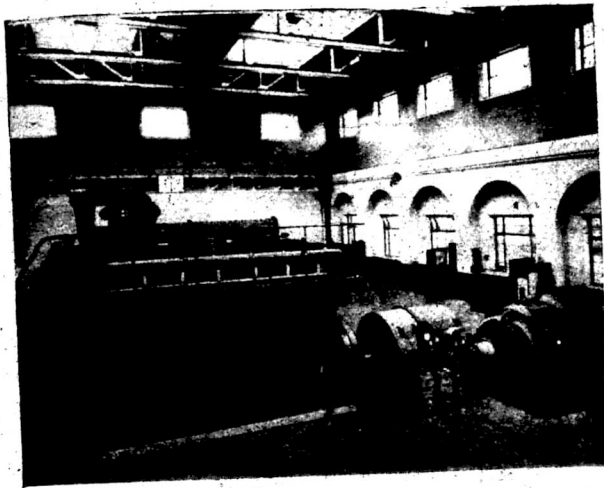
The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., reports net trading profits to August 1 at £59,954, compared with £104,036 in the previous year. £46,543 had to be provided for bad debts; in the two previous years the provision was £29,860 and £95,309. There are no transfers to reserve. Fixed assets appear at £770,005, net current assets at £105,442, and interest in subsidiary companies at £23,105. The report appears for the first time in English and Swahili. Captain D. A. Vaughan-Philpott is the chairman.

Bad News for Bird Shareholders

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., expect results to June 30 next to compare "most unfavourably" with those for 1963-64, when net profit before tax more than doubled at £579,198. Trading profit from sisal rose to £726,126 from £384,658, but there was a loss on tea operations of £27,475 (£16,521). Sisal prices have since dropped by £4 a ton or more, higher wages will cost an additional £7 a ton, and the increased export tax will rise from about £11 to £14 a ton. Last year's distribution was 10%. The 5s. shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange at about half their par value.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., a group with subsidiaries in Rhodesia, Zambia, and other countries, report profit after tax to September 30 at £7.6m. (£6.5m.). Ordinary shareholders receive 10½% dividends taking £4.2m. and leaving in the parent company £1.2m. and in subsidiaries £2.3m. to be carried forward. Issued capital is just over £65m. Fixed assets stand at £50.3m., the parent company's interest in subsidiaries appearing in the books at £10.7m. Net current assets are nearly £46.5. The main Rhodesian company is Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation. Mr. R. G. Soothill, chairman of the group, is also chairman of that subsidiary.

A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., report consolidated profit after tax to June 30 of £39,949, against £65,514, taxation having taken more than £51,000. Ordinary shareholders receive 60 cents per 5s. share. Group fixed assets just exceed £1m., net current assets amount to about £780,000, and trade investments total £172,883. Ordinary capital stands at £451,203 and 6% redeemable cumulative preference capital at £423,078. The group has 12 companies in East Africa and two in the United Kingdom. Mr. Eric Baumann is chairman and managing director, Mr. R. P. Archer vice-chairman and a managing director, Mr. P. V. Lovett-Campbell is also a managing director. There are two other directors, Messrs. J. H. Gaunt and T. G. Dumper. Mr. C. E. Collinvaux has retired after 16 years on the board.



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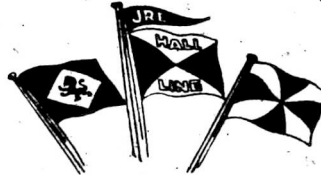
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	341	Tanzania Expels American Diplomats	347
Notes By The Way	343	Kenya Expels American Journalist	349
Encouragement for Congo Rebels	344	Company Meeting: Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.	352
Burundi Prime Minister Assassinated	345		
Personalia	346		

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

OMINOUS INDICATIONS have lately been given that there are grave possibilities that the situation in the Congo may rapidly deteriorate. Chaos already exists in many areas as a direct result of the aid supplied by Communist and fellow-travelling plotters to African agitators against the established Government led by Mr. Tshombe, unquestionably one of the ablest, strongest, and most realistic African politicians. His qualities are, indeed, the real reason for his unpopularity with some of the persons most prominent in the Organization for African Unity, of which body preference has been the chief element since its formation in Addis Ababa last year. Because Mr. Tshombe will not play that game of make-belief he has been the subject of ceaseless denunciation, mainly by Africans in their twenties and thirties who have been thrust into ministerial office by the cataclysmic and calamitously premature political changes of the recent past. Privately recognizing their lack of qualifications for the positions of responsibility to which they have been elevated by circumstances, positions which very, very few of them could hope to hold if merit were the criterion, they have a vested interest, with their whole career as the stake, in maintenance of the current folly of pushing competent and experienced non-Africans out of jobs of all kinds in order to create vacancies for Africans who have seldom the background and scarcely ever the experience which are requisite for proper discharge of the duties.

Mr. Tshombe stands forthrightly committed to the principle that this denial of fact for political and racial purposes is nonsensi-

cal and dangerous and must therefore be resisted for the sake of Africa. He has declared in and out of season that many tasks in Africa must for the foreseeable future be entrusted to non-Africans if a catastrophic fall in standards is to be avoided, and he has practised what he has preached. While Prime Minister of Katanga he listened to knowledgeable European advisers, mainly Belgians, whom he had selected for their personal and professional worth; but he made his own decisions, leaving no room for suspicion that he was the "stooge" of non-African financial or other interests. As Prime Minister of the Congolese Republic he has coupled that practice of multi-racialism with generous endeavours to bring former African adversaries into what he strove to make a Government of National Reconciliation. Since his success would have deprived the Communist Powers, especially the Chinese, of great prizes in Central Africa, they provided quick and sustained encouragement for African politicians and adventurers who were ready to reject Mr. Tshombe's approaches and take part in rebellion against his Government.

Because the Congolese National Army had shown itself to be alarmingly unreliable, Mr. Tshombe had to stiffen it with a small number of European, Rhodesian, South African, and other volunteers, the so-called "mercenaries", who, under resolute leadership, quickly achieved miracles in stemming and then reversing the advances made by Africans press-ganged by rebel leaders, made fatalistic and fanatical by the

assurances of witch-doctors, and drugged before they were sent into action. Then came the dramatic descent on Stanleyville of Belgian paratroopers who had been flown in American aircraft from Europe *via* Ascension Island on the humanitarian mission of releasing hundreds of white hostages, men, women, and children, because Gbenye, the so-called "Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Eastern Congo", had informed the Foreign Minister of Belgium that he would have the hostages roasted alive and then eaten if the rebel positions were bombed by aircraft supplied by any Western nation or shelled by guns provided to the Tshombe Government from a European or American source. That is the man whom the Presidents of Tanzania and Kenya and the Prime Minister of Uganda met in Mbale a few days ago and of whom Mwalimu Nyerere spoke in such glowing terms on returning to Dar es Salaam, saying that he was "as responsible as any African leader I have met".

Is the President's memory so short that he had forgotten the dastardly threat to burn to death and then devour the many hundreds of defenceless Europeans in rebel-held territory, most of them

Massacres of Educated Africans.

missionaries whose lives had been devoted to Africans? If his attitude is that the alleged blackmail was a piece of newspaper exaggeration, he can easily discover his error by sending a trusted emissary to Brussels, where M. Spaak would doubtless show him the original communication from the "responsible" rebel leader. It is strange also that President Nyerere should have overlooked the undeniable fact that the Gbenye-Soumialot tyranny has in recent months killed in cold blood almost all the educated Congolese Africans in the areas over which it rampaged. The Leopoldville Government estimates their number at about five thousand, those slaughtered including almost every African official and teacher and many traders. The Mwalimu knows that the Congo is desperately short of Africans able to do such work, and that, apart from the barbarity of their liquidation, it represents for their country a deprivation which cannot be made good for many years. Nevertheless the head, or figurehead, of the "government" guilty of these crimes is said to have "the same objectives of African freedom and African dignity as the O.A.U."!

Can it be that the judgment of President Nyerere has been affected in this matter by the traffic of Chinese arms through Tanzania

and Burundi to the rebels? He may or may not yet be under duress from Communist and pro-Communist associates—and there are some in his own Cabinet—but he can scarcely have avoided the reflection that those who inspired the assassination a few days ago of the new Prime Minister of Burundi might turn their attention to men in high places in Tanzania if they were deemed likely to frustrate Communist plans. Murder has removed many an obstructionist of Marxism in many countries, and African politicians would do well to recognize that as the prizes for which the Communists are striving in that continent come closer to their grasp the agents of that conspiracy will be increasingly likely to remove those who might deny it the reward of its patient planning. Africans who have glorified Mau Mau, and still do, who have organized or condoned the foulest violence for political ends, cannot be expected to be squeamish about rebel massacres, however atrocious, but those with a less disreputable record should consider that weak compliance in schemes to send lavish supplies of modern automatic and other weapons and military equipment into the Eastern Congo will inevitably plunge Central Africa into civil war on a scale which could easily become uncontrollable. It could quickly spread from the Congo into the Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania, to mention only the most obvious of risks. That cannot be what responsible men want. It would, however, suit the purpose of some unprincipled and ambitious meddlers.

"Trade unions in Uganda lack leadership. The members are subject to exploitation by imposed leaders who clash among themselves for political ends". — Mr. S. W. Uringi, M.N.A. for West Nile.

"We are going to develop a Socialist economy. This means we are not bound by any imported clichés, slogans, or ideology from either East or West in our efforts to create the structure and institutions for our economic development". — Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

"I remember watching a long snake slithering across the sanctuary and past the feet of Archdeacon Upcher at the celebrated Communion in Salisbury Cathedral. He carried on with the service, and the snake was afterwards dispatched in the vestry". — Mrs. Finch, of Salisbury.

"I was told in Peking that 150 official delegations from Asian and African countries (including some repeats) had been in China this year up to August, and that since that time the rate had increased. The fact that a non-European people organized on non-capitalist principles has shown in China that it can produce some of the material marvels hitherto introduced by Western capitalists carries immense weight with coloured nations". — Mr. H. D. Ziman.

Notes By The Way

Monckton Report

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., now editor of the *Spectator*, has suggested that the greatest service of the late Lord Monckton was as chairman of the commission (which he calls a committee) appointed to report on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He alleges that the work had to be done "in the face of uncomprehending hostility from Welensky and Whitehead". In fact, they comprehended all too well what was afoot. Mr. Macleod, of course, gives his readers no inkling of the signal disservice done to the Federation by the Monckton Commission, which deliberately disregarded its terms of reference and discussed dissolution of the Federation, though the Prime Minister had given Sir Roy Welensky an explicit assurance that that question would not be considered.

Secret History

THE COMMISSION'S DUTY was to recommend improvements in the structure of the Federation, not destroy it. Publication of the Monckton Report made its destruction virtually certain. That must have been what Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Macleod, and their submissive associates wanted, for otherwise the report could have been sent back for reconsideration on the ground that it was *ultra vires* the terms of reference. The final sentence in Mr. Macleod's note reads: "Only Lord Monckton could have inspired unity in the motley crew he was given to captain". The crew were certainly motley, and the chairman unquestionably proved a most astute captain. If some of the members would declare in public what they have told some people, myself included, in strict confidence about the final stages of the preparation of the report, public equanimity would suffer a shock. I do not expect that to happen.

Effects of the Wind of Change

MR. C. L. WOOLVERIDGE, chairman of Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., the largest sisal growing group in the Commonwealth, says in his annual statement that "for many countries the wind of change which is passing through Africa is having effects which are, for the time being at any rate, the reverse of beneficial. Tanzania has not remained unaffected during the period of adjustment, and it will require great wisdom and statesmanship on the part of its leaders to encourage skills and private finance from other parts of the world into the country to assist towards its development". Businessmen who know East Africa will read a great deal between the nine lines occupied by those words in the company's report to June 30 last, since when there has certainly been no improvement in the outlook for the industry which heads the country's export list.

Too Optimistic

FIBRE PRICES have fallen sharply and labour costs risen materially, with the consequence that, in the words of the chairman, there will be "a most serious adverse effect on the company's results for 1964-65". A further warning in more general terms comes from Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., than whom no house in the City of London has had longer and more extensive experience in marketing and growing sisal. Growers are told quite bluntly in that company's current monthly circular that they will be in danger from the competition

of new synthetics if they do not reduce estate costs. The warning should also be taken to heart by the East African Governments, which have imposed substantial export taxes and encouraged the development of large new areas under sisal. The authorities in Tanzania, Kenya, and now Uganda appear to disregard the risks of serious overproduction of the fibre, though exports are increasing markedly from Mozambique, Angola and Brazil. Nor is there evidence that they are concerned at the threat from synthetic fibres.

Beware China

PRESIDENT HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY of the Ivory Coast told students in Cotonou a few days ago that they must beware of the dangers from the Chinese, who were eager for space for their rapidly growing population in the empty areas of Africa. The young men, who had been accused of indulging in Communist propaganda, were warned that the Chinese, insidious in directing their statements to the hearts, not the minds, of Africans, had established camps for Africans at which they were trained in subversion and military methods. Dismissing talk of Afro-Asian unity as absurd, the President remarked: "In Asia there are two Vietnams, two Koreas, and conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia". Those words from one of the ablest of West African leaders might well be noted in East and Central Africa.

What Threat?

IT IS STRANGE that Mwalimu Nyerere, President of Tanzania, should have said when welcoming Mr. Alinan Musyan Simbula as High Commissioner for the Republic of Zambia: "Our two countries are both conscious of the threat to our future which comes from the continued colonialism of Portugal and the continued racialism of Rhodesia and South Africa". He can surely not think that Portugal, Rhodesia, or South Africa would take military action against either of the African republics, even though one of them, his own, by committing itself openly to armed attack on its Portuguese neighbour has provided provocation which flouts international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and exposes the cynicism of the Organization of African Unity.

Farming at Gatundu

A REMARK which I made to a visitor from Kenya caused him to say that there was nothing about President Kenyatta which he did not know. "I doubt that claim", I replied. "I first met him 40 years ago and have watched his career pretty closely ever since, but only yesterday I learned a few interesting new facts about him. I knew that he has a farm at Gatundu, about 30 miles from Nairobi, and that he prefers to live there and drive into the city and back four or five days a week, but I was not aware that he has 12 acres under coffee, five paddocks with grade cattle, well over 1,000 fowls, and has put down strawberry beds. Nor had I previously known that the rose is his favourite flower, with carnations a close second, and white jasmine in the running". My friend having admitted that he had spoken rashly and that these facts were new to him also, I gave him my authority — an interesting little article in *Kenya Today*, a monthly publication of Kenya's Ministry of Information.

East African Help Indicated for Congo Rebels

Presidents and Prime Minister Hold Talks with "Prime Minister" Gbenye

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS, whose leaders have repeatedly denounced Mr. Tshombe, Prime Minister of the Congo, appear to have decided to support the rebels.

Last Thursday it was officially announced that the Prime Minister of Uganda had had talks in Mbale, Uganda, with Mr. Christopher Gbenye, who had described the situation in the Congo, supported the call of the Organization of African Unity for the withdrawal of mercenaries, and expressed a willingness to explain to the Congo Commission of O.A.U. the cause and purpose of the revolution. The statement ended:—

"The three Heads of States welcomed and sympathized with the statement made by Mr. Gbenye. The President of Kenya undertook to place the question raised by him before the O.A.U. *ad hoc* commission".

President Nyerere said on returning to Dar es Salaam:—

"We have been told that he was the big Communist of the Congo and leader of the murderers there. I have never met him before, so I wanted to see what an African Communist looks like, because I have never met one. I also wanted to see what this murderer looks like. I must say quite sincerely that I was very highly impressed by Mr. Gbenye. He is as responsible as any African leader I have met. He is committed to the same objectives of African freedom, African dignity, and the O.A.U. as everyone else is. He did not look to me a hypocrite or self-seeker.

"For the first time we heard the other side of the Congo story from Mr. Gbenye, who saved a lot of white people whose lives had been threatened by the white mercenaries. The Congolese nationalists have helped many white people to escape from the Congo through Uganda and the Sudan. We hope the day will come when those white people who had been saved by Mr. Gbenye will be able to tell the story of their escape. The white mercenaries in the Congo are looking for everybody there who expresses any sympathy with the nationalists".

Mr. Tshombe Criticizes Belgian Government

In explanation of the decision to cancel his flight to Belgium, Mr. Tshombe told a Press conference in Leopoldville on Wednesday of last week:—

"My Government has just decided to cancel the trip I was to have made to Brussels, starting this evening. The Government cannot tolerate when negotiations between Brussels and Leopoldville were due to open on the Belgian-Congolese issue—a problem to which the previous Government was unable to find a suitable solution in three years—that at that very moment M. Adoula should arrive in Brussels after having conducted a Press campaign which does credit neither to its authors nor our country. We definitely consider that all these actions are part of a pre-arranged plan which aims only at bringing about the failure of the negotiations we have undertaken.

"I said that the problem was dealt with by the previous Government for three years. That Government had as its leader none other than the person who today tries to come forward as the architect of the Congolese miracle, namely M. Adoula. If we condemn the campaign of denigration conducted by this personality, it is solely to safeguard the country's interests.

"The Congolese and their Government cannot allow this personality, who is the direct cause of the chief difficulties which our country is experiencing, to be brought forward by certain retrograde Belgian interests so as to sow confusion and create equivocation among the public opinion of our two countries.

"The Congolese people know that it was during the term in office of M. Adoula that the Congo was balkanized through

the creation of 22 provinces, which accentuated tribalism and disorganised the administration. By instituting a regime of terror and ordering the arbitrary arrest of the main parliamentary leaders, M. Adoula's Government threw the opposition into illegality, forcing its leaders to leave the national territory and engage in an armed conflict.

"M. Adoula's political reappearance seems, oddly enough, to coincide with the desire of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take henceforth into its own hands the running of all Congolese interests. It is regrettable that in spite of our numerous appeals the Belgian Government seems unable to return to reason and continues to practise its double-faced policy.

"The Congolese people will never tolerate subjection to political pressures from a foreign Power. The Government is aware of its responsibilities and will do everything possible to ensure that the prosperity to which the Democratic Republic of the Congo aspires is not compromised by persons who have been won over to the cause of foreign interests".

Dr. Obote Denounces United States

Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, sharply attacked Mr. Tshombe and the United States Government that same day, telling journalists in Kampala that American arms and aircraft were used by the mercenaries and paratroops in the Congo to massacre Africans, "simply because they were Africans, and regardless of whether they supported Tshombe or Gbenye", and that the U.S.A. had made Mr. Tshombe Prime Minister, supported his recruitment of mercenaries, and armed them. The war in the Congo was an American war.

"It is possible for the American Government to prevail upon the Congolese Government so that American arms are no longer used by the mercenaries. Since America is not prepared even to suggest that to Tshombe, we must believe that America supports the recruitment of mercenaries, the handing to mercenaries of American arms, and the mass shooting of Africans in East Congo.

"The policy which the Americans have introduced in the Congo contains the most dangerous elements in African politics. The U.S.A. is selecting a leader for a political Government or State and expecting the rest of the population in that State to accept such a man. The war in the Congo is an American war, and America is afraid of losing that war.

"It is an American war because America expects the people in the Congo and the rest of Africa to accept this man Tshombe. If that were not so, America would have accepted the basic policy of O.A.U. This policy would have a number of political leaders in the Congo sit around the table and select a provisional leader of their Government and work for fresh elections. The policy of the mercenaries to bring the mass of the Congolese to accept Tshombe is failing.

"It is being alleged by spokesmen of the Western Governments that Gbenye is a devil. The evidence available to my Government is to the contrary. We have in Kampala today a number of people who have come from Congolese areas under the control of Gbenye. They were escorted by Gbenye's people to the Uganda border and there handed over to Uganda refugee officials. They came with large sums in East African shillings and Congolese francs. If Gbenye is such a devil, why did he not take away their money?"

The Prime Minister then took from a briefcase some 28,000 shillings and 500,000 francs, and said that Gbenye had allowed Greek refugees to bring that money with them. They had travelled in their own cars.

The Prime Minister continued:—

"I propose to place before the chairman of the O.A.U. Commission the information available to the Government of Uganda and to request an early meeting of the commission in order to review O.A.U. policy and where possible to institute a policy that will be respected by the Government of the U.S.A. Subsequent proposals will be put to a Foreign Minis-

ters' conference next month and then go to the Heads of Governments.

"Many refugees would prefer to return to the Congo if only the Americans would allow Tshombe and Gbenye to get together. In my opinion, the Americans are after the uranium and some of the mines in the Congo".

Mr. Grace Ibingira, secretary-general of the Uganda People's Congress, and a Minister of State, categorically denied newspaper reports that the youth wing of the party was recruiting volunteers to aid the rebels. The Government's policy, he insisted, was to have the Congo question solved politically, not by military means.

It was absurd to think that the so-called rebels could be either ignored or bullied into an agreement at gunpoint by white mercenaries. All foreign Powers, whether American or from Eastern countries, should leave the Congo in order that a politically representative Government might be elected. African States had a moral and legal right to regard the Congo as their sphere of influence. If the U.S.A. and its allies and the Eastern Powers really wanted the Congolese problem solved they should use diplomatic means of making O.A.U. the instrument.

On the previous day two African members of the Kenya Parliament, Messrs. A. S. Gollallo and Godfrey Kipury, had told a newspaper in Cuba that former Mau Mau members would soon join the struggle against the Tshombe regime. They thought that thousands of former Mau Mau fighters might already be moving towards the frontier.

Soumialot Accuses America

M. Gaston Soumialot, "Defence Minister of the Congolese Revolutionary Government", told reporters in Cairo that President Johnson's administration was responsible for the aggression on Stanleyville; that the "revolutionary government" had been careful to protect all hostages in all circumstances; and that Mr. Tshombe was not a Congolese but the first American paratrooper landed in the Congo.

Major "Mike" Hoare, commander of No. 5 Commando in the Congo, has been in South Africa on a fortnight's leave. During his absence British, Rhodesian, and South African officers in the commando met in Leopoldville and decided to take part in no further offensive operations until they and their men had been paid. They told journalists that pay for November and December had not yet been received, and that in some areas the officers had sold their own possessions to get francs in order to buy rations for their units.

They also complain of lack of vehicles, equipment and ammunition.

Congolese Government spokesmen said that non-payment had been due to administrative inefficiency, not to deliberate policy. According to one Congolese Army officer, Congolese units were similarly refusing to fight because they had not been paid.

Three mercenaries were killed last week and 20 wounded, several dangerously, bringing casualties of Five Commando to date to 22 killed and 70 wounded.

Fifty-six European refugees crossed from the Congo into the Southern Sudan last week. Among them were 16 Belgian missionaries, including nuns.

M. Godefroid Munongo, Minister of the Interior in the Congolese National Government, instructed politicians in Leopoldville who illegally occupied houses belonging to the State to vacate them immediately, and denounced civil servants who were indulging in politics. Some, he said, prepared political documents and attended political congresses, and even went abroad to meet politicians. Others went into the provinces to seek grace and favour jobs.

Guarding Zambia's Borders

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told the National Assembly last week that the number of frontier posts had been doubled, that another 11 were to be established, and that launches were being placed on rivers and lakes forming the boundaries with Rhodesia, the Congo, Angola, and Tanzania, "in order to protect our country and preserve our national identity". Continued survival of minority Governments in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola made major violence, with repercussions affecting Zambia, an ever-present possibility. In the next 18 months about £7m. would need to be spent on defence and internal security, and another £28m. on the transitional development plan, for which he hoped to obtain substantial British help.

Burundi Prime Minister Assassinated

Communist Agents Possibly Responsible

MR. PIERRE NGENDANDUMWE, whose appointment as Prime Minister of Burundi was reported only last week, was shot in the back and killed on Friday on the steps of a maternity hospital in the capital, Bujumbura, as he left after visiting his wife, who had just given birth to a son.

Mwami (King) Mwambutsa IV, who called on the people to remain calm, at once dismissed the commander of the gendarmerie, and a decree from the Ministry of Justice proscribed the Rwagasore National Youth Association and the Burundi Federation of Labour "for activities contrary to public order".

Next morning it was announced that seven arrests had been made, one of those taken into custody being Albin Nyamoyo, Prime Minister of the Government which the King had dismissed for "numerous errors and serious shortcomings in internal and external affairs". The former police chief was also arrested.

Communists Stood to Lose

A Government statement attributed the murder to "a band of criminals" — who may have been inspired by Communist and pro-Communist sources fearing that the new Prime Minister, regarded as one of the most moderate and balanced of Burundi politicians, would be much less lenient with the Communist activists who have aided rebels in the Eastern Congo, for whom the Nyamoyo Government had allowed Burundi to be used as a base. A number of the former Ministers had close Chinese associations.

Mr. Ngendandumwe had intended to re-open diplomatic relations with the Tshombe Government in the Congo.

Some 30 tons of arms were discovered in the African quarter of Bujumbura on Monday. The cache is believed to have been destined for the Congo rebels.

The Prime Minister, who was only 35 years of age, was of the Bahutu tribe, and was the first graduate in his country from the University of Lovanium in Leopoldville. When independence came in 1962 he was made Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier. Last year he resigned and retired from politics, but earlier this month was summoned to office by the Mwami.

On the day before his assassination he had announced the composition of the new Government, in which Mr. Pie Masumbuka is Deputy Premier and Minister of Health; Mr. Claver Nwuwaware, Minister of Justice; Mr. Felix Katikati, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Remy Nsengiyumwa, Minister of Finance; Mr. Henri Ruramusura, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Andre Kambuwa, Minister of Economics; Mr. Leonard Gavoruri, Minister of Education; Mr. Gaspard Nkeshimana, Minister of Social Affairs; Mr. Andre Baredetse, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Amede Kabugubugo, Minister of Information; Mr. Pierre Ngunzu, Minister of Telecommunications; and Mr. Marc Manirakiza, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

African Ruthlessness

SIR FRANCIS IBIAM, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, said in Enugu last week when addressing the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches: "There will be no ordered peace in Africa, in the United States, or anywhere else in the world until the black man by the grace of God has completely and altogether regained his self-respect and become entirely free from all acts of ruthlessness and uncharitableness which adversely affect his dignity as a human being and as a child of our one God and Father". Later in his speech he asked: "How long will the minority Government of Southern Rhodesia go on deliberately suppressing common justice and fair play, which constitute the root and basis of the greatness of the British people?"

PERSONALIA

Yesterday was the 58th birthday of SIR ROY WELENSKY.

DR. ALI SASTROAMIDJOJO is leading a good will mission to Ethiopia from Indonesia.

SIR RICHARD CATLING has joined the board of Malacca Rubber Plantations, Ltd.

MR. CUTHBERT OBWANGER, Minister of Justice in Uganda, is spending 16 days touring India.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY is on his way to Durban in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

SIR ARTHUR HOPE-JONES will leave London in a few days to revisit East Africa. He will be away about three months.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE and MISS CAROLINE CHOLMELEY HARRISON have announced their engagement.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, returned to Salisbury last week after a short holiday on his farm.

HERR WOLFGANG KIESEWETTER, Deputy Foreign Minister of East Germany, arrived in Zanzibar a few days ago.

MR. YUSUF ADAN BOKAH, Information Minister in Somalia, is visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

THE REV. DR. DAVID STEEL, former minister of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, and MRS. STEEL have recently re-visited Kenya.

MR. G. M. GAITA has been appointed chairman of the Sisal Board of Kenya. He is chairman of the Eastern Provincial Advisory Council.

MR. POPOVIC, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia, is leading a delegation to Ethiopia.

MAJOR BRUCE KINLOCH, former Chief Game Warden of Uganda and then of Tanganyika, has been appointed secretary of the British Field Sports Society.

MR. J. A. CLARK, interim chairman of the Rhodesia Party, will not stand for election to any office in the party at the convention to be held on February 11.

DR. ALAN CRITCHLEY, Senior Army Medical Officer at the Ministry of Defence, is to become Professor of Public Health at Haile Selassie University, Addis Ababa.

MR. H.-J. WELLS has resigned from the board of Tobacco Sales, Ltd., Rhodesia, at the request of his colleagues. A company which he controls had recently acquired a majority shareholding in Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Co., Ltd., a competitor. MR. WELLS is a director of that company and of a subsidiary, Tobacco Producers' Floor, Ltd.

MR. C. H. BRYDEN, of the staff of Malawi Railways, sailed from Southampton on Thursday in the R.M.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE. He was a Member of the Federal Parliament.

MR. S. S. SAVAGE, industrial relations manager to Rhodesia Railways, is in this country for five months for attachment to British Railways and an industrial organization.

MR. G. W. KUNTAMANJI is now Minister for Natural Resources in Malawi and MR. A. M. NYASULU Minister for Health. They have exchanged portfolios by direction of the Prime Minister.

MR. CHARLES WATSON BOISE, for many years a director of companies in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, left estate in Great Britain of £412,854, on which duty of £259,588 has been paid.

MR. MATHIAS NGOBI, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives in Uganda, has been invited by the Coffee Boards of Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico to visit their countries, has left to spend 10 days in each State.

MR. DAVID JAMES, who lost the Brighton, Kemp-town, seat at the general election, has asked to be reconsidered as the Conservative candidate. He had applied unsuccessfully for nomination by East Grinstead. He is a son of SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES.

SAYED MOHAMMED KAMAL LEL BAKRI, Minister in the Sudan Embassy in London, has left for Khartoum to become head of the protocol section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, and at the age of 30 was Acting Ambassador in Addis Ababa.

MR. DUNSTAN KAMANA, lately Information Attaché for Zambia in London, has returned to Lusaka to become Press Officer to PRESIDENT KAUNDA. His place in London has been taken by MR. F. M. MUPATU, a Lozi from the Mongu district who has been Information Officer in Barotseland.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. & MRS. J. W. BATE, PROFESSOR C. BOND, MR. D. G. BULLOCK, MR. D. H. BREWER, MR. & MRS. A. M. DE HAAN, MR. C. J. DOBSON, MR. N. K. GREENWAY, MR. G. E. HOOPER, MAJOR N. I. ORSMOND, MR. K. G. STEVENS, and MR. W. D. WALKER.

MR. E. J. JEFFERYS has been re-elected president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association. The vice-presidents are COLONEL HEURTLEY and MR. J. W. FIELD. MR. W. S. HAMMOND has been re-appointed treasurer, and Messrs. S. N. EASTWOOD, E. M. MICKLEM, and R. M. TAUNTON constitute a working committee.

MR. J. G. PAIN, of Bulawayo, will a month hence lead a five-member mission of the Local Government Association of Rhodesia to this country to endeavour to encourage investment from Britain. His colleagues will be MRS. O. H. ROBERTSON (Salisbury), MR. O. C. GEORGE (Fort Victoria), MR. W. E. OGLE (Que Que), and MR. W. M. IRVINE (Waterfalls). All are local councillors.

MRS. MARY LAETITIA SOMERVILLE BENNETT, who has been appointed principal of St. Hilda's College, Oxford, is the wife of Mr. John Bennett, of the Colonial Office, and was herself a member of that Department from 1945 until their marriage in 1955. At one time she was in charge of the Uganda section. MRS. BENNETT is a daughter of the late DR. H. A. O. FISHER, sometime warden of New College, Oxford.

Obituary

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, who died in London last week, aged 76, had been principal of the University College of Exeter, vice-chancellor of Liverpool University, and principal and vice-chancellor of Glasgow University for 25 years. At one time he was chairman of the Commonwealth Universities' Grants Committee.

ZAMBIA



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Threatened for Criticizing Government

Letters Censored in Tanzania

MR. ALAN STEWART, who has arrived in this country from Tanzania, has explained in a brief letter in the *Guardian* why he left at very short notice. He wrote:—

"The basic freedoms—freedom of speech, thought, assembly, etc.—are taken for granted in this country. Few people appreciate their value, but they are things to be safeguarded.

"I have just returned from Tanzania, where these things cannot be taken for granted. Last week I was taken to the local Government offices where officials questioned me for two hours. The whole proceedings were recorded on tape. Copies of several of my letters to parents and friends were produced, and on the basis of information contained in these letters I was asked such questions as: 'What do you think of our Government?' 'What do you think of T.A.N.U.?' 'Do you admit that the information contained in these letters is wrong?'"

"I was told that I would be sent for the following day and that a court case would be brought against me for criticizing the Government. This was avoided only by quickly packing and leaving the country."

Anniversary of Zanzibar Revolution

FIFTY ARMoured VEHICLES with anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and field artillery, and troops carrying rifles, machine-guns, and sub-machine-guns, took part in a parade in Zanzibar on January 12, the first anniversary of the revolution. First Vice-President Karume of Tanzania took the salute.

In Dar es Salaam the Tanganyika African National Union newspaper, the *Nationalist*, said that the hero of the revolution was Mr. Karume, leader of the Afro-Shirazi Party. At the head of a 14-member committee he had worked out the revolutionary plan, weighed all the implications, and guided and directed the secret committee which was to direct the revolt against the Sultan and his régime. When most of the operation had been completed he sailed to Dar es Salaam to tell President Nyerere.

The Chinese Ambassador in Zanzibar said in a message to Mr. Karume that the people of Zanzibar, alert and resolute to oppose imperialism, now played their part with Tanzania in fighting for the freedom of Africa and strengthening solidarity between Afro-Asian countries.

Expulsion Pact

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia agreed at a meeting in Uganda on Saturday that any person expelled by the Government of any one of those four territories would automatically be made a prohibited immigrant in the other three. They recommend the Organization of African Unity to extend the authority of its Liberation Committee in regard to the training and movement of "true freedom-fighters", and agreed on a common policy towards refugees from the Congo, some of whom were likely to be "security risks".

Bechuanaland People's Party

THE BECHUANALAND PEOPLE'S PARTY, which opposes the party led by Mr. Seretse Khama, said in a statement issued in Cairo: "The liberation of Southern Africa depends to a considerable extent on the rôle Bechuanaland can play in this vital stage of the struggle. Conscious of our responsibility to make Bechuanaland fulfil that rôle, we appeal to progressive forces in the world to come to the rescue of Bechuanaland from a creeping danger of neo-colonialism."

Tanzania Expels American Diplomats

Deputy Head of Mission and Consul-General

TWO AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, Mr. Robert Gordon, Counsellor (and deputy head) of the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, and Mr. Frank Carlucci, Consul-General in Zanzibar, were on Friday ordered to leave Tanzania within 24 hours. Declaring them to be *non grata*, President Nyerere alleged that both had engaged in "subversive activities".

The American Ambassador, Mr. W. Leonhart, denied the charge, protested strongly, and issued a statement that he had asked for evidence or information but had not received it. The State Department also said in Washington that there was no foundation for the charges.

When the two diplomats left Dar es Salaam on Saturday for Washington, every member of the United States Embassy went to the airport to bid them farewell, and about 100 members of the Western Diplomatic Corps also attended. Among them were Mr. Cecil Greatorex and Mr. Stephen Miles, the two British Deputy High Commissioners in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Carlucci is the third United States official ordered out of Zanzibar within the past year. Mr. Frederick Picard, the *Chargé d'Affaires*, was declared *persona non grata* on January 16 of last year, it being alleged that he had intervened during the revolution. Mr. Donald Peterson, who replaced him, was expelled on February 19 on the ground that the U.S. Government had failed to recognize the revolutionary régime.

In November Mr. Oscar Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, accused the United States of plotting to overthrow his Government. Letters which he produced were rejected by the State Department as clumsy forgeries, and President Nyerere had later to disavow the alleged "plot" by implication, saying: "Let us hear no more of this matter."

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Optimistic Expectations in Kenya Finance Minister on the Next Five Years

MR. J. S. GICHURU, Minister for Finance and Economic Planning in Kenya, said when addressing Nairobi Chamber of Commerce:—

"We are looking forward in 1970 to a society which has attained a higher state of human welfare and dignity, which is free from economic prejudices, which is characterized by the absence of discrimination by race, tribe or belief, and a society which offers equal access to opportunities of all kinds and which is benefiting from rising incomes fairly distributed within its ranks and regions.

"The development plan calls for an increase of £100m. in the Kenya national output—from £180m. in 1962 to £280m. in 1970. We shall require £317m. of capital investment. The private sector will be called upon to raise more than £180m. to develop the sectors of our economy in which the Government does not directly operate, principally in industry and commerce.

"Local costs of development have been estimated at about 30% of total cost. This calls for a local contribution of £1 for every £2 of aid that we obtain from abroad.

"The main bulk of capital will come from developed countries. We are prepared to give a guarantee to non-citizens of Kenya assuring the freedom to repatriate profits and capital. In case the Government decides to nationalize any field of economic activity, payment of fair compensation will be offered. We will permit the recipient of such compensation to transfer the payments overseas if he so chooses.

"Kenya is a good bet for anyone who has the capital and is looking for a productive way of making use of it.

"As to Africanization in commerce and industry, Government does not wish to cajole any section of society into taking decisions which they do not wish to take out of their own free conscience. We would like everyone who operates a medium or large-scale establishment to take stock of his par-

ticular circumstances and make up his mind if there is any need to localize or Africanize, whichever is the relevant word. "The deeper problem is not concerned, with staffing but with ownership. The private sector is mainly owned and manned by non-local individuals or groups. No Government can afford to see such complete reliance on non-local ownership of the private sector continue without taking the appropriate steps. Our actions therefore are geared first of all to removing any discriminatory practices against any section of Kenya's society wherever these still exist. In addition, we aim to provide training and capital so that those who are competent to provide training and capital so that those who are competent, can forge their way ahead and share the ownership, challenge, and the benefits which commerce and industry in Kenya can offer. We would like to develop and encourage partnerships between those who have the skill and those who are learning it.

"In 1970 Kenya will have a population of 11m. The average family will have an annual income of about £200. The monetary sector of the economy will comprise 77% of economic activity, with agriculture continuing to be the dominant sector of the economy.

"I would like to see in 1970 a society pre-occupied with development, a society wholly aware of the economic value of land, cattle, time and work, a society searching for and seizing all the available opportunities to grow and improve its conditions."

Students Quit Bulgaria

TEN SUDANESE STUDENTS from Sofia University told reporters when they arrived in Athens last week that they had left Bulgaria because they were subjected to Communist indoctrination and strong pressure to join the party and because of racial discrimination against them by sections of a Bulgarian students' organization. Eight had studied medicine and two engineering, and all had been in Bulgaria between two and three years. They thought that another 40 of the 90 Sudanese still at the university would soon leave.

Mau Mau Surrenders

DR. MUNGAL, Minister of Internal Security and Defence in Kenya, has said that 110 "forest outlaws" (i.e., ex-Mau Mau terrorists) and 100 Somali *shifita* surrendered during the amnesty period of a month which ended on January 12. The "forest fighter" problem is considered to have been solved, for the Government believes that only eight outlaws remain in the forests.

New Nairobi Hotel

THE PAN-AFRICA HOTEL just opened in Nairobi has 164 beds. Nearly one-third of the capital cost was met by the Government. Mr. S. Stylianiades is chairman and managing director, and the other members of the board are Messrs. H. Horn, P. Le T. von St. Paul, Kariuki Karanja Njiri, W. C. Rodges, and A. H. Stoneham. The personnel manager is an African, and African girls are being employed as receptionists.

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Kenya Expels American Journalist Protests by Uganda and Tanzania Also

MR. PETER FORBATH, a 33-year-old American journalist based on Nairobi for *Time* magazine, was expelled from Kenya last week at a day's notice. The previous week he had been ordered out of Uganda at 24 hours' notice after being arrested near the Congo border in a locality through which Communist arms are believed to pass to rebel forces.

Mr. William Attwood, the American Ambassador, called on the Assistant Minister of Defence and sought the reasons for Mr. Forbath's expulsion.

The Embassy in Nairobi delivered to the Kenya Government on Monday a communication stating that the United States Government was "disturbed and puzzled by the action taken against Mr. Forbath" and asking for clarification. A spokesman said that the reasons given to the Embassy by the Kenya Government had not been satisfactory.

Early this month the Government of Tanzania issued a statement protesting against an article in *Time* about the recent visit of President Nyerere to Zanzibar and Pemba. The article was described as "unacceptable to this Government", as "extremely contemptuous, obviously intended to lower the integrity of our Union and its leader", and as "vehemently ridiculing our Union and deliberately failing to portray its success".

The statement ended:—

"The Government deprecates the bad language used in *Time*, language which is not only degrading to the American people but which can also do a lot to damage the good relations between the American and Tanzanian peoples. The Government and people of Tanzania do believe in the freedom of the Press, but this freedom should not have been abused to the extent that the American *Time* magazine has gone".

In the same issue there was an article on witch-doctors in Kenya, whose Minister of Information, Mr. Achieng Omondi, summoned Mr. Forbath and spoke to him at length.

After he had received the expulsion order Mr. Forbath told journalistic colleagues in Nairobi: "I think they have done themselves greater disservice than they have done me or the magazine. This sort of thing creates the impression in America and Britain that Kenya has no freedom of the Press or is something of a police State. The average person in those countries begins to wonder whether the country is rapidly moving to the extreme left. I do not think this is happening in Kenya, and I am sorry to leave in this way".

Fourth Journalist to be Expelled

He is the fourth journalist to be expelled in recent months by the Kenyan Government, the others being Mr. Richard Cox, of the *Sunday Times*, Mr. Richard Beeston, of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr. Richard Kish, of the *Tanganyika Nationalist*.

Mr. Douglas Brown, of the *Sunday Telegraph*, has also been declared a prohibited immigrant, but he had left the country before the order could be served upon him.

One-Party State for Zambia Jail Without Trial for Bribery

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said at a mass rally in Ndola on Sunday that he favoured the one-party system, which certainly did not mean dictatorship, but that it would not be forced on the people in Zambia; if the African National Congress did join his United National Independence Party he would not prevent the formation of other parties. When he was certain that U.N.I.P. would win every seat in Parliament he would call a snap general election. Then anyone could form an Opposition party inside or outside Parliament, but if it took unconstitutional action it would be banned, as the Lumpa sect had been.

Zambia's way of life perplexed both the West and the East, the Communists saying that he and his colleagues were the tools of the capitalists, while the capitalists said that they were Communists. The cold war was not wanted in Zambia; anyone who wished to disrupt the country with "these stupid ideologies" should leave the country.

Warning the people against corruption, the President said that he had had reports of Zambians in senior positions who had demanded bribes from poor people seeking work. Offenders would be jailed without trial by Presidential orders.

State-aided co-operative societies were to be formed on the Copperbelt to build schools, roads and ranches, and to grow vegetables and produce eggs.

Reckless Defamation by Kenya African

A FINE OF £75, or six months' imprisonment, was imposed in Nairobi last week on Duncan Mugo Thuita, general secretary of the Kenya Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union, who in a statement given to the Press in September alleged that Mr. Robert John Reid, formerly of the Kenya prisons service, had tied a Kenya flag to his dog and dismissed a servant who removed it.

The magistrate, Mr. R. Mitra, described the statement as vicious propaganda approaching the borderline of sedition, and harmful to the public because it was likely to arouse racial hatred.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid testified that a servant had been dismissed because he had broken a bottle of gin and got drunk on the spirit. The servant had told Mr. Thuita's union that he had been dismissed for removing a national flag which his master had tied to a dog. The magistrate considered that the evidence supported Mr. Reid and he completely rejected the allegations of the servant.

Counsel for the prosecution, saying that the Kenya Government took an extremely serious view of the case, asked for a deterrent sentence, for ordinary citizens must be protected against "reckless defamation by people in responsible positions".

Inefficient African Farmers

MR. MURGOR, Assistant Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, is reported by the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* to have told a meeting of African farmers near Eldoret at the week-end that about 500,000 acres of the best farming land in Kenya now produces for the new African occupants only one-third of the profits which the farms yielded to the Europeans who have been removed by the Kenya Government. He put the number of large-scale African-owned farms in the Rift Valley Region at nearly 500, and warned the farmers that decreased efficiency on the land would seriously affect the country's internal economy and aggravate an already critical unemployment situation.

Thirty-seven men and women volunteers of the American Peace Corps have arrived in Uganda to spend two years teaching in secondary schools.

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MR. G. W. RUDLAND, Minister of Transport and Power in Rhodesia, has told Parliament that the traditional attitude to recruitment for Rhodesia Railways will not be changed south of the Zambezi because north of the river Europeans in the employment of the railway are to be substituted as quickly as possible by Africans. The only standard in Rhodesia would be that of merit. "It is this Government's policy not only to maintain but to increase our European population. There will be no fragmentation of the job, and the rate for the job will be maintained. The employees of Rhodesia Railways in Rhodesia can look forward with confidence to the security of their jobs, not only for themselves but for their descendants. We owe a great deal to all those who have built up our present railway system, and intend to see that they are not let down".

Sithole Wins Appeal

THE REV. NDABANINGI SITHOLE, former leader of the now banned Zimbabwe African National Union, has won his appeal in the High Court of Rhodesia against conviction and sentence for publishing a subversive pamphlet. Sir Hugh Beadle, the Chief Justice, said when quashing the sentence of 12 months' imprisonment (of which half had been suspended for three years) that conviction had been based on words admittedly used by Mr. Sithole that "every man must have axes, bows and arrows and other instruments ready to oppose physically unilateral independence, and act as soon as unilateral independence is declared", that statement meant that people should keep weapons in their homes until ordered to use them, but the mere keeping of weapons was not likely to create public disorder. Mr. Sithole is in prison on another conviction and is due to be released in May.

Good Prospects for Rhodesia

MR. J. G. ROBINSON, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, has described the country's business prospects for this year as very good, with commerce geared to meet the challenging conditions. Mr. K. A. Vanderplank, secretary of the Chamber of Mines, considers the mining outlook better than for the past three or four years. Mr. T. Mitchell, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, has said that crop prospects are reasonably good and that all the beef available can be profitably exported.

Guarding Against Saboteurs

MR. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Law and Order in Rhodesia, said a few days ago that a prime task of his Ministry was to keep saboteurs out of the country. Rhodesian Africans who had been sent to Tanzania and China for training in guerrilla warfare were returning to Rhodesia, to which arms from Communist countries were also being sent through Tanzania. Though there were still bomb incidents in Rhodesia, the security position was on the whole "pretty good".

Problem Prisoners

TEN ARMED MEMBERS of the Mozambique liberation movement Frelimo are stated to have been arrested while crossing into Malawi from Tanzania and to be in Zomba jail. If they are prosecuted or sent back to Tanzania, African nationalist propaganda will accuse the Banda Government of supporting white Portuguese rule in Mozambique. If they are set free the Portuguese authorities would have good cause for complaint.



WONDER AT THE HEART OF AFRICA

Southern Rhodesia is packed with scenic splendours which make the heart of Africa a Wonder of the World. The Victoria Falls, where the mighty Zambezi River thunders into a deep chasm more than a mile wide and three hundred feet deep, are the greatest natural spectacle in all Africa. Then there is the famous game reserve of Wankie, where, from comfortable viewing sites you can thrill to the call of the wild as you spot lion, elephant, antelope—and many other species in great numbers.

Not all Rhodesia's tourist highlights are the work of nature: the silent ruins of Zimbabwe and the gigantic Kariba Dam stand as impressive monuments to the ingenuity of ancient and modern man. And—thanks to the miracle of modern travel—you can reach Rhodesia in just 14 hours. A two-week package tour (including jet travel between London and Salisbury) costs as little as £260.

Please write or call for further details:

RHODESIA NATIONAL TOURIST BOARD, 21 Cork St., Mayfair, London W.1. REGent 6400

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., an old established Edinburgh company engaged in growing tea in Nyasaland (now Malawi), has circularized its shareholders about a communication sent to them by George Beale (Pvt.), Ltd., Salisbury, Rhodesia, managers of a unit trust set up in that city under the name of Blantyre and East Africa Unit Trust. They have offered shares in the trust in exchange for the same number of ordinary shares in the Edinburgh company.

No approach had previously been made to Mr. Allan Ross Stark, the chairman, or any of his colleagues on the board of the British company, and they recommend shareholders not to accept the offer, the main object of which is understood to be an intention to force a return of capital to the extent of 6s. per share. Mr. Stark points out that shareholders who sold to the unit trust would not receive that sum if a capital return were to be made; it would go to the unit trust and be retained by it.

Another purpose of the unit trust is to transfer control of the company to Africa.

Mr. Stark knows nothing of the unit trust or its financial resources, or whether it would be able to buy up units which holders might wish to surrender.

Bird and Company

BIRD AND CO. (AFRICA), LTD., report net profit after tax to June 30 at £469,198 (£257,402); owing to much higher sisal prices the trading profit rose to £698,651 from £366,137, but an additional £110,000 had to be provided for taxation.

Interim dividends of 8%, and a bonus of 2%, and a second interim of 5% on capital doubled by a scrip issue take £182,712 and leave £205,273 to be carried forward after land and land development have been written down by £150,000, the general reserve increased by £50,000, and £39,051 added to taxation equalization reserve.

The issued capital is nearly £2.3m., and there are outstanding debentures for £603,240. Fixed assets total £3.7m., and net current assets £537,814. The book value of the sisal estates is £2.9m. and of the tea estates £782,822. These latter are not expected to provide profits until the gardens reach full maturity.

Sisal production totalled 18,855 tons of line fibre and 1,807 of flume tow, compared with 18,247 and 1,749 tons respectively in the previous year. Kwamkoro estate produced 500,770 lb. of made tea.

Commercial Brevities

A corrugated iron industry is to be established at Tororo, Uganda, at a cost of about £250,000.

Tasini Textile Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, is about to start a £600,000 development programme.

An Uganda cotton crop of 386,500 bales is officially forecast if favourable weather continues.

Rhodesian and Portuguese delegates have reached complete agreement in their discussions in Salisbury on a trade treaty.

Beer imports into Tanzania are now to be limited to £198,000 annually from Kenya and £25,000 from Uganda. Consignments from overseas are not to be limited.

Communications Systems of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered by the Plessey group of companies on acquiring the entire share capital of Tele-Electric (Pvt.), Ltd., Rhodesia.

Shipping delays at Mombasa of about four days in the case of vessels carrying exports and up to 10 days in clearing some with imports are not expected to be overcome until the end of this month.

A mechanization programme costing £100,000 will enable Tobacco Auctions, Ltd., Salisbury, to handle three sales daily next season. Storage capacity will be increased from about 30,000 to 43,000 bales.

Joseph Lucas, Ltd., and the Chloride group have registered British Overseas Batteries, Ltd., a subsidiary of which, Associated Battery Manufacturers (East Africa), Ltd., is to build a battery factory in Nairobi costing about £120,000. Production should start by the middle of the year.

London, Australian and General Exploration Co., Ltd., which was at one time engaged in gold mining in East Africa and had many East African shareholders, has passed its dividend for the sixth successive year, but an interim of 5% in respect of the current year has been declared. For 1963-64 group profit reached £84,445, and a "substantial" increase in the current year is expected.

Globe Telegraph & Trust Co., Ltd., reports net revenue for the six months to December 31 at approximately £575,000, compared with £505,951 in the corresponding period of 1963. Tax charge was up from £350,868 to about £400,000. The accounting date is to be changed to March 31, and for the current period of nine months a dividend of 9.4% is paid on capital increased by a one-for-five scrip issue.

North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., has invested £48,000 in Riddoch Motors, Ltd., Tanzania. In the year to September 30 North Charterland made a profit of £20,918, compared with £7,739 in the previous nine months. A holding in Coronation Syndicate which cost £58,318 was sold for £95,220. The book value of the employed capital has risen to just over 5s. per lb. share. A 25% dividend is to be paid on issued capital of £76,696. Investments stand in the books at £225,822 and net current assets at £166,531.

Ruo Estates Holdings, Ltd., report net group profit before tax to June 30 at £36,602 (£11,641). Tax takes £16,235. Shareholders receive 7% less tax. Issued capital of £250,000 is the amount of the investment in the Nyasaland subsidiary, which has 1,890 acres of tea in full bearing on the Luo and Likanga estates. Net current assets total £47,818. The year's tea crop was again just over 2m. lb.; the net average sales price being 28.65d. per lb. Of the 1964-65 crop rather more than 1m. lb. has been sold forward at 30.25d. net. Sir Dingwall Bateson is the chairman, and the other directors are Miss G. M. S. Simey, Colonel D. G. Dickson, and Messrs. H. R. Lupton, J. A. Loram, and F. G. H. Lupton.

The Iron Duke pyrites mine, near Mazoe, Rhodesia, has been given a new lease of life by discovery of an extension of the almost depleted orebody. It is estimated to contain at least another million tons of ore, adding 10 years or more to the life of the mine.

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., a large group with which the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. is associated, reports group profit after tax to October 3 at £8,346,000 (£8,018,000). Dividends of 3s. 6d. are repeated. Fixed assets of just over £100m. include £7.6m. in overseas subsidiaries. Net current assets total £13.9m.

A £300,000 contract for a new microwave relay link between Lusaka and the Copperbelt has been placed with the General Electric Co., Ltd., of Coventry, by the Government, of Zambia. It will bring television to Lusaka and Broken Hill and provide an extra 1,000 telephone circuits. By the end of next year Zambia hopes to have the most modern telecommunications equipment in Africa.

During 42 years...

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

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Company Meeting

Trading profits up by 6% despite a difficult year

"Every confidence in the long term future"

Says Chairman K. R. M. CARLISLE

The 100th annual general meeting will be held in London on February 11th. Below are points from the Chairman's circulated statement.

The net result of an eventful year has been an increase in turnover (from £32.4m. to £33.5m.) accompanied by an increase of £226,000 to £3,091,000 in Group profit before taxation. The charge of £1,872,000 for taxation, which includes provision for U.K. income tax at 8s. 3d., is disproportionately high in relation to profit because no immediate tax relief was available on certain individual losses.

Your directors recommend a final ordinary dividend of 9%, less income tax. To mark our Centenary Year they also recommend a Centenary bonus payment out of capital profits, not subject to U.K. income tax, of 2½%.

Oxo, Limited, had another successful year, culminating in a higher profit. Sales of the cube continued buoyant.

The corned beef market was confronted with a serious set-back. Until June another record year for Fray Bentos was in sight. But the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic brought sales in this country to a virtual standstill during June, July and August. The report of the committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir David Milne confirmed that your company's brand of Fray Bentos was not involved. Some recovery is now evident. Sales of Fray Bentos steak and kidney pies have developed strongly, and the new Fray Bentos braised steak also promises to become a major item in the range.

Lemco stock tablets are being well-received nationally. Sales of Oxoid culture media continue to expand throughout the world.

Continent of Europe. We sustained a heavy loss in France, but our Italian company had a more profitable year, and there were better results from Belgium and Holland.

Africa. As anticipated, the profits from our operations in Africa during the calendar year 1963, which are included in the accounts under review, fell short of the record level reached in 1962. The decline in profit arose from short supply and increases in the cost of beef, factors which were aggravated by reductions during the period in prices received for corned beef.

East Africa. Maintaining our good relationship with the Kenya Meat Committee, we have continued to manufacture and market their corned beef.

Although the 1963 profits of Tanganyika Packers, Limited, brought into these accounts were less than those earned in 1962, they reached the highest level yet in the calendar year 1964. This is in part due to the

effects, not yet apparent in 1963, of closing the factory at Arusha, for which supply of cattle had become limited, and concentrating manufacturing activities at the Tangombe plant near Dar es Salaam, to which cattle were able to be diverted by use of new rail connections.

Rhodesia. Profits for 1963 of our Rhodesian interests were lower than those of 1962, due in part to the uncertainties which prevailed before the break-up of the Federation. The year 1964 also has brought its problems, and profits from exports and local sales will be rather below 1963 levels, mainly because of smaller factory throughput and higher beef prices.

Our plant at West Nicholson continues to be supplied with beef by the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission and I again record our appreciation of the co-operation which we receive from the Commissioners and their staff.

It has been decided, with a view to simplifying operations and effecting administrative economies, to transfer to Liebig's (Rhodesia) Limited the local marketing activities hitherto carried out by Liebig's Central African Food Corporation, Limited. This is now being put into effect.

Republic of South Africa. Oxo (South Africa), Limited, again made satisfactory progress in 1963, a trend still evident in 1964 and one which we confidently expect to be maintained during the coming years.

South America. The swift rise in cattle prices ensured a good year for our farming companies, but led to a substantial loss at the Argentine factory. Your board has decided to put the factory in a position to produce frozen and chilled beef, and cut down the scale of canning operations. A freezer is also being installed in Paraguay.

General The current value of the Group's ranches, as estimated by your directors, was £7m., as compared with a balance-sheet value of £2.4m. This assumes free convertibility of proceeds of any sales and takes no account of taxation which would arise, or of possible exchange losses.

Outlook. It is particularly difficult to forecast the pattern of production, sales and profits. Nevertheless, I am hopeful that, for the current year, we shall again be able to show satisfactory results, and I have every confidence in the long-term future of our business.

(Copies of the full statement and accounts are available from: The Secretary, Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.)



Picture by Gallaher Ltd.

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Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia.

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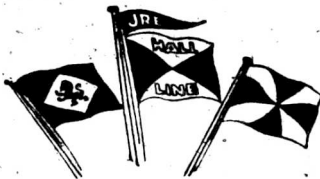
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 28, 1965

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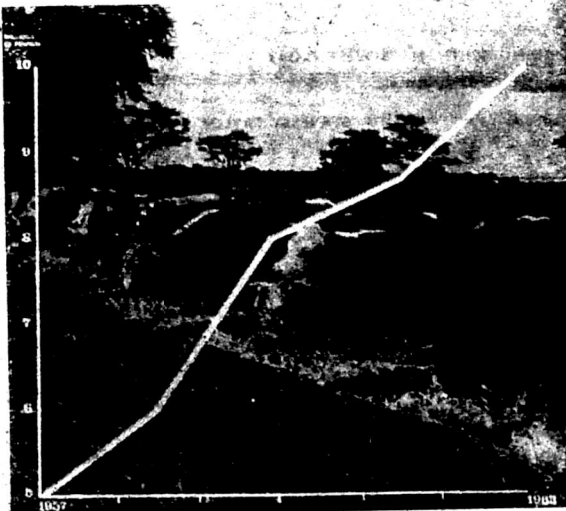
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	353	African Archbishop for Uganda	364
Sir Winston Churchill 355		Mining in Tanzania	365
Rhodesia Refuses All-Party Delegation	358	Company Meetings: Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.	366
Congo "Mercenaries" ...	359	M. T. D. (Mangula), Ltd.	353
Personalia	360		
Letters to the Editor ...	362		

Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A GREAT MAN, legendary in life for his restless vigour of mind, word, and deed, has passed peacefully to his rest. For days the thoughts of millions of people all over the world turned to the home

Sir Winston Churchill.

at the heart of the Commonwealth in which he lay, and in which he had recently spent his ninetieth birthday. Sir Winston Churchill, as staunch a Briton as the race has known in its long story, had made himself so greatly admired that there was not a country which did not demand constant news of the course of his illness. Journalists from every continent kept vigil day and night outside his house, and thousands of members of their profession, writing in a multitude of languages, prepared to pay homage to a valiant soul who had received every distinction which those whom he had served could in their gratitude bestow. Has his own land or any other ever had a Prime Minister with so many claims to fame? No man had been so prescient and pertinacious in prophesying the nature of the Nazi menace. None could have been more resolute in the years of adversity after Dunkirk or more generous in victory.

gium by the grace of God and the refusal of the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and thousands of amateur yachtsmen to leave the troops on the other side of the Channel, the nation had its warriors back on English soil, but, though few knew it at the time, barely enough equipment for two divisions, while the enemy had millions on a war footing. It was in such circumstances that the new Prime Minister taunted and challenged the German dictator in immortal words, which not only heartened his compatriots but gave comfort and hope to the stricken throughout Europe whose countries had been overrun and were experiencing the ruthlessness of the greatest military machine ever devised. Bluff, fear of the Royal Navy, and the sacrifice of the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain postponed invasion when it might have succeeded, and gave the Churchill Government time to turn the sweat, blood and tears which he promised into the preparations for victory. When Germany broke her treaty with Russia and suddenly ravaged her Communist ally, Mr. Churchill, the apostle and exemplar of freedom and arch-enemy of Marxism, cast aside ideology and promptly offered Russia all possible aid, saying explicitly that anyone who resisted Hitlerism was on the same side as Britain. That expressed the feeling of the country and the Commonwealth—which in the darkest days withheld nothing from what none then hesitated to call the Mother Country. Not until the post-Churchillian era did compromising politicians in Westminster indulge in their orgy of abandonment of pledges and responsibilities, repaying in faithlessness, deceit and folly the Commonwealth loyalty and sacrifices without which the little island in the North Sea could not have survived either of the two German assaults within a quarter of a century. On both occasions Africa responded magnificently.

When Britain, then undeniably Great Britain, stood alone in 1940 after the fall of France, supported only by the Commonwealth, his unconquerable spirit, expressing

Matchless Leadership In Days of Adversity.

itself in matchless phrases, made the fifty million inhabitants of this small island proud and almost glad to be the one target left for Teutonic fury. When the Army had been snatched from destruction in Bel-

It was in Africa that the young Mr. Churchill began to attract attention to himself. By unashamedly pulling strings, to the anger of the Army authorities, he got himself attached to the 21st Lancers for the Nile Expedition of 1898, **Early Days In Africa.** took part in their decisive charge at the critical stage of the Battle of Omdurman, and wrote "The River War"—so good a book from the military standpoint that, contrary to custom, the War Office decided that there was no need for an official history of the campaign. To that compliment to an officer still only twenty-four years of age there can have been few, if any, parallels. When hostilities broke out in South Africa in the next year he hurried out as war correspondent for the *Morning Post*, was taken prisoner when an armoured train was derailed, escaped and reached Mozambique, joined up and saw a good deal of action, and then returned to England and stormed his way into Parliament in a by-election. Within six years he had become Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In that capacity he visited East Africa in 1907, recording his impressions in "My African Journey", a work which testifies to the independence of mind, grasp of essentials, long-sightedness, and boundless ambition of a very exceptional young Minister.

In that capacity he used all his influence to help General Smuts in his efforts to bring Southern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa. So forceful were the Churchill methods, indeed, that leading Rhodesians resented the pressure, and when the country faced the referendum which was to decide whether it should join with its great southerly neighbour or embark upon the high venture of self-government, those who favoured the second course capitalized their objections to what they considered to be browbeating and dictatorship from Whitehall. British support for General Smuts certainly cost the unionists many votes, and by a substantial majority the country preferred the challenge of independence. All now know how triumphantly the choice has been vindicated in peace and war by achievements which can never have been surpassed by so small a community with such slender resources—except those of the spirit. The Rhodesian issue was to be one of the first of major importance in which Mr. Churchill did not get his way. There were afterwards to be many other disappointments, but he accepted them magnanimously, busied himself with some new task well worth the doing, took great pains to prepare himself for impending struggles, and by dogged persistence and force of character often turned defeat into victory.

* * *

* * *

The right policy, he was convinced, was to concentrate on Uganda, "for nowhere else in Africa will the results be more substantial". Cotton would ensure the country's future; but he insisted on two other conditions for prosperity—

African Journey. neither of which was to be provided for nearly half a century.

The Nile, he emphasized, should be harnessed to produce electricity, and a railway should be pushed westwards to the Belgian Congo. Considering that those proposals were made nearly sixty years ago, they showed remarkable foresight. While in Uganda he asked Sir Hesketh Bell, the Commissioner, and afterwards the first Governor, his age, and when he was told "forty-three", the Under-Secretary of State commented: "I am ten years younger. When I am your age I shall be Prime Minister". Ten years later he was, in fact, well on his way up the political ladder, being Minister of Munitions in the Lloyd George Cabinet. Another four years and he was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

He was not in office, he said many years later, to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire and Commonwealth; and if he had not been defeated in the general election which followed the last

No Liquidator Or Appeaser. war, the Commonwealth in Africa and Asia would not have been so tragically

rushed into changes which would have been much more wisely spread over a decade or two and in some areas over a generation or more. He drew a distinction between desirable change and unworthy appeasement, insisting that weak surrender for the sake of temporary convenience was ignoble in principle and disastrous in practice. In his closing years he must often have reflected that Africa was affording many new proofs of those truisms. No man in our day has had such influence upon history, has recorded it with such resounding gusto, has spent himself more readily in the service of his fellows, and made it so certain that his name and deeds and words will re-echo through the ages.

Greatest Man of the Age: Indomitable Champion of Freedom

Tributes to Sir Winston Churchill, who Died on Sunday in his 91st Year

THE QUEEN

"The whole world is the poorer by the loss of Sir Winston's many-sided genius, while the survival of this country and the sister nations of the Commonwealth in the face of the greatest danger that has ever threatened them will be a perpetual memorial to his leadership, his vision, and his indomitable courage".

THE PRIME MINISTER

"Our nation mourns the greatest man any of us has known. He created history and will be remembered as long as history is read.

"His thirst for adventure, his disregard of personal safety, never left him. He charged with the Lanciers at Omdurman. He was one of the first into Ladysmith. His public life was no less tempestuous.

"It is nearly 60 years since he first became a Minister of the Crown. He held practically every high office in the State. At the Board of Trade over half a century ago he was concerned with the first steps towards national insurance and the social revolution of our times. As Father of the House he lived to see the Welfare State.

"In the first war he carried the awesome responsibilities of First Lord of the Admiralty and then found himself a controversial, defeated ex-Minister who sought a new duty in Flanders. Between the wars he held the strings of Treasury power as Chancellor. A few years later he was an outcast as he warned of the dangers Britain faced as the shadow of the jackboot menaced European civilization. In September, 1939, when his forebodings were realized, every man serving in every ship in the far-flung Royal Navy was electrified by the two-word signal 'Winston's back'.

"His leadership of that great united team—Ministers of all parties, commanders and fighting men, the men and women of our munitions factories, and those who kept going the essential home services—each willing to submerge his own identity and interest in a great cause under his lead—that leadership and that response saved Britain and saved freedom.

Our Finest Hour

"Never in the hour of greatest peril doubting ultimate victory, he could at once rebuke and inspire fainter hearts than his own. That inner certainty which had enabled him to stand almost alone in seeing and warning of the danger, that same certainty became an unshakable rock when it was Britain and the Commonwealth who stood alone.

"Winston Churchill had through his power over words, but still more through his power over the hearts of men, that rare ability to call out from those who heard him in the sense that they were a necessary part of something greater than themselves the ability to make each feel just that much greater than he had been; the ability, which runs like a golden thread through our national history, to inspire a slumbering nation so that it can call up those inner reserves of effort and of character which have never failed us when our very survival has been at stake.

"The man who could move armies and navies and embrace the world in one strategic sweep could himself be moved to uncontrollable and unashamed tears at the sight of an old soul's cheerfulness in a shelter or of a street of devastated houses

"It was his courage, his humanity, the response he evoked in our people that wrote in those war-time years that imperishable chapter in our history, a chapter which will always bear the title he gave to one part of that chapter 'Our Finest Hour'.

"The words and deeds of Winston Churchill will form part of the rich heritage of our nation and our times for as long as history comes to be written and to be read. His life, his monumental achievements, have enriched for ever not only our nation which he led, not only the world which he bestrode, but the hearts of each of us whose lives he touched with his greatness".

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, Leader of the Opposition and lately Prime Minister:

"The greatest of living Englishmen certainly, but that does not convey the vivid, compelling personality, controversial and colourful who commanded the centre of the political stage for something like half a century.

"The incomparable war leader, yes, but that does not etch with sufficient clarity the picture which you and I knew so well of the indomitable figure—four-square on the cliffs of Dover or against the livid London sky defying evil and personifying the resistance of free people everywhere to tyranny.

"The finest orator, yes, but that cannot recapture for us the thrill of those words which set the blood tingling through the veins of patriots and sent out ordinary men and women to deeds of valour which were almost superhuman.

"When I served under him I never heard him say a mean word. He set himself only one standard, which he exacted of others; that was unselfish service for the whole nation. He had an abundance of two of the greatest qualities: humanity and loyalty. Because ordinary men and women sensed these things they quite simply loved him".

MR. GRIMOND, Leader of the Liberal Party:

"We admire the romance of his life, its buccaneering quality. We remember his adventures in Africa, and the very individual and erratic course of his career in politics: unlike that of most politicians and probably impossible of repetition. A young Winston today setting out in politics would soon find himself driven out of the tight sheepfolds which are imposed now by the modern party system.

"We like his pugnacity. He was always a controversial figure, and we refuse to have him overlaid with the cloying sweetness of universal and indiscriminating praise.

"He made many mistakes; he was much abused; he had to fight his own party in the days before the war when he felt that they were pursuing policies harmful to Britain. In fact, he seemed to have ended all hope of office or influence for the sake of what he believed to be right.

"We admire his intellectual curiosity, and his intellectual vigour. We remember his constant probing for new roads to victory in both wars and the way he goaded and dominated and cross-examined his War Cabinet and the very formidable experts who advised it.

"Great leader though he was, he was never haughty, never remote. He might be overbearing; he might be unfair; but never mean or cynical.

"The people like his warmth and generosity and the open display of his anger and pleasure. They liked the pleasure he took in life itself.

Voice of the Commonwealth

"No insipid mantle of adulation can obscure the splendour of a life spent fighting for what he believed to be good against all the forces of inertia and defeatism. He was tried not only in the hot furnace of war, but in the bleak wilderness of rejection by his own political party. He was half lion and half child".

Mr. Macmillan: "Many will recall above everything else the wonderful war speeches which thrilled and roused the whole nation and were heard with equal enthusiasm by many a clandestine listener awaiting the day of liberation. Others will have seen him touring the bombed areas, his deeply sensitive nature much moved, giving out both sympathy and consolation.

"Perhaps the most endearing thing about him in private talk, in Cabinet, in the House of Commons, was his Puckish humour, his tremendous sense of fun, and the quick alternation between grave and gay.

"He excelled in many fields: soldier, author, statesman. It was a life of adventure and hazard, for he was never afraid to take risks or to put his fortune to the test. Throughout his career one strain was constant and unchangeable—his love of Britain, of the Empire, his pride in its glorious past, his confidence in its future.

"In each volume of his last great work, *'The Second World War'*, appear the words: 'In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, good will'. These splendid words sum up his whole life and stand as his memorial".

Lord Attlee: "He was the last of the great Victorians. In 1940 he symbolized for the people their determination to resist and win. He lived in the eye of history, was not a great peace-time statesman, but he was a great war leader. I had a great respect and affection for him".

Church Leaders

The Archbishop of Canterbury: "The long vigil is over and our hearts go out in sympathy with all Sir Winston's family and in gratitude to God for giving the world a man so great, a leader in conflict, in reconciliation, and in humanity".

The Archbishop of York: "He touched life at many points, and wherever he touched it he adorned it. We shall not soon see his like again. He had the uncommon gift of overcoming the barriers of class and race. He rallied faltering nations in an hour of sore trial".

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster: "Never in the course of human history was so much owed by so many to one man. This country might well have lost the will to resist without the leadership and infectious courage of Winston Churchill".

The Archbishop of Wales: "Our debt to him is immeasurable. We shall not see his like again. God grant that the inspiration of his example of courage and fortitude may never fade".

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff: "He was the inspired man in our need. Even in our loss we have the inspiration of his energy and courage".

Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate:

"So when convulsion came, and direst need,
When, in a mess of nations overthrown,
This England stood at bay, and stood alone,
His figure, then commanding, stood as stone,
Or, speaking, uttered like the very breed
Of Francis Drake, disaster being near,
One solemn watchword, to have done with fear".

Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Secretary of State for the Colonies: "Sir Winston was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1905 to 1908 and Secretary of State from February 1921 to October 1922. It was under his war-time Premiership that the Development Act of 1940, which has given so much help to develop countries in the Commonwealth, was passed into law. 'The British', he once wrote, 'have for long had one goal in view for their overseas territories: their ultimate development into nations freely associated with the Commonwealth framework'. It is in no small part for his passion for freedom that we shall remember him".

Mr. Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada: "Defiant in defeat, far-sighted in victory, warm-hearted, high souled, broad-minded, he was the greatest leader of our times. He was no demi-god, aloof on Olympus, but the warmest of human beings with whom it was easy and tempting to identify oneself".

Mr. John Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister: "He was a good and faithful servant of the Crown and Commonwealth. He was one of the select of history, a man of destiny. Freedom owes him a debt that never can be repaid".

Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia: "He bestrode the world like a Colossus".

Mr. John McEwen, Acting Prime Minister of Australia: "The greatest man of our lifetime. Sir Winston made a mark on history in peace and war probably greater than any man who has ever lived".

Mr. Keith Holyoak, Prime Minister of New Zealand: "Churchill the indomitable, the unconquerable warrior, the spirit of a nation, the symbol of freedom and hope for millions of subjugated peoples in the darkest war years. This surely is how history will remember him—Churchill in his finest hour".

Sir Roy Welensky, former Federal Prime Minister: "The greatest Englishman, the greatest figure that the 20th century has produced".

Sir Humphry Gibbs, Governor of Rhodesia: "We mourn the passing of a great leader under whom many Rhodesians had the honour of serving in times of war. His indomitable spirit will live on and his speeches and writings for ever inspire all who believe in true dignity and liberty".

Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia: "Sir Winston was a truly great man, perhaps the greatest of this century. His inspiration and qualities of leadership will be remembered far and wide. To those who value liberty and freedom of speech Winston Churchill will remain one of their greatest champions. His courage and determination in fighting for his ideals, irrespective of whether popular opinion supported him or not, should be an example for other political leaders".

President Kaunda of Zambia: "Sir Winston never wavered in his fight for freedom and justice".

Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda: "We in Uganda can learn a great deal from this most distinguished statesman's courage, fortitude, and determination".

President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania: "He united Commonwealth and freedom-loving peoples of the world. He believed in freedom and added lustre to it".

President Kenyatta, of Kenya: "Sir Winston was a great man who gave his life to passionate and unswerving defence of freedom".

Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Nigerian Prime Minister: "The world's greatest statesman, who had stood against all kinds of organized barbarism".

Mr. Tomba, Prime Minister of the Congo: "Sir Winston's truest qualities and example will inspire the advancement of all peoples fighting the hard battles of liberty".

Tributes from America

President Johnson of the United States: "When there was darkness in the world and hope was low in the hearts of men, a generous Providence gave us Winston Churchill. As long as men tell of that time of terrible danger and of the men who won the victory, the name of Churchill will live. He is history's child. What he said and did will never die".

Vice-President Humphrey: "Freedom has lost its most valiant leader and democracy a great champion. His example of courage and fortitude, of statesmanship and devotion to duty will live for ever in the hearts of free men".

Former President Truman: "At a critical time in history, providentially his intrepid spirit came to the fore and proved decisive in defeating the forces of evil and darkness".

New York Times: "He was Britain's glory in a special way, for he somehow managed to personify what is magnificent in the English race, and what is most appealing. John Bull, with imperfections and eccentricities, but with courage, doggedness, loyalty, strength".

Philadelphia Bulletin: "America's good friend and adopted son, he communicated to us, as to his own people, a warmth, magnanimity, humour, anger, and an unquenchable appetite for good living. He was many men, one of history's very greatest".

Miami Herald: "There was a magic in him which made all who saw or heard him feel taller and stronger".

Christian Science Monitor: "Winston Churchill did not merely walk with history; he led it. His was a heroic figure enlarging the stature of his age".

Among the Great Deliverers Memorial in the Hearts of Men

THE TIMES, in a long leader entitled "The Great Deliverer: —

"There is a patriarchal grandeur and completeness about the life of Sir Winston Churchill such as the Chronicler saw in the career of King David, who had leapt to fame while still a stripling, had contended in the forefront of domestic conflict, had led a united people against overwhelming odds, had never faltered, had never lost faith in their cause and their destiny, and came out with them at last into a little space of tranquillity before the end.

"He drank delight of battle, whether with shot and shell against the forces of tyranny that he hated, or in the bloodless contests of the Parliament he loved; but he never struck a foul blow. He outlived all his enemies, save the very many whom he converted into friends. None with whom he was from time to time at issue has any power or today any wish to diminish his towering stature.

"He is secure of his fame among the great deliverers. He belongs to his country; he belongs to the Commonwealth; he belongs to the world; and now he belongs to the ages.

"He stood at the very heart and centre of the confederacy for freedom, as the younger Pitt once stood; and he has this in common with Pitt that he had the capacity and ambition to be a great peace Minister had not his times summoned him to the direction of war. He shared with his senior colleague Lloyd George the honour of founding the Welfare State.

Made Courage Conscious of Itself

"When his own time for pre-eminence came his ascendancy over his colleagues was greater than that even Pitt achieved. In that respect, as in much else, his closer affinity is with Pitt's father, the Great Commoner. Like Chatham he was ardent and imperious, spoke with a commanding force that gave to his very words the quality of deeds, embodied the vigour and his resolve of a supreme national tradition, and, drawing his strength from the contemporary life of his people, possessed the genius to interpret that people to itself and then to address the world with its authentic voice.

"His speeches will live. Never has the spoken word taken the colour of a greater cause or served it more decisively. In the hour when all but courage failed, Churchill made courage conscious of itself, plumed it with defiance, and rendered it invincible. Over the House of Commons in wartime he established an ascendancy that no other statesman of his day approached.

"Never will the name of Winston Churchill be separable from the 'finest hour', from the pride and heroism of 1940".

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: —

"Men and women in many lands will mourn the passing of Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, for they know that if he had never lived they might not be alive today. Never was more justified the saying of Pericles that 'the whole earth is the sepulchre of the renowned and their memorial is written not on tablets of stone but on the hearts of men'. In every land where a trace of freedom remains, and perhaps in many where freedom seems to have been snuffed out, the name of Churchill evokes admiration of the noble and silences the gibes of the petty.

Rough Seas of Democracy

"To those abroad who found consolation in despair from his indomitableness and caught fire at the flame of his courage, it will always be a puzzle that the British people temporarily discarded one whom they would have been proud to acclaim. Today our reactions will not bewilder our friends, for all will join in deep homage to one whose memory will never die.

"No man, until the last few lingering years, ever lived every moment of his life more fully, with more zest and with less aloofness. The dazzle of his war leadership is so great that we are apt to be blind to the 40 years of sailing in the rough seas of democracy that preceded the fearful storm through which he guided us.

"He hated war as much as any pacifist, because he knew its horrors better. All the time that he was warning us about Germany he was beseeching us to put strength into the League of Nations, and in the post-war years he sought

to give substance to the hope of world peace by promoting cohesion between the still free States of Europe.

"He who gave us victory gave us also, as much as any single man, the structure of our social services . . .

"The reason he could withstand so great a strain so long was that he was always at peace with himself. In the achievement of this inner quietude he was continuously fortified by a serene and cloudless marriage. To say, as he said, 'I married and lived happily ever afterwards', is the simple epitome of a companionship unaffected by any buffets of fortune and immune to even the most viperish tongues. He had his moments of despair, of bitterness, of impulse, of revolt. In all such his wife was steadfast and wise, neither assertive nor over-awed, neither too outspoken nor too restrained.

Analogy of Queen Elizabeth

"It is tempting to make a comparison between Churchill and other great war leaders who have helped this country to ride similar storms. The closest analogy in spirit, skill and eloquence is Elizabeth I. Many of her phrases have the true Churchillian ring. Chatham's genius had a touch of the feverish. He too was equal to his hour; he had his element of flamboyance and his moments of unquestioned grandeur. But his mind hovered on the border-line between brilliance and insanity. Pitt had stubborn resolution and far sight. But he was broken by his disappointment.

"There remains Lloyd George. He was spurred to rise to a stature which nobody thought he possessed. He spoke with the tongues of men and of angels. He defied the lightning. But he had brains rather than character. He could 'charm the birds off the trees', but one felt all the time that he was better at conjuring tricks than genuine magic. On the whole, with the possible exception of the splendid but slightly misty figure of the first Elizabeth, Churchill outshines all his competitors to the title of chief architect of national salvation.

"Such a man has the power to lift up the hearts of men. That was his supreme gift to us in life. Did he not prove that his country in the storm of calamity has 'a secret vigour and a pulse like a cannon'? 'He does not die', says the poet, 'who can bequeath some influence to the land he knows'. If so, and it surely is so, Winston Churchill, acknowledged and acclaimed as a paladin in and architect of the past, has still a contribution to make to the history of the future".

Symbol of Liberty and Patriotism

THE GUARDIAN: —

"He was far more than the great leader of the British Commonwealth. He was the man who summoned back to life the spirit of liberty and hope in a world prostrate and stunned beneath the shock of the Nazi onslaught. He will hold a place such as no other Englishman has ever held in the folklore of distant peoples and remote places. He will be the symbol for millions of the power of the love of liberty and the love of country to create a power of endurance that can outdare an overwhelming challenge.

"He was a great man of action who displayed by instinct, even in the heat of struggle, the admirable virtues of moderation and compassion. Coleridge said of Napoleon that all great men are apt to be great and relentless hunters of men. Churchill enjoyed struggle, but was not a political Nimrod. His countrymen never had to fear from him for their liberties or moral values, and he never regarded them as pawns in a game for world power.

"If one word can sum up his career it is magnanimity — greatness in combat and also greatness in tolerance and reconciliation".

THE DAILY MAIL: —

"There was a time in 1940 when nothing apparent stood between this island and subjugation except our small but resolute Forces. These were not enough. They needed to be backed by the unconquerable spirit of an unconquered people.

"In that electric moment the soul of England seemed to be caught up in the person of one man. That man was Winston Churchill. His nature responded like a harp-string to the nobility of our tongue and the wealth of our literature.

"Through the wasted years his had been the vision. Through the era of blindness and complacency his had been the warning voice. To him it fell to repair the omissions of his predecessors. None was more fitted. The hour had indeed found the man.

"He dies taking with him the admiration and gratitude of free men and women everywhere — this man to whom so many owe so much".

Rhodesia Refuses All-Party Delegation Government Can Supply All Information

THE PRIME MINISTER said in the House of Commons a few days ago:—

"As it had not proved possible to arrange for Ministerial talks, I proposed a Parliamentary delegation to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia as an alternative method of finding a way forward. I suggested that a small all-party mission consisting of senior and experienced members of the British Parliament might visit Rhodesia to acquaint themselves with the situation at first hand. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith does not feel that this would serve a useful purpose."

News of this proposal had already been published in London, and Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, said in Salisbury:—

"An agreement had been made that current correspondence between the British Prime Minister and myself was to remain confidential for the present. In the light of this latest leak from London, I regret to note that this agreement has not been observed."

"Mr. Wilson did suggest that a small, high-level, all-party mission, composed of senior and experienced members of the British Parliament, such as privy councillors, might visit Rhodesia to acquaint themselves with the situation at first hand and to inform themselves of opinion here."

"On principle I could not agree to receive such a mission. The Rhodesian Government is solely responsible for affairs here, and we can supply any information that the British Government requires. Moreover, nearly 100 British M.P.s. have visited Rhodesia over the past eight years. The British Government has its High Commissioner here to keep it informed, and very competently does he do so."

"Mr. Bottomley had the opportunity, which he declined, of visiting Salisbury to consult with us at Government level, and, moreover, to meet all the chiefs at the Domboshawa indaba, and he has declined several subsequent invitations to visit Rhodesia. In the face of this attitude on the part of the

responsible British Minister I can see no purpose in an all-party mission coming to Rhodesia."

Soon after that statement had been telegraphed to London a spokesman for the Commonwealth Relations Office said:—

"There had been no disclosure from British sources in advance of the Prime Minister's written reply in Parliament to Mr. Owen's question on this subject on January 21. The Prime Minister had told Mr. Smith several days before that he felt bound to inform Parliament because of the Parliamentary interest and his informal consultations with the leaders of the two Opposition parties before he put to Mr. Smith the proposal to send a Parliamentary mission to Rhodesia."

Before Mr. Wilson spoke in the House of Commons there had been rumours in Westminster that six senior M.P.s., perhaps all of them privy councillors, were to go to Rhodesia.

Anxiety of Rhodesian Tobacco Growers

R.T.A. Statement on U.D.I. Consequences

THE RHODESIA TOBACCO ASSOCIATION has told its members that the tobacco industry would be disastrously affected if Britain and the Commonwealth embargoed trade with Rhodesia if its Government made a unilateral declaration of independence.

Discontinuance by the United Kingdom of the Commonwealth preference on Rhodesian leaf would put it at a price disadvantage in the U.K. market of 18½d. per lb. compared with leaf from Canada, Zambia, and India, and the Rhodesian product would have to compete on equal terms with tobacco from the U.S.A.

"It seems inevitable in these circumstances that there would be some reduction in prices of Rhodesian tobacco by the U.K. and Commonwealth and that the hope of U.K. manufacturers increasing their demands from Rhodesia would disappear."

Rhodesia tobacco sales to Commonwealth countries during the past three years have averaged about 135m. lb. annually, and "not even the most optimistic person could see Rhodesia exporting this year's crop of 250m. lb. to countries outside the Commonwealth". The situation would be still worse if Scandinavian and Afro-Asian countries also imposed embargoes.

Since continuity of supply is of major importance in world trade, embargoes, even if they did not last long, would have continuing effect, since buyers, having transferred their purchases to other countries, would leave little hope that Rhodesia could reinstate itself in the trade for years.

"Our business has been built up on goodwill brought about by good quality and fair prices. In the situation now described we should not be likely to sell more than about 130m. lb. of tobacco at give-away prices. If a crop of 250m. lb. were on offer the auction system would break down."

The R.T.A. concludes that the London agreement on prices would be gravely endangered if Commonwealth preference were lost and completely destroyed if embargoes were imposed. The view of the Tobacco Council is that "the imposition of embargoes would be disastrous for our industry".

Russian Gun-Runners?

A RUSSIAN CARGO SHIP has been seen just outside Mozambique territorial waters for the third time in less than two months. She remained in the same position for several days, as two other Russian vessels had done in the same locality in November. According to an official statement issued in Lourenço Marques, "this is apparently for the purpose of landing weapons, ammunition, and possibly commandos at night".

Indispensable Year Books

THE UNION-CASTLE "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" (800 pp., 17s.) and "Year Book and Guide to East Africa" (350 pp., 14s.) are as indispensable as ever. The first has 21 maps in colour in the text, two large folding maps, 30 pages of plans and diagrams, and another 17 pages of illustrations, and the second a 16-page atlas in colour, two large folding maps, 16 pages of plans, and another dozen of illustrations. Both books have been carefully revised by Mr. A. Gordon Brown with his customary thoroughness.

RHODESIA is going ahead!

TRADE

Increasing domestic exports

MINING INDUSTRY

More than thirty different minerals being produced

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Climbing to a record level of output this year

RAILWAYS

Setting new freight traffic records

AGRICULTURE

Rising production of beef, citrus, and sugar.
Vast irrigation projects expanding in Sabi-Limpopo towveld

THERE ARE MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR
SAFE INVESTMENT IN RHODESIA



Trade and Immigration inquiries to:—
Office of the High Commissioner,
Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Telephone: COVent Garden 1212.

Mercenaries in the Congo

Views of United Kingdom Government

LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL asked in the House of Lords on Thursday why H.M. Government had supported the resolution on the Congo adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, a resolution which demanded the urgent withdrawal of the mercenaries, having regard to the fact that they had already rescued hundreds of hostages from the rebels and were the only hope of the survival of many others who were still held prisoner.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Chalfont, replied that the Government had supported the resolution in the belief that if carried out it would materially contribute to the solution of the Congo problem, and improve the chances of survival of non-Congolese civilians still in rebel-held territory.

Lord Russell: "As the resolution was drafted to make it ambivalent, how did the Government know when they voted for it what they were supporting? Would it not have been more sensible for them to have joined with France in abstaining from voting?"

Lord Chalfont replied that if outside intervention and hostilities could be ended, as the resolution proposed, negotiations for the release of hostages might be facilitated. Until a cease-fire was arranged there was no question of the Congolese Army unilaterally discontinuing operations and ceasing the work of rescue.

The Earl of Dundee: "Now that the United Nations has withdrawn its forces from the Congo it will incur a terrible responsibility if it is going to press the legal Government of the Congo to abandon its only effective instrument in preventing the barbaric massacre and torture of innocent victims. Ought we not to have dissociated ourselves from that responsibility?"

Rebels Under Communist Influence

Lord Chalfont: "The Congolese Government is entitled to obtain assistance from whatever source it wishes. It has indicated its willingness to dispense with the aid of these mercenaries if aid to the rebels from outside the Congo can be stopped."

Lord Colyton: "Since the rebel leaders are openly operating under Chinese and Soviet influence and are being illegally supplied with arms from Algeria and the United Arab Republic, do the Government really welcome the prospect of the withdrawal of these mercenaries when all that can ensue will be chaos and Communism?"

Lord Morrison of Lambeth: "May we take it that the Government are not taking the line that the so-called mercenaries should be withdrawn before those who are aiding the rebels should be withdrawn?"

Lord Chalfont: "There is no question of asking the Congolese Army to hold up its operations unilaterally. The object is to get a cease-fire and multi-lateral withdrawal of intervening forces."

Baroness Horsburgh asked why the term "mercenaries" was used, recalling that during the Spanish War people of other nations who came in and were paid were called volunteers.

Lord Colyton: "And can you say what is the difference in status between those loosely described as mercenaries in the service of the legal Government of the Congo and those British officers serving in Nigeria and Kenya, or American officers serving in South Viet-nam?"

Lord Chalfont: "British officers serving with Kenya and other forces are there at the invitation of the Government."

"So are the mercenaries," the Opposition interrupted, before Lord Chalfont went on "and with the express consent of H.M. Government. I am not prepared to go into a discussion of what constitute mercenaries. The usual interpretation is people who join armies to fight for pay."

Mr. J. Biggs-Davison asked in the House of Commons on the same day what the Government proposed in the way of military advice and assistance to the Congo in replacement of the mercenaries.

Mr. George Thomson: "H.M. Government voted for the resolution because they believe that if carried out it could contribute materially to the solution of the Congo's problems. The Government are not required by the resolution to make proposals for the replacement of the mercenaries."

Decoration Suggested for Major Hoare

Captain Henry Kirby has tabled a motion "That this House, conscious of the fact that the ex-Chindit commander of the mercenaries in the Congo has saved more British and other European lives and done more for humanity in the Congo than U Thant and the entire population of the United Nations Organization put together, and at a fraction of the cost, calls upon H.M. Government to recommend to the Crown forthwith the immediate honorary award of a British decoration for gallantry to Major Mike Hoare as a token of gratitude of the British people."

Mr. John Biggs-Davison has proposed to add: "which gratitude is also due to the whole volunteer force of British and other nationals who averted the complete collapse of civilization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; pays tribute to the fallen; regrets that H.M. Government voted for the United Nations Security Council resolution of December 30 calling, *inter alia*, for the withdrawal of the mercenaries, with no provision for alternative military assistance to the Congolese National Army; and urges the fullest technical, diplomatic and moral support of President Tshombe as head of the legitimate and recognized Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

In Uganda the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Felix Onama, told a Press conference that many mercenaries were ex-convicts from South Africa, trigger-happy people who killed just for money.

Sir Roy Defeated by British Ministers

What Southern Rhodesian Electors Resist

MR. HAROLD SOREF wrote recently in a letter to *The Times*—

"The Southern Rhodesian electorate has witnessed the consequences of the granting of premature independence to its northern neighbours and is only too familiar with your own plea that independence should only be granted to their country, which has enjoyed self-government for over 40 years, on similar terms.

"The presence of a Communist bridgehead in Zanzibar, where there was near-genocide during the January revolution, the threats of Uganda and Tanganyika as self-appointed military bases against Southern Rhodesia, the deportations from Kenya, the plight of the white man in the country and the chaos in the Congo, are ever present dangers and realities to the Southern Rhodesian elector.

"Refugees from Kenya and the Congo have poured into Salisbury, many in transit because until Southern Rhodesia is granted independence they believe they enjoy greater security in the Republic of South Africa.

"Within 10 weeks of its emergence as an independent country, Malawi, a former constituent of the Federation, was on the brink of civil war. The Malawi Prime Minister has told his Parliament that the members of his Cabinet, whom he appointed, were 'crooks', disgruntled because his supervision denied them quick wealth from bribes by Communist agents, and so anxious to be rid of him that he was in danger of assassination.

"Subsidized now by the British, instead of the Rhodesian taxpayer, Malawi is now a complete police State. Ministers have been beaten up and five have fled the country. Were similar conditions to operate in Southern Rhodesia or South Africa there would be mass protests and demonstrations in this country.

"Sympathizing with your allusions to Sir Roy Welensky's fate, surely this was not sealed by the electors of Arundel, but by the failure of successive British Governments to honour their pledges to him, and the hostility to his policy by those who sought to smash Federation. It is only since his opposition to the present Southern Rhodesian Government that you changed your own attitude and consistently praised his achievements and foresight.

"Surely the lesson of the Arundel and Avondale by-elections was the determination of the white electorate to resist their country becoming a quasi-Communist one-party black dictatorship and their determination to defy those who jealously commend them to hand over to a potential Nkrumah—or Lobengula."

PERSONALIA

MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., has rejoined the board of Securicor, Ltd.

MR. F. L. OKWAARE, aged 35, has been promoted Commissioner of Prisons in Uganda.

SIR RICHARD CATLING has joined the board of United Sua Betong Rubber Estates, Ltd.

MRS. EILEEN HADDON, editor of the *Central Africa Examiner*, has been in London for a few days.

LORD NETHERTHORPE has been appointed a deputy chairman of the British National Export Council.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES and the HON. LADY PONSONBY are passengers for Durban in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. M. R. MATTHEWMAN has been appointed manager of Market Research Africa (Rhodesia), Ltd.

MR. S. KALULU, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources in Zambia, is paying a short visit to India.

MR. M. G. CULLEN is now Cooperbelt manager for African Explosives and Chemical Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.

BRIGADIER OPOLOTO, who commands the Uganda Army, and MISS ROSE KAVUMA have just been married.

MR. MWAI KIBAKI is chairman of a committee appointed in Kenya to inquire into the future of the dairy industry.

MR. O. H. A. FLYNN, who has served in Uganda for 14 years, latterly as community development officer in Ankole, is about to retire.

The REV. & MRS. A. GALPIN, the REV. J. A. HANLON, and BRIGADIER & MRS. MICKLEM are passengers in the KENYA CASTLE.

MR. J. S. BROWN, lately general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative, Ltd., Rhodesia, has been elected a director of Kingstons, Ltd.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia has disclosed that some of his relatives in the Chinsali district were killed during the Lumpa disturbances.

The REV. LESLIE DAVIS, Rector of St. Luke's, Salisbury, and editor of the diocesan magazine, *The Link*, is in England on long leave.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY is suffering from a bronchial infection and has been obliged to cancel all engagements for another fortnight.

MR. MAURICE CARVER, sometime headmaster of Ruzawi School, Rhodesia, is now honorary secretary and treasurer of the Diocese of Malawi.

M. GASTON SOUMIALOT, one of the leaders of the Congolese rebels, has arrived in Dar es Salaam for discussions with the Tanzanian Government.

SIR HUGH PARRY, formerly Secretary for External Affairs in the Federal Government, is to join the new Ministry of Overseas Development in London.

THE REV. A. D. CHATAWAY, a former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in South Africa, is now rector of three villages near Cromer, Norfolk.

MR. CLIFFORD LITTLE, former Secretary for Education in Northern Rhodesia, is organizing the local campaign to raise funds for the University of Zambia.

MR. P. LENNON has been elected general secretary of Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union in a secret ballot for all members in Rhodesia, Zambia, and Bechuanaland.

Visitors to London from Lusaka include MAJOR & MRS. D. D. B. THOMAS, MR. & MRS. DUROCHER-YVON, MR. & MRS. W. P. PERRINS FORD, and MR. J. F. C. SWAN.

Owing to the illness of his wife, the REV. J. R. FENWICK, lately priest-in-charge of Daramombe Mission, Rhodesia, who had been appointed Rector of Mazoe Valley, is unable to return from the United Kingdom.

Visitors to London from Rhodesia include MR. M. BOWBRICK, MR. R. A. BRAWBROOK, MR. & MRS. C. E. LOWTHER, the REV. W. F. REA, and MR. D. P. STEPHENSON.

MR. J. Y. C. THOMSON, of Shinda Orchards, Castel, now sends Rhodesian peaches by air to the Belgian market. He has air-freighted the fruit to London for several years.

LORD ACTON, chairman of the Red Cross in Rhodesia, has presented its certificate of honour and badge to MR. I. R. ROSIN, honorary medical adviser for the past 32 years.

MR. DIALLO TELLI, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, has resumed work in Addis Ababa after two months' absence, partly owing to high blood pressure.

MR. JIM REDMAN, the Rhodesian motor cyclist, who was recently elected "Rhodesian Sportsman of the Year", is to live near Durban and become a South African citizen.

DR. W. L. FIELDING, principal of Gwebi Agricultural College, will leave Rhodesia in February to take up duty as Professor of Agriculture at Makerere University College, Uganda.

BRIGADIER R. MICKLEM, a member of the London Advisory Committee of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and MRS. MICKLEM are on their way by sea to revisit Central Africa.

MR. N. L. M. SEMPIRA, director of the East African Literature Bureau, is attending a 10-week book industry seminar in New York. He will afterwards travel widely in the United States.

MR. PETER MUKIBI, a student from Uganda, has been elected president of Leicester University Students' Union, which has some 2,000 members. He is a third-year economics student.

MR. C. W. DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia, left Salisbury a few days ago for Cape Town for a medical check-up. MR. & MRS. DUPONT are then to take a short holiday.

MR. GERALD MOORE, director of extramural studies at Makerere University College, Uganda, is to spend three months in the U.S.A. on a lecture-study award of the University of California.

MR. WALTER SCHEEL, Minister for Economic Co-operation in Federal Germany, and MR. ALEXANDER BOEKER, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have visited Tanzania.

MR. A. W. ACLAND has arrived in Tanzania from Canada to help the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture develop film and visual aid productions for educational purposes.

MR. E. M. WAMAE, who graduated in economics from Delhi University and is now 27 years of age, has been appointed assistant director of audit to the East African Common Services Organization.

MR. AIDIAN CRAWLEY, M.P., will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on Thursday next on "Communism and African Independence".

PROFESSOR IRVINE RICHARDSON, of the School of African Studies at London University, has recently left for the U.S.A. to become Professor of African Languages at Michigan State University.

CAPTAIN F. MURRAY-SMITH, who has done much professional hunting in East and Central Africa during the last 40 years, is to speak on "The Wild Life of Africa" at the Commonwealth Institute on February 8.

MR. JAMES M. COLTART, deputy chairman and managing director of the Thomson Organization, who has paid several visits to East and Central Africa in connexion with the group's interests, has assumed special responsibility for its Scottish operations. SIR TIMOTHY BLIGH was lately appointed group director of overseas development.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD left London Airport on Tuesday to take up duty as British High Commissioner in Kenya.

DR. ALFRED QUENUM, a 39-year-old national of Dahomey, has been appointed regional director for Africa for the World Health Organization for five years.

MR. HAROLD SOREF proposed on Friday at a meeting of Durham University Union Society "That this house believes that recent events in Africa have shown that Africans are not yet ready for self-government".

MR. O. H. TESHIA has left Dar es Salaam for Peking to establish in the People's Republic of China an embassy for the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He will be Chargé d'Affaires until an ambassador arrives.

MR. ANGUS OGILVY, husband of PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, has been ordered to take a long rest from business owing to gastro-intestinal trouble. He is a director of some 50 companies, including a number in Central and East Africa.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, who commanded a Canadian regiment in Italy during the last war, has received from the Canadian High Commissioner in London the Canadian Forces Decoration. He is still on the Canadian Army Supplementary Reserve.

MR. J. B. LIYABUNYA is now president of the Malawi Trades Union Congress, of which MR. E. V. LAITA is vice-president. MR. A. S. KAPALAMULA is general secretary, MR. L. Y. MVULA assistant general secretary, and MR. W. W. HWANGWA financial secretary.

MR. MATTHEW GUY MULI, a barrister in the chambers of the Legal Secretary of the East African Common Services Organization, has been promoted Deputy Legal Secretary. He was called at Lincoln's Inn in 1961. His brother is Ambassador for Kenya in Peking.

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, who will come to London tomorrow for the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, does not propose to have talks with H.M. Government during his visit, negotiations not having yet reached the stage at which he considers discussions to be justified.

CANON S. M. WOOD, Rector of Marandellas, has been appointed by the RT. REV. CECIL ALDERSON, Bishop of Mashonaland, to be Dean of Salisbury in succession to the VERY REV. G. A. FRENCH-BEYTAGH. CANON WOOD spent about 10 years in South Africa before moving to Rhodesia in 1954.

MR. SERETSE KHAMA, former Paramount Chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, and now leader of the Democratic Party in that country, said a few days ago that Bechuanaland could not join in an economic boycott of South Africa because its trade with that country was its livelihood.

MR. G. I. BROWN, of the staff of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development in Rhodesia, has left for Tokyo with the task of encouraging trade between Rhodesia and the Far East. In a few weeks he will be attached to the British Embassy in Tokyo as Counsellor for Rhodesian Trade Affairs.

DR. FARUK BERKOL, Turkish Ambassador in Tunisia, DR. FAHIR ARMAOGLU, Professor of Diplomatic History in the University of Ankara, and MR. CAVIT YAMAC, editor of *Zafer*, Ankara, constitute a Turkish good-will mission now visiting East Africa. They have been in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Burundi, and Uganda.

PROFESSOR C. ROGERS, a senior lecturer in education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has arrived in Australia to seek recruits for a post-graduate teaching scheme. He is offering free passages to Rhodesia for nine months' university training in Salisbury and two years teaching in secondary schools in Northern Rhodesia.

Obituary

DR. H. WATKINS-PITCHFORD, lately of the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya, has died in a Lyme Regis nursing home, aged 64.

MR. NIGEL ARRAN PHILIP, O.B.E., an alderman of Salisbury, has died in that city, aged 81. He founded the Commercial and Industrial Medical Aid Society of Rhodesia.

MR. KASIMONO MAKWETI LEWANIKA, brother of the Litunga of Barotseland, and one of the four surviving sons of the late Paramount Chief Lewanika, has died at the age of 70. He held the title of Natamoyo.

MAJOR SIR ARTHUR SALISBURY LAWRENCE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., whose death at the age of 84 is reported, commanded the Somaliland Camel Corps in 1913-15, then acted as a British Consul in Ethiopia, and became a district commissioner in Somaliland in 1919. He was Secretary to the Government for six years from 1926 and then for three years Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. At the time of the silver jubilee of King George V the appointment was restored to the status of Governor, and Lawrence continued to hold the office until 1939.

DR. WILFRID JOHN HALL, C.M.G., M.C., who has died in Nigeria, aged 72, won the M.C. while serving on the Western Front in the Machine Gun Corps in the 1914-18 war. After demobilization he went to Egypt as entomologist in the Ministry of Agriculture, and he was later in charge of the Chartered Company's citrus estates in Rhodesia. In 1943 he returned to England to join the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, of which he was director from 1946 to 1958. He was the first chairman of the Colonial Insecticide Research Committee and of the Sudan Agricultural Advisory Committee.

ZAMBIA



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Sir Winston Churchill Funeral

RHODESIA will be represented at the State funeral of Sir Winston Churchill by Mr. Ian Smith, her Prime Minister; a representative of the Chiefs' Council; Mr. Evan Campbell, High Commissioner in London and Mrs. Campbell; Ivan McKeag, head boy of Churchill School, Salisbury; and Group Captain A. O. G. Wilson, Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Zambia is sending Mr. Reuben Kamanga, the Vice-President, and Tanzania Mr. Oscar Kambona, the Minister of External Affairs.

All High Commissioners in London of Commonwealth countries have been invited to attend the service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Tshombe, the Prime Minister, will represent the Congo.

Letters to the Editor**Why Not Deport Kikuyu or Luo?****How Britain Should Reply to Kenya**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — The United Kingdom Government's reply to the deportation from Kenya without good reason of any British subject should surely be the prompt expulsion from Britain of a Kenya African. If the Kenyatta Government were privately told that that would happen, African Ministers, who understand firmness, would not be so rash and brash.

When the resident correspondent in Nairobi of the *Daily Telegraph* was recently ordered to leave Kenya within 24 hours, without any suggestion of misconduct on his part, the U.K. High Commissioner should have told Mzee Kenyatta that if the decision were not rescinded a Kikuyu would be given a day's notice to quit Britain. There are now so many Kenya Africans in this country that there should be no difficulty in choosing a Kikuyu whose return in such circumstances would arouse enough tribal anger to upset Kikuyu Ministers in particular. If there were a second case, a Luo adherent of Mr. Odinga would be a sound selection.

When the Russians deport one of our diplomats, we return the compliment. Why should we not act similarly when British non-officials in Africa are suddenly expelled? — being thereby bereft both of the elementary freedoms prescribed by the Constitution of the State concerned and perhaps of their livelihood.

It might also be hinted that calculated insults and injustice to British subjects would cause the offending country to lose a few millions in aid from Britain.

Yours faithfully,

FORMER EAST AFRICAN.

Points from Letters**Fascists, Not Democrats**

"THE PAN-AFRICANISTS who prate so much of democracy deny it by their general practice of intimidation, which is the hallmark, not of democrats, but of Fascists. The one-party State idea is precisely what Hitler and Mussolini wanted in Germany and Italy. Naïve appeasers in Europe and America of the pan-African extremists are apparently unable to recognize this elementary and dangerous similarity. It is Fascism, not freedom, which African politicians are clamping upon their countries".

Macmillanism Helps Communism

"IS UGANDA the first State in Tropical Africa to have a North Korean Chargé d'Affaires? We have one now — and a Chinese Ambassador and the promise of a Russian Ambassador quite soon. I wonder whether Poland, which recently sent a trade delegation, will also want diplomatic representation. Tanganyika has quite a crop of excellencies from behind the Iron Curtain. Kenya has received similar attention. Does anyone think that all these Communist diplomats have been sent to contribute to the good of Africans in the mass? Their very presence is proof of the fantastic folly of the Macmillan Government, which has thrown Africa wide open to Communism long before Africans are ready to deal with this and other menaces".

Dream World

"IN WHAT KIND of dream world do United Kingdom politicians live? Only on the assumption that they completely misinterpret the facts of life in Africa can one find any excuse for the indescribable havoc which they have caused in recent years. When silly theories were more or less the monopoly of the lunatics on the left it could at least be said that few of them had set foot in Africa. In recent years, however, scores of M.P.s. of both parties have visited Africa as the guests of Governments or branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, as free-lance journalists, as directors of companies, or in their private capacities. Any who came with open minds must have learnt something about conditions, and many have openly condemned the folly of the Macmillan-Macleod policy for East and Central Africa. Yet those two wreckers were not forced to abandon their fantastic plans. M.P.s., living in their dream world, must share the guilt of leaving East and Central Africa in nightmare conditions".

Germans in East Africa

"I TRAVEL widely in East Africa, and have been much struck by the great increase during the past year or so in the number of Germans to be found in all the territories. Many are already doing official and semi-official jobs, but perhaps more are in search of business — not by any means confined to the quest for orders for German factories. Some of them, evidently holding responsible posts in financial, commercial and industrial organizations at home, are here seeking out investment opportunities, apparently in the confidence that their money will be especially safe because the African politicians, many of whom are bitterly anti-British at heart, recognize that they share that sentiment with so many Germans! In an expansive moment one of these visitors told a well-known business man in Nairobi: 'I'm amazed that the Government in London did not understand that to give independence to Kenya would badly hit British trade and immensely improve our chances to sell our goods and to participate in local industries on favourable terms. Our Government is much more alert. That is why so many of these Africans have been invited to Germany'".

Pan-Africanism

"THE TRADITIONAL COURSE over the centuries for European dictators (usually kings in the old days) who were faced with increasing resentment in their own countries was to direct the attention of the people to one or more external enemies, emphasize the risk of war, and so divert attention from internal oppression, physical, financial, or political. In East, Central and West Africa the same technique has been followed by the African political extremists, who in the years in which they were struggling for power made the most extravagant promises, which the people now know to have been false. In order to avoid the retribution justified by their deliberate deceit, they have all used pan-Africanism as a new vision upon which the people may gaze. When in Kenya K.A.N.U. could not even run its own organization properly, the hatred and jealousy within the top leadership having split the party into three or four major sections, K.A.N.U. nevertheless took a leading part in the establishment of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A., a pan-African grouping which somehow never lacked funds for expensive jaunts about the world by African politicians, who take themselves most seriously, and, still more surprisingly, are accepted at their own valuation in Europe and America".

Kenya's New Land Purchase Scheme

BECAUSE H.M. GOVERNMENT has insufficient information to enable it to decide about further aid for a new and major scheme of land purchase in Kenya, Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development, has, in agreement with the Kenya Government, appointed the Hon. Maxwell Stamp, Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, Dr. A. M. M. MacFarquhar, and Mr. G. J. Caren to examine the problem on the spot. They left London on Saturday and will stay in Kenya about a month.

Mr. Stamp, the chairman, is a director of Philip Hill Higginson Erlangers, Ltd., merchant bankers, and managing director of Maxwell Stamp Associates, Ltd., which recently advised the Government of Zambia about mining royalties in that country. Some years ago he was alternate executive director for the U.K. of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Mr. Swynnerton, now agricultural adviser to the Commonwealth Development Corporation, was for many years in the Colonial Agricultural Service in East Africa, latterly in Kenya as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and previously as Director of Agriculture.

Dr. MacFarquhar is an agricultural economist in the School of Agriculture of Cambridge University.

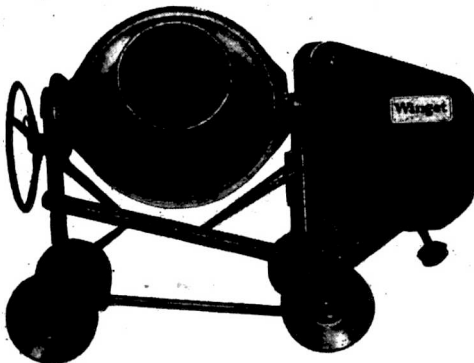
Mr. Caren is a partner in a firm of valuers.

Smallpox

SMALLPOX CASES reported by African Governments to the World Health Organization averaged about 22,000 in 1961 and 1962; in 1963 the total was about 16,000, with additions to come from Kenya and Uganda, which had not submitted returns. Rhodesia has the best record, with totals of three, 15 and 44 in the three successive years. Zambia had the worst experience, with a total of 1,882 in 1963 and 233 and 210 in the two previous years. The Tanganyika figures were 914, 973, and 843, and those for Malawi 1,465, 634, and 455. Kenya's totals for the two years were 336 and 218.

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Seven Forks Hydro-Electric Scheme

ABOUT £38m. will be required for completion of the Seven Forks hydro-electric scheme in Kenya. Mr. Dawson Mwanjumba, Minister for Works, Communications and Power, said recently:—

"Long years of work involving surveys, investigations, design, and discussion on the Seven Forks hydro-electric scheme came a step nearer reality when the Government gave its approval to the construction of the Kindaruma stage of the Seven Forks scheme. The cost of this stage, about £6m., is part of the total estimated expenditure of £38m. for the whole scheme.

"When fully developed Seven Forks will solve Kenya's power requirements for many years. It will provide cheap electric power which will stimulate industry and help to raise the standard of living of the people of Kenya.

"The first stage at Kindaruma will provide approximately 30mW of power. The whole scheme when fully developed will give Kenya 240mW. Contracts for the construction at Kindaruma will be let in the near future. Many hundreds will be employed directly on the site and hundreds of others in supporting industries.

"Seven Forks has great possibilities as a power irrigation scheme. Discussions have been held with Food and Agriculture Organization experts who are in Kenya advising on the irrigation potentialities of the Lower Tana Basin.

"The second phase, 'reservoir stage', may possibly be constructed, providing storage for the irrigation scheme. In any case it will create a new lake in Kenya and should provide yet another tourist attraction.

"Full development of the Seven Forks scheme is one of the major items in Kenya's development programme".

Trained Behind the Iron Curtain

DESPITE THE AGREEMENT between the Governments that the Kenya Army should be trained solely by Britain, Kenya Africans continue to receive military training in Communist Europe and Communist China. The *Daily Telegraph* has republished from a Nairobi Swahili language newspaper a photograph showing nine Kenya officer cadets in uniform who are on a course in Bulgaria. The caption in the Kenya publication read: "Nationalists are continuing to receive army training in Eastern and Western countries, so that when they come back they will defend our nation if attacked by foreign countries, as has happened in the Congo. The photograph shows Kenya Army men sent to Bulgaria to acquire knowledge as army officers. Nearly all from the Kalenjin tribe". According to a recent statement from Kenya official sources, about 1,200 young Kenya Africans are now taking courses of various kinds behind the Iron Curtain. Many involve instruction in sabotage and subversion.

Third-class Citizen

MR. G. E. SCHLUTER, who has recently revisited East Africa, which he has known intimately for many years has written in his company's monthly market letter: "One cannot live in these countries without realizing that the immigrant is scheduled to be a third-class citizen. Is immigrant private capital, for which there is great need, scheduled for third-class treatment? It will take more than words to attract private industry". He mentions having met many able Africans in the Ministries, at research stations, and in co-operative departments; and he flew from Addis Ababa to Athens in a modern airliner piloted by an Ethiopian. He emphasizes that Africa needs a thousand times as many Africans as are available for economic, educational, agricultural, administrative and similar jobs.

Leaving Kenya

KENYA'S EUROPEAN POPULATION is now officially estimated at about 40,000, a decrease during the past year of 20%. More Asians left the country in 1964 than in any previous year.

Sisal Wages in Tanganyika Agreement Will Cost Industry £1½m.

THE SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION of Tanganyika and the National Union of Tanzania have signed a wage agreement which guarantees all workers in the industry an annual increment in wage rates during the period of the country's five-year development plan—subject to a review in the event of any major or unforeseen events, such as a serious rise in the cost of living or severe fluctuation in the price of the fibre.

If an agreement on increased productivity has not been reached before October 1 next, both parties are to accept the decisions of experts.

A joint committee representing both sides of the industry is to arrange for the stabilization of work tasks on the basis of a 45-hour week.

In the first year men on a monthly wage of 100s. will receive 125s. In each of the next four years there will be an annual rise of 10s.

Leaf cutters who have been paid 155s., whose daily task is 90 bundles, will receive annual increments of 15s. There are three other categories, for cutters of 100, 110, and 120 bundles daily, their present wages being 172s., 192s., and 217s. Five years hence the respective wages will have risen to 238s., 264s., and 397s.

It has been estimated that the agreement will cost the industry about £1.5m., but since the higher wages will reduce profits and consequently taxation, part of the cost must fall on the Treasury.

Tanzania has been visited by the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests in West Germany.

Commenting on disputes within the Kenya labour movement, the Minister, Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, has said that the Government's policy was to allow freedom of association for workers, trade unions, and employers' associations. Attiliation of K.F.L. to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was regarded by some unions as contrary to the Government's policy of non-alignment.

African Archbishop for Uganda

Why Dr. Leslie Brown Will Resign

DR. LESLIE BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda since 1961, Bishop of Namirembe since 1960, and previously for seven years Bishop of Uganda; has decided to resign at the end of November because he believes that the Anglican Church can best be led by an Ugandan. He is the only remaining non-African bishop in the country, which contains seven of the eight dioceses of the Church of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

His successor as Archbishop, who will be chosen by the bishops of the province, may be the bishop of any diocese within it.

The statement by the Archbishop, who is now 52 years of age, was as follows:—

"There has been discussion in the Press, and in Church councils since I announced at the Provincial Assembly my intention to resign in 1965 as Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi and Bishop of Namirembe. I have now decided, with the consent of the House of Bishops, that my resignation should take effect on November 30.

"My decision has not been made on racial grounds or because of any pressure from any group inside or outside the Church. On the contrary, I know that very many wish me to stay in Uganda, and I am very grateful for the kindness and friendship with which I have always been treated.

"Although the Gospel itself is universal and cannot be changed, the way in which it is preached and taught must change according to the needs of men in every place and time. Similarly, the organization of the Church and its methods of work need adjustment to every age and race. This interpretation and adjustment can be done satisfactorily only by people who share fully the way of thinking of those whom the Church is serving.

"That is why I believe the Uganda Church can best be led by a Ugandan. I do not think it will be easier for a Ugandan to succeed me in a few years than it would be now. In fact, it may be more difficult, for various reasons. Apart from these considerations, there are family reasons which make it desirable that we should return to Britain.

"We are sorry to go because we love Uganda and its people. We shall always do what we can to pray for and serve Uganda and the Church of Uganda in any way possible."

Bishop Lutaya Refuses to Retire

Dispute with Other Bishops in Uganda

THE RT. REV. FESITO LUTAYA, who reached the retiring age of 65 last February, and was then asked by the House of Bishops of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi to retire not later than September, declined on the ground that he was still in excellent health.

When they invoked a clause in the constitution of the province which provides that the resignation of a bishop must be placed in the hands of the Church if a motion in that sense has the support of at least two-thirds of the House of Bishops, Bishop Lutaya appealed direct to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who replied that he must uphold the constitution. The diocesan council of West Buganda, however, supports the Bishop, except for four deaneries in the Masaka area out of the 11 in the diocese. The Bishop had moved four years ago from Masaka to Mityana.

Three African bishops, those of Serotti, Mbale, and Ankole-Kigezi, and a delegation from a diocesan re-organization committee are shortly to visit West Buganda for further discussions.

Bishop Lutaya was ordained in 1931, was priest-vicar of Namirembe Cathedral from 1939 to 1947, and then spent three years at Ridley Hall, Cambridge. On his return he was made sub-dean of the cathedral. Two years later he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Uganda, and in 1960 was translated to West Buganda when that see was established.

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Boycott Damages Mining Industry

TANGANYIKA'S BOYCOTT of imports for South Africa has resulted in poorer quality equipment being bought more expensively elsewhere and in heavier stocks of stores being carried on the mines as a result of lengthier delivery periods, to the detriment of the mining industry, says the Commissioner for Mines, Mr. R. Landcastle, in his report for 1963.

It opens with the statement that several overseas companies and agencies inquired about Tanganyika minerals, but that "none appeared anxious to take the risks inevitable in prospecting and preliminary work".

Then follow the above references to the consequences of the import boycott. The report also states:—"Geita, Buhemba and Kiabakari gold mines remained weak. These have for a long time been regarded as marginal and without a rise in the price of gold closure in two or three years seems inevitable. Notice has been received that the Geita mine will close in 1965; the possibility of some form of subsidy scheme is being considered by the Tanganyika Government to avert this eventuality.

"Apart from the question of profitability, management have experienced delays and difficulties in obtaining professional and technical personnel. Training schemes for Africans are in hand, but it will be several years before these new men are ready to take up their full responsibilities. The pressure for accelerated Africanization has had its repercussions in the efficiency which can be maintained by supervisors. The problems of the industry in 1963 have thus perhaps been more personal and personnel, rather than those on the engineering or technical side.

Difficulties at Mwadui

"The Mwadui mine of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., experienced difficulty in attracting and retaining the services of experienced technical personnel. A number of Africans are undergoing training at the company's expense for a variety of posts in all departments, but it will be some time before they will be able to take up their duties. Some breakdowns leading to loss of time and output must be attributed in part to lack of skilled supervision.

"On the Lupa goldfield the sole remaining reef mine, Ntumbi Reefs, Ltd., shut down and the tributors emigrated to South Africa. Working the alluvial gravels and buying gold is now undertaken almost wholly by Africans who have organized themselves into the Lupa Gold Mining Co-operative Society.

"The death of Mr. J. H. Baker led to the closure of the mine which he had just brought into production in Nzeza district, and his family left for Canada. A purchaser has been found to take over this property.

"Several companies and numerous individuals have been active either as miners or dealers for precious and semi-precious stones, but it could not yet be said that an extensive gem mining potential has been established. Interest centred on the varieties of corundum (ruby and sapphire), zircon, garnet, and quartz, but parcels of material of good cuttable quality were few, and a sale was not always followed up by further work on the discovery by the prospector.

"There was considerable activity by overseas technical missions and trade representatives from overseas Government organizations and commercial firms in Israel, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Japan, America, and Britain. The principal focus of interest was the possibilities of the coal, iron and phosphate deposits. Reports on occurrences of base metals prospected in the past were studied.

"Not all these inquiries and investigations were complete, but there were indications that immediate solution to the problems of developing these deposits would not be forthcoming, the principal difficulty being that of transport and communications, or the need to build up local demands and consumption to enable an enterprise of the minimum economic size to be considered.

"The value of minerals exported from Tanganyika in 1963 declined by 5% to £6.75m. compared with £7.11m. in 1962, principally due to a decrease in diamond sales by 8.4% to £4.95m. following the policy of mining lower grade reserves. Gold exports rose slightly to £1.28m., and mica exports for the first time in many years exceeded £100,000. Tin concentrates rose by 17.7% to £218,000".

Twenty-three Norwegian volunteers have arrived in Uganda to spend two years working in different Ministries. Ten are nurses. They were accompanied on their air journey by the director of the Norwegian Peace Corps and five journalists.

Charter Consolidated: Assets of £142m.

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED, LTD., the company to be formed by the merger of the British South Africa Company (Chartered), Central Mining and Investment Corporation, and Consolidated Mines Selection Company, will have assets of more than £142m.

Those in South Africa will represent 39% of the total, in the rest of Africa 16%, in North America 23%, and elsewhere 22%. The authorized capital of Charter Consolidated will be £30m. in 5s. shares, of which almost 98% will be issued to holders of shares in the three merging companies.

The chairman will be Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, president of the Chartered Company, and the managing director Mr. W. D. Wilson, senior director in London of Anglo American. There will be two deputy chairmen, Messrs. S. D. H. Pofien and H. V. Smith, and 13 other directors: Sir Keith Acutt, Sir Frederick Crawford, Comte T. de Feuilhade de Chauvin, and Messrs. A. Chester Beatty, J. E. H. Collins, C. W. Engelhard, H. St. L. Grenfell, J. O. Hambro, H. F. Oppenheimer, P. J. Oppenheimer, Evelyn R. A. de Rothschild, T. P. Stratton, and T. Muir Warden.

Mangula

M.T.D. (MANGULA), LTD., incorporated in Rhodesia, reports net profits to September 30 at £1,141,319, against £709,977. By reason of capital redemption allowances, no taxation has to be paid. Dividends totalling 12½% take £625,000 and £500,000 is appropriated to capital expenditure. The issued capital is £5m. in stock units of 5s. Mining assets in Rhodesia stand in the books at £6.7m. and interests in associated companies at £295,344. Production of refined copper at 11,247 long tons compared with 10,701 tons in the previous year. Capital expenditure in the current year, mainly for a new leach plant, will be about £670,000. Mangula has a 20% interest in Messina Rhodesia Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd. Commander H. F. P. Grenfell is the chairman of Mangula, whose other directors are Sir Charles Meredith and Messrs. D. E. Cox, P. U. Rissik, W. I. Spence, and C. M. Stuart.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., which has two subsidiary companies in Rhodesia, one in Kenya, and one in Tanzania, reports group profit after tax to August 31 at £1,181,000 (£1,276,000). Ordinary dividends of 13% take £537,000 (the same). Issued capital is £6¼m. in ordinary and £2m. in preference shares. Outstanding debentures slightly exceed £4m. Net current assets amount to £14.3m. and fixed assets to £9.5m. Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle is the chairman. Extracts from his annual review were published last week.

U.S. Wanted the Business

AN OFFER to lend £786,000 to Nairobi City Council for development of its water undertaking was couched by the United States Agency for International Development with a stipulation that the contract for raising the dam should be placed with an American company. That condition has, however, been varied to the extent that the work will be entrusted to the lowest American tender who quotes less than £500,000. If the price is above that figure East African or other contractors will be considered.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., which owns the Muriel, Arcturus, Mazoe, Kanyemba and Mashaba gold mines in Rhodesia, reports profits after tax to September 30 at £190,875. Dividends totalling 7½ cents per 25 cent share (the company being registered in South Africa) took £180,250. The issued capital is £875,000. Mr. S. H. Dench is the chairman.

Locusts in Somalia may threaten Kenya and Ethiopia seriously when they move in a few weeks.

A special postage stamp issue is to be made to commemorate the Uganda International Trade Fair which opens on February 20. Austria, Britain, Ghana, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, East Germany, West Germany, and Yugoslavia will be represented.

Thirteen boys from British public and grammar schools have arrived in Zambia to teach for eight months before entering universities in the autumn. The Ministry of Education will house and feed them and provide £6 a month pocket-money. The Nullfish Trust has paid 75% of the travelling expenses, leaving £60 a head to be found by the parents or the school.

Company Report**TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD.****CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE'S REVIEW**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS LIMITED was held on January 21, 1965, at the head office of the company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Bank Lane, Nassau, Bahamas.

CAPTAIN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.C., D.L., the chairman, presided.

The chairman, after welcoming the new directors and referring to the outstanding services of Mr. Dickinson as secretary of the company, addressed the meeting as follows:—

The Union Minière has had an uninterrupted and satisfactory period of operations during the financial year which closed at December 31 last. The target for 1964 was realized and 275,000 metric tons of copper were produced. The production of cobalt was 7,700 metric tons, and of zinc concentrate 184,000 metric tons.

The market for copper remains strong, and today's selling price of £260 a ton shows a material advance on the prices obtained in 1963, an increase which will gradually be reflected in the gross receipts of that company.

Chairman's Visit to Katanga

Early last month I paid a short visit to the Katanga, where I saw many of the mines, plants and workshops, which stretch from Luilu to the west of Kolwezi, through Jadotville and Elisabethville, to Kipushi on the Zambian border in the east. I had an opportunity of meeting many of those who control the management of these great works and, on behalf of Tanganyika Concessions Limited, of thanking them for and congratulating them on the magnificent work they and their staffs have accomplished in recent years, during which they have successfully surmounted difficulties which would have daunted lesser men.

In spite of all that has happened, the workings and installations are today in good condition. Morale is high and new departments on a scale as extensive as ever are proceeding.

The living conditions of the Africans, which suffered severely during the period of strife, are improving, and, provided there is no recurrence of interference from outside, there is every reason to hope that the people and industries of Katanga have before them a period of steady progress and increasing prosperity.

Congolese Exchange Control permission for the transfer of funds for the payment of a dividend is still withheld, though the authorities concerned have reiterated their hope that this may be accorded as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the Union Minière have paid 350 francs per *part sociale* from profits earned in Europe over the past four years, as a first instalment on the dividend of 800 francs per *part sociale* declared in 1962.

Benguela Railway

The Benguela Railway has again been able to carry all traffic offered, arising both within Angola and in transit to and from the Katanga and Zambia. The

reopening of the Matadi route as an outlet of copper from the Katanga has, of course, meant smaller tonnages to Lobito, but the freight on copper remains a large source of the company's revenue.

Net pay-ton kilometres in 1964 were approximately 1,464 million, as compared with 1,402 million in 1963. Gross receipts have been well maintained and working expenses have not increased disproportionately. The overall result for the year's working should, therefore, be comparable with that of 1963. This result, so important to the interests of today's meeting, has only been obtained by the unstinted devotion of all concerned in the management and operation of the railway. On your behalf I send them a message of our high appreciation.

Commonwealth Timber Industries

There is nothing outstanding to report in the affairs of Commonwealth Timber Industries Limited. The Novobord factory in Port Elizabeth is working to capacity and has found a ready market for its production. Renovations being made in the plant will improve the quality of the board. The use of conventional citrus boxes has faced severe competition from alternative methods of packing, but the Bruce type, wire-bound box has gained favour and additional productive capacity for this box is being installed.

You will, I know, wish me on your behalf to thank members of the staff of Tanganyika Concessions Limited and of the companies associated with it in Africa and in Europe for another year of loyal service.

The report and accounts were adopted and the payment of the ordinary stock dividend was approved.

Mr. W. E. W. Carter, Mr. H. Revington, Mr. D. H. A. Wright, Monsieur E. P. Van der Straeten, Dr. Alexandre Pinto Basto, Mr. T. P. M. Cochran and Sir Mark Turner were re-elected to the board.

Reckitt & Colman (Zambia), Ltd., Ndola, has been registered with a capital of £100,000.

Titanium Paints (Pvt.) Ltd., Salisbury, have raised the nominal capital from £25,000 to £175,000.

Sarve Estates (Pvt.) Ltd., is a new Rhodesian company with £500,000 capital. The registered office is in Fort Victoria.

Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., which is to be merged with the Chartered Company and Central Mining and Investment Corporation, is to pay a final dividend of 1s. 9d. for the year ended on December 31, making 2s. 9d. for the year (the same). Profit after tax totalled £1,247,000 (£1,192,000). The issued capital is just over £4.5m.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., proposes to change its name to Zambian Anglo American, Ltd. Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., will ask shareholders to approve Rhokana Copper Refineries, Ltd., as its designation. Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., intends to take as its new name Zambia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd. The head offices of these companies are now in Lusaka.

The **Pan-American Coffee Bureau** of New York announced that the United States paid \$1,200m. last year for imports of rather more than 2,900m. lb. of coffee, making coffee the second most important import in dollar terms. There are reckoned to be 107m. coffee drinkers in the country, of whom 31% take the beverage black; another 39% prefer to add sugar and milk or cream, while 19% add only milk or cream, and 11% only sugar.

Company Report**M.T.D. (MANGULA) LIMITED**

(Incorporated in Rhodesia)

COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL'S STATEMENT

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF M.T.D. (MANGULA) LIMITED will be held on February 18 in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.): —

In striking contrast to its stability in 1962 and 1963, the behaviour of the copper market in 1964 was turbulent in the extreme. Throughout the year it was the scene of violently fluctuating and sharply rising prices, which have undoubtedly created difficult trading conditions throughout the industry.

The cash price of electro wirebars on the London Metal Exchange, which at the end of January stood at £240, reached £277 per ton on 24th February, £296 by the end of March, and £319 on 13th April.

Fluctuating Copper Prices

In retrospect it now seems probable that dealers greatly overestimated the amount of saleable stocks held by the producers, and that the sudden and uncomfortable realization that further supplies would not be forthcoming from this source was the primary cause of the sharp increase in prices during February. Thereafter, throughout the year the situation was aggravated by strikes in the U.S.A., the Congo and Zambia, and the price increased progressively but with intermediate fluctuations to a peak of £531 in November.

At the time of writing this review (end November) the current price is £510, and the situation may be summarized as follows. Consumption is still running at a high level and seems likely to continue to do so during 1965. Productive capacity throughout the world is fully employed but remains subject to interruption from labour stoppages, which, as we have seen in the past year, can seriously affect supplies to the market. Further substantial expansion of output is planned in Chile and Zambia, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, but this is unlikely materially to affect the issue in the near future.

Danger of Excessively High Prices

In the past, high L.M.E. prices have carried the seeds of their own destruction in that copper was priced out of many products, and thus excess demand was taken off the market. This time, however, the existence of so large a proportion of "producer price copper" has enabled fabricators to mix with it an element of copper bought at L.M.E. prices, and to charge their customers on a weighed average formula.

In this way most fabricators have been able so far to obtain the volume of metal they need, and copper itself probably has not as yet lost any significant markets to other materials. Nevertheless, the danger exists, and there can be no doubt that excessively high

prices must, in the end, operate as much against the primary producers as against the consumers.

The accounts for the financial year ended 30th September 1964 show a net profit of £1,141,319, which is approximately £430,000 more than in the previous year. The increase was due to several factors. First, the refined copper produced from Mangula concentrates was 550 tons greater than the year before; secondly, the cost per ton of recoverable copper produced was lower; lastly — and principally — the increased profit was due to the rise in the price of copper.

Dividends paid for the year were increased from 11% to 12½% and absorbed £625,000. The sum of £500,000 was appropriated for capital expenditure and transferred to capital reserve, and the balance of approximately £27,000 was carried forward. An amount of £250,000, which in previous years had been placed to general reserve was also transferred to capital reserve, bringing the total of that reserve to £1,400,000.

Production: Technically the mine had a successful year and operations proceeded broadly according to plan. The main features of the year were the improvement in production grade from last year's exceptionally low figure of 1.07 per cent Cu. to 1.17 per cent Cu. this year, and a reduction of 4 per cent in concentrator throughput.

This reduction, coupled with rises in the cost of labour and mining supplies, caused a reversal in the steady decline in unit working costs which has taken place each year, and these increased to 19s. 7d. per ton.

However, due to the higher grade of ore mined and milled, the cost per ton of recoverable copper decreased to approximately £106.

Oxide Ore Cap: Good progress is being made in mining the capping of oxide ore which overlies the Molly sulphide orebodies. By the end of the financial year a total of 2½ million tons at a grade of 1.15 per cent Cu. had been stockpiled.

Meanwhile erection of the new treatment plant is well under way, and it is hoped to have it in production by mid-1965. The initial capacity of the plant, which will recover cement copper by the acid leaching process, will be 1,000 tons of ore per day, but we intend to double this as soon as it is operating to our satisfaction. The plant has been so designed that it will be possible to secure this increase in capacity for very little additional cost.

Board Changes: It gives me great pleasure to welcome Mr. W. I. Spence to the board of directors.

Mr. P. O'B. Frost, who has been a director for the past ten years, will retire from the board on 31st December 1964. He played an important part in bringing Mangula mine into production, and his services have been of great value to the company.

Having dealt with the past, I now turn to the future. I have earlier referred to the dangers inherent in

excessively high prices for copper, and I remain in sympathy with the efforts which have been and are being made by the major producers to maintain prices on a reasonable and stable basis. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that each individual company must necessarily face the situation in the light of its own problems. The duty of its directors must always be to act in what they believe to be the best interests of their shareholders.

With this in mind, and having regard to all the circumstances, your board decided last August to sell a proportion of the future output at prices in excess of what has come to be called the producer price. This decision, together with the increase in production to be expected as soon as the new leach plant has settled down on an operational basis, should result in higher profits for the current year.

O.E.F. to Change Its Name

THE OVERSEAS EMPLOYERS FEDERATION, of which Viscount Boyd of Merton is president, is to change its name, dropping the word "Overseas" because it has become unfortunate in connotation when translated into French; the organization, formed in 1945 to represent the interests of employers in British Colonial territories, has now become truly international.

Its declared theme is that no country can expect to achieve political or social progress without a sound economy; that there cannot be a sound economy without good industrial relations; and that there cannot be good industrial relations without enlightened management and progressive trade unions.

For that reason Lord Boyd told the annual meeting that it was particularly regrettable that no representatives of the Trades Union Council had attended the recent African Regional Conference in Addis Ababa of the International Labour Office.

"Considering that of our total imports and exports, amounting in 1963 to £9,000m., no less than one-eighth came from trade with Africa, I do hope that the T.U.C. will find it possible to send representatives to conferences of this nature."

The president expressed concern at the extent of the aid being offered by other nations to countries in which O.E.F. members are interested, though there was no wish to see such aid diminished, since poverty anywhere endangered prosperity everywhere.

A Yugoslav trade mission in Kenya is negotiating for the establishment of a fruit canning factory.

The International Monetary Fund has authorized the Somali Republic to draw up to \$5.6m. this year.

An award of 4s. 30 cents per day has been made in Uganda to members of the National Union of Plantation Workers.

In order to reduce competition with local manufacturers, the Kenya Government is to restrict "very severely" the import of cheap shirts.

Unsecured creditors of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., will receive nothing. The liquidators have applied to the High Court of Tanzania for release.

The Sudan Government has a 60% holding in the new Nilein Bank, and Credit Lyonnais the balance of 40%. The authorized capital is £54m., of which £53m. has been paid up.

Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd., has acquired Uganda Meat Packers, Ltd., which has a processing plant in Kampala, U.D.C., is to build a beef canning and freezing plant at Soroti costing £775,000.

Maxwell Stamp Associates, Ltd., assisted by a specialist lent by British Railways, are to review salaries, wages, and allowances of the 9,200 staff of Rhodesia Railways in Rhodesia, Zambia and Bechuanaland.

The Exploration Co., Ltd., holds investments worth more than £2m., compared with a figure of about £107,000 in 1950. At the end of last year the assets represented 3s. 4d. per ls. stock unit, a rise of 7d. during the 12 months.

El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., of which Mr. M. Woodbine Parish is the chairman, announces that at the end of December the assets represented 6s. 7d. per 2s. share, against 5s. 3d. a year earlier. The market value of investments has risen from £160,000 in 1950 to about £1½m. at present.

The East African one cent coin is no longer legal tender. A three-member Turkish mission has visited Somalia and gone on to East Africa.

A German delegation is in Kenya to discuss agricultural and settlement schemes.

Representatives of the French National Assembly have just spent four days in Uganda.

Training in Israel has been provided for officers and men of a battalion of Uganda Rifles.

The Economic and Social Commission of the Organisation of African Unity has met in Cairo.

About 120 Africans from Tanzania have returned after completing paratroop training in Israel.

In many parts of Uganda people are leaving other parties to join the Uganda People's Congress.

Life assurance companies in Rhodesia state that more Africans are now taking out life policies.

Four Uganda African journalists are visiting India at the invitation of the Government of that country.

Food and medical aid worth £75,000 has been promised by Communist China to the Somali Republic.

On Monday new coins were issued in Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi to replace the old Federal coinage.

Three Asian traders in the Bunla district of Uganda and an African taxi-driver have been killed on the Uganda-Congo border.

Diplomatic relations are to be established between Tanzania and Korea, which will send a Chargé d'Affaires to Dar es Salaam.

The Rhodesian Parliament has been recalled for February 16, a week earlier than expected. It has to deal with "matters of an urgent nature".

A Russian delegation of six members has arrived in Uganda for a stay of about six months in order to survey industrial development potentialities.

The Archbishop of East Africa has received £1,950 from the Anglican chaplains and churches of the Rhine Army towards the cost of training three African priests.

Three Uganda African pilots who recently trained in Israel have made their first official solo flights from Entebbe. They are second lieutenants in the Uganda Air Force in process of creation.

Chiefs and councillors from the Mwinilunga area of Zambia have complained to the Government about the M.P. for the area, Mr. J. R. Japau. He was recently pelted with eggs outside the National Assembly.

Rhodesia's estimated white population at the end of September was 216,000. In the last quarter of last year emigration exceeded immigration by 1,165. In the first and second quarters net emigration had totalled 3,830 and 1,967.

The Chinese Republic is to provide loan funds for the establishment of a 5,000-acre State farm at Ruvu until it becomes self-supporting. Chinese staff will manage the enterprise and train local Africans as understudies.

After a week's strike by the staff of the lighterage company in Seychelles the Government ordered a public inquiry. The strike was in protest against the dismissal of a man who was alleged to have been victimized for his trade union activities.

Leaders of the Eastern Orthodox Churches are attending a conference in Addis Ababa. Visiting patriarchs are those of the Armenian, Egyptian, Indian and Syrian Orthodox Churches. The Patriarch of the Ethiopian Coptic Church is also attending.

Six Khartoum newspapers, including *El Sahafa*, a leading daily, have by Government decree been ordered to suspend publication indefinitely "because they received financial aid from the former military regime and because of declining Press standards".

The Somaliland Coast Liberation Front in French Somaliland has demanded the evacuation of French troops, the release of all political prisoners, and immediate independence. The party has asked the Liberation Committee of O.A.U. for moral and material assistance.

Practical-joking bachelor friends of a young white Rhodesian who was to be married a couple of days later chained him to a parking meter, threw away the key, and bid him au revoir. A motorist phoned the police, who enjoyed the victim's predicament more than he had done.

A Canadian Government grant of rather more than \$1m. will enable 33,000 square miles in south-eastern Tanzania to be mapped by a Canadian company, whose ground surveyors will work from Utete and Nachingwea. Aerial photography and modern electronic measurement equipment will be used.

The High Court of Malawi has rejected an application by the Kenya Government for the extradition of Mr. John Hanneth, now an agricultural instructor in Malawi, on a charge of alleged stealing by a public servant in Kenya. After a lower court had consented to extradition, Mr. Hanneth appealed. Meanwhile Kenya became a republic, raising the legal point whether extradition rights continued to exist between the two countries. The High Court ruling is that there are no legal grounds for holding the appellant.



Beef: a safe investment in Rhodesia

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

PHILLIPS REPORT 1964.

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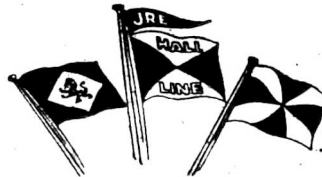
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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	369	Appeal to Mr. Tshombe	379
Sir Winston Churchill	371	Mau Mau "Generals"	
Notes By The Way	373	Killed	380
Royal Visit to Ethiopia	374	Subversion in Malawi	381
Personalia	376	Sena Sugar Estates	382
Rhodesian Situation	378	Messina (Transvaal)	
		Development Co., Ltd.	383

Founder and Editor: F. S. Jeelson

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1965

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE MAN, with one soaring imagination, with one fire burning in him, and with one unrivalled capacity for conveying it to others, won a crucial victory for the very

Crucial Victory For Human Freedom.

spirit of human freedom; and so we thank God for him. Those words were spoken of Sir Winston Churchill by Sir Robert Menzies, Australia's staunch Prime Minister, as the body of the great leader was on its way from St. Paul's Cathedral to its final resting place beside the little country church in Oxfordshire in which he had worshipped as a boy. He then dreamed of far-away places; and, as we recalled last week, it was in Africa, while he was still in his twenties, that the foundations of his emergence as a national figure were laid. In tribute to his later incomparable services to all men, especially during the period of direst peril to freedom throughout the world, he was given on the Sovereign's initiative a State funeral such as no other commoner has ever had. The Queen, accompanied by many other members of the Royal Family, attended the service; and never before had a British monarch been present at the burial of a subject. From one hundred and ten other lands came official representatives, among them a Queen and four Kings, numerous princes (including the Crown Prince of Ethiopia), several Presidents (among them Dr. Kaunda of Zambia), and many Prime Ministers (Mr. Ian Smith from Rhodesia and Mr. Tshombe from the Congo being among those from Africa). Kenya sent her Vice-President, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and Tanzania her Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Kambona. All High Commissioners and Ambassadors in London were invited to attend. Never can there have been such a gathering from all parts of the world. China and Mongolia were the only countries

which demeaned themselves by declining to be represented.

Alone through Menacing Months.

The heads of States and Governments in Africa are, with few exceptions, men of about half Sir Winston's age or less, and all too few of the Ministers and other politicians served with the African regiments which acquitted themselves so gallantly in the last war. There is consequently no parallel in Africa to the conviction throughout Europe that the nations owe their present freedom to British resistance to Hitlerism, resistance of which Sir Winston Churchill was the very incarnation: He personified as no other man could have done the British determination to safeguard freedom at whatever cost in life, effort and treasure. He inspired and directed the war effort not only of Great Britain, but of the Commonwealth and Empire, and of nationals of occupied territories who, in response to his resounding challenges, manned the underground movements which gave most valuable help in the struggle. When the Mother Country and the Commonwealth stood alone after the collapse of France and through the many menacing months until the United States was shocked into action by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, the British and French territories in Africa made splendid contributions in men, morale, materials, and money. There was then no talk of colonialism or neo-colonialism. The martial tribes clamoured to be enlisted, complaining only that the ruling Power would not take, train and use enough of their stalwarts (because it lacked the weapons and facilities for the great volunteer armies which could have been raised with ease when the whole world was threatened by the alliance between Nazism, Fascism, and Communism

—for Germany had not yet stabbed her Russian ally in the back.

In East and West Africa, moreover, Africans had not then forgotten what German rule had meant to them and their fathers. In Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa)

German Aims In Africa.

the Teutons were remembered as "the people of twenty-five", an allusion to the number of lashes to which it was customary to sentence Africans for even trivial offences. More recently the Italian invasion of Ethiopia had shown that predatory militarists still coveted African territory. Had Germany won the war, there would have been scarcely any limit to her appetite for African possessions. That had been made very clear throughout the thirties by the ceaseless propaganda of the German colonialists—to whose activities and intentions no paper in Britain or in Africa except this journal called attention almost every week. The aim was not merely to recover the colonies of which the Reich had been deprived after the 1914-18 war because of the brutal nature of German administration. The expectation was that a renascent and victorious Germany would occupy a great belt of East, Central and West Africa, including Kenya, Uganda, the Congo and stretching across to the Atlantic Ocean and down to Southern Africa. In the first stage of the plan Southern Rhodesia was to be seized. The halt at the Limpopo was, however, not visualized as more than temporary, for the riches of the Rand and the rest of South Africa were too tempting a bait to be resisted. All Africa south of the Sahara was, in fact, coveted.

That wanton craving for expansion by force of arms was frustrated by British and Commonwealth defiance, symbolized and energized by Sir Winston Churchill, indubitably one of history's great deliverers. Do

What Africans Should Remember.

African territories which have attained constitutional independence in recent years recognize the debt which each of them owes to this dauntless democrat of aristocratic lineage? He was in much truer sense the "father of the nation" than the men whom dictatorial demagogues in African lands ceaselessly flatter with that title. Had some of them not been born their territories might have gained rather than lost. Had Mr. Churchill (as he then was) not been tried and tested, given responsibility and then driven into the political wilderness long before the outbreak of war in 1939, its course

and their fate would have been very different. Britain, we believe, would not have been conquered, for that would have extinguished freedom in the world for decades, perhaps for hundreds of years; and that could not be the will of omniscient Providence. But had there been no Churchill the tribulations would assuredly have been far graver and more prolonged, and the struggle back to recovery much fiercer. Free men everywhere are everlastingly his debtors. He belongs to the ages. Those in African States who have ordained that their history shall be re-written would do well to ensure that the name and fame of Sir Winston are not dishonoured. It would be no more than he deserves to have in perpetuity a Winston Churchill Square in every capital. Succeeding generations would ask the origin of the name, and so learn that their freedom was directly derived from an Englishman of great heart, great resolve, great humanity, and great character, who saved Africa no less than Europe from the worst tyranny with which modern man has been threatened. Since these words were written we have received the text of President Kaunda's tribute. It does honour to him and to Sir Winston. Perhaps he will ordain the perpetuation of Sir Winston Churchill's memory in tangible form in Lusaka, and suggest similar action elsewhere in Africa.

"African coffee growers should be asked to limit their acreage to about 10. Those who have reached that target should be discouraged from planting more". — Mzee Kenyatta, President of Kenya.

"Those of us who call ourselves Christians can put our faith into practice by working daily to preserve our freedom, and to bring peace and goodwill to all in Zambia and throughout the world". — President Kaunda.

"There is a stupid Indian here in Karonga named J. B. Kataria. If Kataria does not know that this is Malawi, not India, not Calcutta, I will teach him a lesson. Go and tell him now that I will teach him a lesson. He must go home to India. Only good Indians will be allowed in Malawi". — Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the Prime Minister.

"Foreign Powers, in their desperate attempt to gain African wealth, are setting up puppet Governments with the help of white mercenaries and the so-called humanitarian operation. The same process is more or less carried out in several African countries, although in different forms. To this Uganda is no exception". — Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda.

"Politicians of all countries meet regularly at the United Nations and elsewhere. The status of a country is directly affected by the reports sent out about it. Ministers whose task it is to raise loans or negotiate trade agreements find their task made harder or easier according to the picture of their country which is presented to the world with which they have to deal". — Mr. J. T. Otiende, lately Minister of Education in Kenya, and now Minister for Health and Housing.

Sir Winston Churchill Was Called by Almighty God

Tribute of Sir Robert Menzies, Senior Prime Minister of the Commonwealth

SIR ROBERT MENZIES, Prime Minister of Australia, and in point of time the senior Commonwealth holder of that office, said in the course of a broadcast from the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday:—

"Most of you have thought about Sir Winston with warmth in your hearts. There will be old men and women whose pride it will be to say 'I lived in Churchill's time'. Some will say: 'I saw him, and I heard the unforgettable voice and the immortal words'. Some will be able to say: 'I was his friend'. This I can say with a mixture of pride and humility.

"The younger among you, the inheritors of his master-strokes for freedom, may be glad to be told that your country and mine, and all the free countries of the world, stood at the very gates of destiny in 1940 and 1941, when the Nazi tyranny threatened to engulf us, and when there was no 'second front' except our own. This was the crucial moment of modern history.

"What was at stake was not some theory of government but the whole and personal freedom of men and women and children. The battle for them was a battle against great odds. That battle had to be won not only in the air and on the sea and in the field, but in the hearts and minds of ordinary people with a deep capacity for heroism. It was then that Winston Churchill was called by Almighty God, as our faith makes us believe, to stand as our leader and our inspirer.

"There were in 1940 defeatists who felt that prudence required submission or such terms as might be had. Others, while not accepting the inevitability of defeat, thought that victory was impossible. Winston Churchill scorned to fall into either category. With courage, matchless eloquence, and human understanding, he inspired us and led us to victory.

We Thank God for Him

"In the whole of recorded modern history this was, I believe, the one occasion when one man, with one soaring imagination, with one fire burning in him, and with one unrivalled capacity for conveying it to others, won a crucial victory not only for the forces (for there were many heroes in those days) but for the very spirit of human freedom.

"So we thank him, and we thank God for him.

"Winston Churchill was not an institution, but a man of wit and chuckling humour and penetrating understanding; not a man who spoke to us as from the mountain tops, but one who expressed the simple and enduring feelings of ordinary men and women.

"It was because he was a great Englishman that he was able to speak for the English people. It was because he was a great Commonwealth statesman that he was able to warm hearts and inspire courage right around the seven seas. It was because he was a great human being that in our darkest days he lit the lamps of hope at many firesides and released so many from the chains of despair.

"There has been nobody like him in our lifetimes. We must, and do, thank God for him, and must strive to be worthy of his example.

"Winston Churchill's wife is with us here—a great and gracious lady in her own right. Could I today send her your love and mine? She has suffered an irreparable personal loss. But she has proud and enduring memories. Happy memories, I venture to say. We share her sorrow. She would wish us to share with her those rich remembrances which the thought of the great man evokes.

"In the course of recorded history some men of power have cast shadows across the world. Winston

Churchill, on the contrary, was a fountain of light and of hope.

"As I end my talk to you from the crypt of St. Paul's, with its reminders of Nelson and Wellington, those marvellous defenders of long ago, the body of Winston Churchill goes in procession through the streets of London—his London, our London, this most historic city, this ancient home of freedom, this place through which in the very devastation and fire of war his voice rang with courage, and defiance, and hope, and rugged confidence.

"His body will be carried on the Thames, a river full of history. With one heart we all feel, with one mind we all acknowledge, that it will never have borne a more precious burden or been enriched by more splendid memories."

Robust Serenity of Indomitable Faith

ANOTHER FINE TRIBUTE to Sir Winston Churchill was paid by Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who said in the course of an address at a memorial service in Washington National Cathedral:—

"The voice that led nations, raised armies, inspired victories, and blew fresh courage into the hearts of men is silenced. We shall hear no longer the remembered eloquence and wit, the old courage and defiance, the robust serenity of indomitable faith. Our world is thus poorer, our political dialogue is diminished, and the sources of public inspiration run more thinly for all of us. There is a lonesome place against the sky.

"One feels a sense of thankfulness and encouragement that throughout so long a life such a full measure of power, virtuosity, mastery and zest played over our human scene.

"Contemplating this completed career, we feel a sense of enlargement and exhilaration. Like the grandeur and power of the masterpieces of art and music, Churchill's life uplifts our hearts and fills us with fresh revelation of the scale and reach of human achievement.

"We may be sad; but we rejoice as well, as all must rejoice when they 'now praise famous men' and see in their lives the full splendour of our human estate.

Tragedy of Disbelief and Unpreparedness

"Regrets for the past are insufficient for another reason. Churchill, the historian, felt the continuity of past and present, the contribution which mighty men and great events make to the future experience of mankind: history's 'flickering lamp' lights up the past and sends its gleams into the future. So to the truth of Santayana's dictum: 'those who will not learn from the past are destined to repeat it'. Churchill's whole life was witness.

"It was his lonely voice that in the thirties warned Britain and Europe of the follies of playing all over again the tragedy of disbelief and of unpreparedness. And in the time of Britain's greatest trial he mobilized the English language to inspire his people to historic valour to save their beleaguered island. It was his voice again that helped assemble the great coalition that has kept peace steady through the last decades.

"He once said: 'We cannot say the past is past without surrendering the future'. So today the 'past' of his life and his achievement are a guide and light to the future. We can properly mourn and celebrate this mighty man only by heeding him as a living influence in the unfolding dramas of our days ahead.

"He would have us reaffirm his serene faith in human freedom and dignity. The love of freedom was

not for him an abstract thing, but a deep conviction that the uniqueness of man demands a society that gives his capacities full scope. It was, if you like, an aristocratic sense of the fullness and value of life.

Trust the People

"But he was a profound democrat, and the cornerstone of his political faith, inherited from a beloved father, was the simple maxim 'Trust the people'. Throughout his long career he sustained his profound concern for the well-being of his fellow citizens.

"Instinctively, profoundly, the people trusted 'good old Winnie', the peer's son. He could lead them in war because he had respected them in peace. He could call for their greatest sacrifices for he knew how to express their deepest dignity—citizens of equal value and responsibility in a free and democratic state.

"For him, humanity, its freedom, its survival, towered above pettier interests—national rivalries, old enmities, the bitter disputes of race and creed. 'In victory—magnanimity; in peace—good will' were more than slogans.

"His determination to continue in politics after his defeat in 1945 and to toil on in office in the 1950s to the limit of health and endurance sprang from his belief that he could still 'bring nearer that lasting peace which the masses of people of every race and in every land so fervently desire'.

"The great soldier and strategist was a man of peace—and for the most simple reason: his respect, his faith, his compassion for the family of man.

"His career saw headlong success and headlong catastrophe. He was at the height. He was flung to the depths. He saw his worst prophecies realized, his worst forebodings surpassed.

"Yet throughout it all his zest for living, gallantry of spirit, wry humour, and compassion for human frailties took all grimness out of his fortitude and all pomposity out of his dedication.

"Churchill's sense of the incomparable value and worth of human existence never faltered, nor the robust courage with which he lived it to the full. In the darkest hour the land could still be bright, and for him hopes were not deceivers. It was for ever fear that was the dupe.

"Victory at last would always lie with life and faith, for Churchill saw beyond the repeated miseries of human frailty the larger vision of mankind's 'upward ascent towards his distant goal'.

Man of Simple Faith

"He used to say that he was half American and all English. But we put that right when the Congress made him an honorary citizen of his mother's native land, and we shall always claim a part of him.

"In the last analysis all the zest and life and confidence of this incomparable man sprang, I believe, not only from the rich endowment of his nature but also from a profound and simple faith in God.

"In the prime of his powers, confronted with the apocalyptic risks of annihilation, he said serenely: 'I do not believe that God has despaired of his children'. In old age, as the honours and excitements faded, his resignation had a touching simplicity: 'Only faith in a life after death in a brighter world where dear ones will meet again—only that and the measured tramp of time can give consolation'.

"The great aristocrat, the beloved leader, the profound historian, the gifted painter, the superb politician, the lord of language, the orator, the wit—yes, and the dedicated bricklayer—behind all of them was the man of simple faith, steadfast in defeat, generous in victory, resigned in age, trusting in a loving providence, and committing his achievements and his triumphs to a higher power.

"Like the patriarchs of old, he waited on God's judgment. It could be said of him—as of the immortals that went before him—that God 'magnified him in the fear of his enemies and with his words he made prodigies to cease. He glorified him in the sight of kings and gave him commandments in the sight of his people. He showed him his glory and sanctified him in his faith'.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY wrote in the *Sunday Times*:—

"Sir Winston understood very clearly that the leader must dominate events, and that once he lets events get the better of him he ceases to be of value as a leader—since those below him will lose confidence. He had an immense capacity for adapting himself to the unexpected and to the crisis, however furiously it might burst upon him.

"The only policy for the military leader is decision in action and calmness in the crisis: this is no bad doctrine for the political leader either, and it was

possessed by Winston Churchill to an outstanding degree.

"When our existence as a nation was threatened in 1940 he knew well that the British spirit was there but needed to be called forth. So he spoke to us through the B.B.C., and brought the crisis home to all in words that rang and thundered like the Psalms. He was British to the core, with a sturdy refusal to be carried away by the temporary storms and stresses of the moment. This made him a rock-like figure in an emergency, on whom all could lean.

"Never has any land found any leader who so matched the hour as did Winston Churchill in the second world war. He towered head and shoulders above the leaders of all other nations. He inspired us all. There was a moral significance about him which transformed the lead of lesser men into gold."

Towered Above All Others

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia said in a nation-wide broadcast from Lusaka:—

"In war—Resolution; in defeat—Defiance; in victory—Magnanimity; in peace—Good Will". So wrote this great man whose memory we honour, a man who towers above all others of this century, a man who evoked both hostility and great affection; a man of loyalty, above all a man. Alas, no longer with us, but never to leave us.

"Here was someone who lived his life to the full and carried his youth into maturity. With his memory will live what he said; and what he said will be repeated over and over again, for there is no situation which he has not covered with that music of words of which he was a master.

"In this new State of Zambia the following quotation is as apt today as when it was delivered in the House of Commons 15 years ago: 'I never had the advantage of a university education. But it is a great privilege and the more widely extended the better for any country. It should not be looked upon as something to end youth, but as a key to open many doors of thought and knowledge'. He goes on to say: 'The first duty of a university is to teach wisdom, not a trade; character, not technicalities. We want a lot of engineers in the modern world, but we do not want a world of engineers'.

"Only a few months ago I had the privilege in our own Parliament to pay tribute to the Rt. Hon. Member for Woodford on his retirement from all sides of the House, and indeed by all the people of this country. Then we paid tribute to a lifetime of service. Now we join with the whole world in mourning the passing of a tradition—for only that word will describe the man Churchill. His star will always be bright and his memory live as long as there are people to remember.

"Peace' he said, 'peace is the only prize I have left to win'. His prize is with him. May he rest in the peace he has won."

The bidding to prayer read by the Dean of St. Paul's at the funeral service contained these words:—

"We shall think of him with thanksgiving that he was raised up in our days of desperate need to be a leader and inspirer of the nation, for his dauntless resolution and untiring vigilance, and for his example of courage and endurance. We shall commit his soul into the hands of God, the merciful judge of all men and the giver of eternal life, praying that the memory of his virtues and his achievements may remain as a part of our national heritage, inspiring generations to come to emulate his magnanimity and patriotic devotion."

Churchill Memorial Trust

A WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL TRUST has been established to provide travelling fellowships for men and women of the Commonwealth and the United States. There are plans to raise several million pounds by appeals in the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which will each administer the funds it collects and nominate its own "Churchill fellows". They are to be selected for qualities of character, intellect, and responsible leadership in addition to their specific skills or academic qualifications. Any man or woman in any walk of life will be eligible if his or her contribution to the community and to his or her trade, industry, business or profession would be increased through overseas travel and study.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Ian Smith's Visit

MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, who flew back to Salisbury on Monday after three days in London in order to attend the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, had opportunities of constructive talks with some Commonwealth leaders. He paid a courtesy call on Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, of course, but avoided constitutional discussions, for he is convinced that that ought not to be attempted until the interchange of written communications between the two Governments has gone still further. His friends know the strength of his feeling about the ambiguous or otherwise unsatisfactory answers given in recent years by British Ministers to one question after another concerning Rhodesia, and, as is now well understood in informed quarters, he is determined not to be drawn into verbal exchanges until there is definition in writing of matters about which he has asked for clear explanations.

The Queen's Intervention

A STRANGE INCIDENT occurred during his visit. The Queen invited Heads of State, Prime Ministers, and other overseas representatives to a buffet luncheon at Buckingham Palace, but Mr. Smith received no invitation, though one arrived at their hotel for Chief Sigola. Only when her other guests were taking refreshment did Her Majesty learn the reason for Mr. Smith's absence. She at once sent a gentleman usher to his hotel, and when he arrived at the Palace the Queen and the Queen Mother immediately left the people with whom they were in conversation in order to make him welcome and express their regret at the unfortunate mischance. Mr. Smith and the High Commissioner, Mr. Evan Campbell, had in fact just sat down to luncheon when the messenger in full ceremonial dress came to their table with the apology. Officials said later that an invitation had been sent, but the staff of the hotel were emphatic that none had been received.

Mr. Butler and the Federation

MR. R. A. BUTLER, who as Minister for Central African Affairs gave the *coup de grace* to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on behalf of the Macmillan Government, has been granted a life peerage on his appointment as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Those who still believe, as I do, that the Federation would have prospered if there had not been so many faint hearts among the politicians of all parties in Britain, must reflect that his removal from Westminster a couple of years earlier would not have been a loss and might have been an advantage to Central Africa. When he took over responsibility for the Federation from Mr. Macleod and Mr. Sandys, whose actions had become increasingly dangerous, he made fair promises and encouraged hope. Indeed, after a visit to the territories he urged a large public gathering in London to invest in the Federation in the knowledge that the British Government stood behind them. Before the year was out he had contrived the destruction of the Federation. That disastrous aspect of the political career of the man who was Deputy Prime Minister until the recent general election is, needless to say, not brought to public attention in the columns of news and comment about Mr. Butler now published by leading United Kingdom newspapers.

Mr. Gordon Walker

AMID THE CHORTLES of those who gloat over the defeat of Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, first in Smeth-

wick and now in a by-election in Leyton, I must write a few words in favour of this fundamentally decent, reasonable, hard-working politician. There can be few political issues on which we would agree, but I have no hesitation in saying that his record is far more reputable than that of most of the M.P.s. I have known. When he was Commonwealth Relations Secretary he visited Central Africa with Mr. James Griffiths, then Colonial Secretary, to examine on the spot the case for a federation, and he had the courage to disagree with his colleagues and almost the whole of his party in its subsequent contortions, leaving no one in doubt that he believed that there was need for the Central African Federation and that he regarded the denunciations of his fellow Socialists in Parliament as unwise and unfair. In recent weeks he has been the victim of much unfair comment. Not one of the criticisms which I have read has testified to his staunchness over the Federation. Previously he had also shown courage on the Seretse Khama issue. He has none of the flamboyance which many politicians delight to exhibit, but he has character, courage and judgment — three qualities which many of them lack.

Party for Mr. Odinga

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, now Vice-President of Kenya, has never made any secret of his Communist connexions, and it is therefore not surprising that he should have wanted to meet Communist representatives and sympathizers during his visit to London. What is surprising is that the High Commissioner for the Republic of Kenya should have sought newspaper publicity for the guests at a reception given at his home for Mr. and Mrs. Odinga. First on the list were the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and his wife. Next came the Cuban and United Arab Republic Ambassadors with their wives. They were followed by the High Commissioners for Ghana and Tanzania with their wives, Tanzania's Minister for External Affairs, and the Counsellor and First Secretary at the Kenya High Commission. Not all are to be regarded as fellow-travellers or more deeply committed. Some I would omit from either category. Some I would classify as whole-hearted Odingists. He should have enjoyed himself.

Expensive Jaunt

PRESIDENT KENYATTA marked a visit to Machakos by a gift of £1,000 for a self-help project for Ukamba. The Vice-President (who is now named in official documents Ajuma Oginga Odinga) thereupon offered £500. Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tanzania, who was in the party, contributed £100, and the head of Kenya's civil service, who is also Permanent Secretary to the President, and Mr. Humphrey Slade, Speaker of the House of Representatives, both gave £50. A Yugoslav Parliamentary delegation visiting Kenya made a donation of £150.

Change of Mind

THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT changed its mind about representation at Sir Winston Churchill's funeral. After it had been officially announced in Lusaka that Mr. Kamanga, the Vice-President, and Mr. Kapwepwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would fly to London, it was decided that President Kaunda should take the place of Mr. Kamanga. Seldom does a Government disclose so clearly its second thoughts on a matter of high public interest. Who can doubt that the change was wholly to the credit of those concerned?

Royal Visit to Ethiopia Queen Makes Emperor Field-Marshal

THE QUEEN and the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport at 7 o'clock on Monday morning for Addis Ababa. Travelling for the first time in the V.C. 10, Britain's new rear-engined jet-liner, they expected to make the 3,750-mile flight in seven hours. Captain Athelstan S. M. Rendall, who began flying with Imperial Airways in 1936, was in command of the aircraft, with Captain R. E. Knights as co-pilot.

The State visit of a week, the first paid by a British Sovereign to Ethiopia, will be followed by a State visit of five days to the Sudan, the Queen and the Duke being due back in London on the afternoon of Friday, February 12.

Emperor Haile Selassie, their host, is the 255th recorded ruler in the Solomonic dynasty founded by Menelik I, son of King Solomon of Judea and the Queen of Sheba.

When the aircraft grounded Mr. John Russell, the British Ambassador, and Talarra Worg, Minister of the Imperial Court, went aboard. As the Queen and the Duke stepped off the plane they were greeted by the Emperor, who presented the Crown Prince and other members of the Imperial family, the Prime Minister, Mr. Akhion Abte Wold, the Minister of Defence, Lieut.-General Merid Mangasha, who is in attendance on the Royal visitors, other Ethiopian dignitaries, and Commonwealth ambassadors and heads of other diplomatic missions.

Enthusiastic Public Welcome

After the party had driven in open cars for about two miles there was a change to State coaches, the Queen and the Emperor being drawn by six white horses, while the Duke and the Crown Prince in another vehicle were drawn by four horses. The escort consisted of 100 horsemen of the Imperial bodyguard, all wearing heavy lion-maned helmets. Owing to the enthusiastic crowds it took more than an hour to travel a journey scheduled to take 25 minutes.

One banner across the road read "Long Live the Friendship between Great Britain and Ethiopia". Another declared that "Ethiopians will always recall with gratitude the warm friendship extended to our beloved Emperor by the Royal Family and great British people during the Fascist invasion".

In the evening the Queen handed to her host the baton of an honorary Field-Marshal in the British Army. Only one other monarch, the King of Nepal, has the honour.

At a State banquet the Emperor said that the friendship with Britain had been rendered indissoluble "in the unhappy years in which the Ethiopians, abandoned to the aggressor, struggled against overwhelming odds". Referring to his own residence in Britain after the Italian invasion, he said: "From 1936 to 1941, separated from our people, exiled in a strange land while we laboured to muster sympathy and support for Ethiopia's cause, we were received by the British people with a warmth which nourished and strengthened our will".

The Queen declared that friendship between the two countries had continued through the dark ages of 1935-36, "when your Imperial Majesty came to Britain after gallant and heroic defiance of a ruthless aggressor".

British Investment in Ethiopia

Ethiopia's stirring history, unique in Africa, had given it a leading influence in Africa at a critical time of political development. Britain had been concerned for many years in the prosperity and political advancement of Africa. "The heritage we have left is the independent Commonwealth, of which your Imperial Majesty saw something last summer when you visited Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda".

The Queen also said: "Not only is our trade with Ethiopia increasing, but more important, our investment is expanding. British capital and commercial enterprise are welcomed in Ethiopia. British merchants, engineers, and bankers are being drawn here and are keen to find new opportunities".

On Tuesday the royal visitors laid wreaths on the Ethiopian Liberation Monument and the tomb of the Empress Menen, and visited the Commonwealth war cemetery, in which lie 299 British and British Africans who died in the reconquest of the country in the last war.

They visited the General Wingate secondary school, in which 300 Ethiopian boys are taught entirely in English, the second official language. The British Council contributes £37,000 a year to the cost of the school.

There were also calls at Haile Selassie University, Princess

Tshai Hospital, and Africa Hall, headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The Crown Prince was host to the Queen at luncheon. In the afternoon some 2,000 Commonwealth citizens attended a garden party in the British Embassy park. The band of the 10th Hussars had been flown from Aden for the occasion.

Accompanying the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are Lady Rose Baring, the Hon. Mary Morrison, Lord Walton, Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adams, Lieut.-Colonel John Miller, Sir Edward Ford, Commander Richard Colville, R.N., Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Derek Steele-Perkins, Air Commodore J. H. L. Blount, Squadron Leader Michael Walmsley, and Mr. James Orr.

New Cabinet for Zambia

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has reconstituted the Government of Zambia.

The only European member, Mr. J. J. Skinner, has ceased to be a Minister, but remains in Parliament as Attorney-General.

Mr. M. Sipalo, Minister of Health, who has been unwell, has been omitted from the Cabinet but has the less onerous post of Parliamentary Secretary for Land and Natural Resources.

A new Ministry of Mines has been created, and Ministers of State are appointed for Commonwealth Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Health.

In addition to the President, Dr. Kaunda, and the Vice-President, Mr. Kamanga, the new Cabinet Ministers are:—

Mr. S. Kapwepwe, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Arthur Wina, Finance; Mr. Manza Chona, Home Affairs; Mr. H. D. Banda, Transport and Works; Mr. P. Maloka, Health; Mr. L. Chingufa, Information and Postal Services; Mr. A. G. Zulu, Mines; Mr. S. Kahlu, Land and Natural Resources; Mr. Sikota Wina, Local Government and Housing; Mr. N. Munda, Labour and Social Development; Mr. J. Chimba, Justice; Mr. E. H. K. Mudenda, Agriculture; Mr. M. Nalimwe, Commerce and Industry; Mr. J. M. Mwanakatwe, Education.

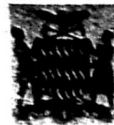
Ministers of State: Mr. A. Milner, Commonwealth Affairs (in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs); Mr. D. Mwiinga, Foreign Affairs; and Mr. J. J. Chivunga, Health.

Mr. Rankin Sikusula has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the President.

Parliamentary Secretaries in Ministries are:— Mr. F. Chisumbala, Home Affairs; Mr. S. Sikombe, Foreign Affairs; Mr. U. G. Mwila, Finance; Mr. J. Chisamba, Transport and Works; Mr. M. Sipalo, Land and Natural Resources; Mr. S. M. Chisumbala, Agriculture; Princess Nakatindi and Mr. H. B. Kalanga, Labour and Social Development; Mr. W. Nkandu, Education; Mr. J. Mutti, Information and Postal Services; Mr. Z. Banda, Commerce and Industry; Mr. S. C. Mbishi, Mines; and Mr. N. Tombo, Housing.

The population of Rhodesia on December 31 was officially estimated at 4,210,000, an increase during the year of about 140,000. The European population fell in 1964 from 221,000 to 217,000.

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PERSONALIA

SIR GEOFFREY NYE is visiting Costa Rica to advise on cattle questions.

MR. M. M. NGOBI, Minister for Agriculture in Uganda, is visiting Mexico.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Vice-President of Kenya, saw the Prime Minister on Monday.

MRS. SUPENI, Indonesia's Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, has visited East Africa.

CANON GEORGE HEWITT, of the diocese of Zambia, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination.

MR. SAFELE HANNOCK CHILESHE has been appointed a member of the Zambia Board of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

DR. DE FREITAS CRUZ has arrived in Salisbury from New York to take up duty as Portuguese Consul-General.

COLONEL H. E. C. PRICE has arrived in Tanzania with the advance party of the Canadian Military Training Mission.

MR. OSCAR KAMBONA, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, will go to Bonn this week for talks with the Federal German Government.

PRINCE P. RUHINDA, second son of the OMUGABE OF ANKOLE, has arrived in England to take a three-year degree course in history.

MR. ALLAN B. KENNEDY, managing director of Wright Rain Africa (Pvt.), Ltd., left London Airport last Thursday to return to Rhodesia.

MR. VICTOR MONTAGU, who abandoned the EARLDOM OF SANDWICH, has interrupted a trip round the world to fly from Australia to Rhodesia.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL has arrived in Aden to take up his appointment as British High Commissioner for Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia.

COLONEL D. E. THORNTON, The Welch Regiment, will succeed COLONEL T. P. J. LEWIS as Officer Commanding the Malawi Rifles later in the year.

MR. P. J. POWER, honorary secretary of the Rhodesia Party, has resigned, and MR. J. H. R. EASTWOOD is acting in the office until the party convention.

MR. A. H. SMITH, a director of Unilever, Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the newly formed Commonwealth Export Council for Countries in Africa.

SIR ISAAC WOLFSON has promised £100,000 to University College, Dar es Salaam, so that it may expand the number of its students, now 210, to 850 next year.

MR. L. J. SHINGADIA, an Asian trader in Umtali, has been appointed to the Constitutional Council of Rhodesia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of MR. A. PATEL.

COLONEL J. D. HORNING, chairman and managing director of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., will leave London in a few days to revisit Rhodesia and the estates in Mozambique.

MR. J. D. ROBBINS and MR. R. E. TALBOT, managing directors of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., have joined the board of Amalgamated Metal Corporation, Ltd.

MR. AUSTEN ALBU, Socialist M.P. for Edmonton, who has been appointed Minister of State in the Department of Economic Affairs, paid a short visit to East Africa several years ago.

MR. VLADIMIR POPOVIC, president of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, and three other members of that committee have just spent five days in Zambia.

MR. LUKE SEKIMPI KAZINJA, of the staff of the Ministry of Information in Uganda, has arrived in Cardiff to take a three months' course in journalism arranged by the Thomson Foundation.

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, called on MR. IAN SMITH, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, shortly after his arrival in London on Friday. It was a protocol courtesy visit.

Visitors to London from Rhodesia include SIR LUCAS GUEST, the REV. W. J. WOMERSLEY, MR. & MRS. C. L. GREEN, MR. T. D. G. MORGAN, MR. & MRS. SIBSON, and MR. & MRS. H. SILBERBERG.

The first non-European puisne judge to be appointed in Kenya is MR. JUSTICE MILLER, from British Guiana. During the last war he served as a pilot in the R.A.F. He was called to the Bar in 1952.

MR. BOSEPH BURNETT-STUART has been elected a director of Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., from the board of which MR. RICHARD FLEMING has retired owing to the pressure of other commitments.

MR. TOM STACEY, who has been selected as prospective Conservative candidate for Dover, is a well-known London journalist who has travelled widely in Africa. He was at one period in the Colonial Service in Uganda.

PILOT OFFICER B. T. STABLEFORD, who has received the Battle of Britain Trophy for Aerobatics, was born in Rhodesia, the son of GROUP-CAPTAIN P. E. STABLEFORD, R.R.A.F., and was educated at Churchill School, Salisbury.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER were injured on Saturday when their car left the road, overturned, and fell into a field. THE DUCHESS, who has since remained in Bedford General Hospital, is making good progress.

MR. WILLIAM CHOKANI, who resigned the portfolio of Labour in the Malawi Government when six of the Ministers disagreed with DR. BANDA last September, is now a teacher at Llewellyn High School, Ndola, Zambia.

MR. D. A. K. NELSON has succeeded MR. C. S. JESSOP as commodore chief engineer of the British India Line, with which he has served since 1932. He was at one time chief engineer of the SOFALA, a small East African coasting vessel.

The University of East Africa is to confer three honorary degrees this year. PRESIDENT KENYATTA will be made an hon. D.L.; DR. W. D. LAMONT, a former principal of Makerere College, an hon. D.Lit.; and DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, an hon. D.Sc.

MR. ROBERT DEANE, who was recently re-elected president of Malawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is also the first president of the new Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malawi. Its members are the Malawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the African Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the Asian Chamber of Commerce.

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MR. HUMPHREY MULEMBA, M.P., Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, has been appointed chairman of the country's Agricultural Rural Marketing Board.

MR. W. N. FERRIS, who was Chief Information Attaché at Rhodesia House in London until he went on long leave some months ago, has now a special liaison assignment in the Information Service in Salisbury. MR. DAVID REID has been confirmed in the London appointment.

PRESIDENT NYERERE will leave Tanzania on February 15 for China on a State visit of nine days. When MR. KAWAWA, his Second Vice-President, was in Peking in June he negotiated aid valued at £16m., and China has recently lent another £3½m. for textile and agricultural projects.

MR. K. C. BLAND, a Rhodesian, heads the South African batting table for the first four Test matches against England, his average being 83.67 runs and his highest score 144 not out. Third in the table comes the other Rhodesian, MR. A. J. PITHEY, with an average of 54.87 and a top score of 154.

MR. ALFRED LUBA, who has been appointed city engineer and surveyor in Kampala, is the first African to hold the appointment. While working for three years for Edinburgh Corporation he gained a diploma in town and country planning. He has also qualified as a chartered municipal engineer.

MR. STEPHEN WHEATCROFT, an expert in the economics of air transport, is chairman of a commission appointed to review the constitutional position and financial structure of the East African Airways Corporation. His colleagues are MR. A. M. AKIWUMI and H. J. MINCHEY, Legal and Financial Secretary respectively of the East African Common Services Organization; MR. G. BINAISA, Attorney-General in Uganda; MR. R. BROWN, Attorney-General in Tanzania; and MR. M. K. MWENDWA, Solicitor-General in Kenya.

MR. ANTHONY GRIGG, younger son of the late LORD ALTRINCHAM, and MLLÉ. ELIANE DE MIRAMON, daughter of the MARQUIS and MARQUISE DE MIRAMON, have announced their engagement. MR. GRIGG was for a short period A.D.C. in Kenya to SIR EVELYN BARING, then Governor.

When MR. C. W. DUPONT, the Deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia, went to Cape Town for medical treatment, MR. IAN SMITH, the Prime Minister, assumed responsibility for the Ministry of External Affairs and for Information, Television, and Broadcasting Services.

MR. OTEMA ALLIMADI, Uganda's Deputy Permanent Representative at the United Nations, held a reception in New York to mark the allegiance to the Uganda People's Congress of MR. BASIL BATARINGAYA, Leader of the Opposition, and five other M.P.s. who had previously belonged to the Democratic Party.

MRS. MARY LEAKFY, who five years ago found in the Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania a skull believed to be about 1½m. years old, handed it to PRESIDENT NYERERE in Dar es Salaam last week. It will be kept in a specially constructed strongroom in the National Museum, where a plaster replica will be on view.

MR. J. D. M. MALINDA, a 47-year-old Mkamba, has been appointed Director of Personnel in the Government of Kenya. He has been in Government service since 1939, except for a short secondment to Nairobi City Council as chief clerk and a year at Cambridge University. For the past year he has been Civil Secretary of the Coast Region.

THE BISHOP OF MATABELELAND, MR. LEONARD KOMBE, headmaster of a secondary school in Livingstone, and MR. MAXWELL ZINGANI, a Malawi African, are visiting America as representatives of the Anglican Province of Central Africa at the invitation of the Eighth Province of the Episcopal (Anglican) Church of the United States.

MR. WHITSON H. BANDA, deputy mayor of Lusaka, where he is a building contractor and decorator, and MR. DRYDEN ROBERT KAMUHUZA, of the staff of the *African Mail*, Lusaka, have been appointed governors of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation, to which MR. A. L. ANDREWS, an Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, has been re-appointed for another year.

MR. WESLEY NYIRENDA, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, is chairman of a commission appointed by the Minister of Justice to record and seek to unify existing customary law. The other members of the commission are Messrs. D. M. LISULO, F. CHUULA, J. KALIMINA, I. B. NKONDE, A. KASHITA, H. MULEMBA, M.P., M. J. BANDA, M.P., W. MWONDELA, K. S. YOWANO, A. B. MUNYAMA, G. B. MUWO, and C. M. N. WHITE.

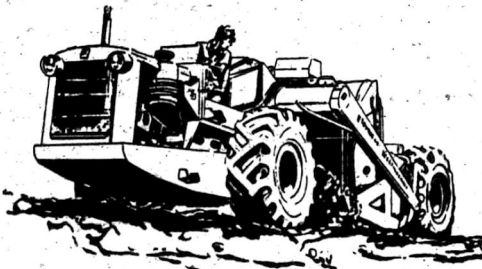
CAPTAIN W. S. BYLES is the new commodore of the Union-Castle fleet, which he joined as a cadet 42 years ago. At one period he commanded the ROVUMA in East African waters. Last July he became captain of the EDINBURGH CASTLE, in which he now flies the commodore's pennant. While in the R.N.R. during the last war he sank the blockship JACOBUS across the entrance to Dieppe Harbour. He also took part in the raid on that port in August 1942.

Four Rhodesians who are spending a month in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office are MR. C. R. TRUEMAN, chairman of the Salisbury Municipal Employees Association; MR. E. C. MAKAYI, secretary of the Air Transport Workers' Union, Salisbury; MR. W. MILNE, assistant industrial registrar in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Salisbury; and MR. A. B. MNKANDLA, general secretary of the Tailor and Garment Workers' Association, Salisbury.

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Sir Roy on the Rhodesian Situation How the Government Will Act

SIR ROY WELENSKY has suggested in an article in *The Times* that Mr. Ian Smith's Government is seeking constitutional means of extending its powers and implementing its policy; that it will try to replace the present B roll system of African representation in Parliament by representation through the chiefs; and that if those objectives are not attained the Cabinet will mark time "in the belief that sooner or later the extreme elements in the Commonwealth will force Great Britain to breach the Convention or fail to maintain the *status quo* at the United Nations, which I, like many Rhodesians, feel they are committed to doing. In these circumstances anything can happen".

The former Federal Prime Minister is emphatic that the change in Rhodesian sentiment stems chiefly from events in the Belgian Congo since 1960.

Tory Betrayal of Kenya

"Rhodesia saw the evacuation of the Belgian refugees from Katanga. This was followed by the complete betrayal of the white man in Kenya by the Tory Government. To Rhodesians the policy followed by the British Government in Kenya is inexplicable, or, if it can be explained, is accepted as one of abject surrender to African nationalism and the betrayal of the European, for reasons which people here just cannot understand.

"Then followed the events on the Eastern seaboard, when it was borne home to Rhodesian whites how narrow is the gap between law and order and chaos, murder, and rape in the newly independent African countries.

"Of course, the rebellion in Angola with its atrocities has not escaped notice here, and, last but not

least, the recent developments in the Congo which culminated in the massacres in Stanleyville and the almost unbelievable attitude of some of the independent African nations, who attempted to justify atrocities and the murder of whites, the vast majority of whom served humanitarian causes.

"There is now a determination among the whites in Rhodesia to close their ranks. The feeling has grown that they can expect little mercy at the hands of the outside world. The belief is strongly held that the present Government in the United Kingdom is most anxious for a rapid handover of control of Rhodesia to an African nationalist Government.

Pressure by Nationalist Thugs

"In these circumstances the average Rhodesian white is determined to prevent a repetition of events here such as have happened in the Congo, and he is prepared to fight for what he has created; and in many cases it is all that he owns in the world".

Sir Roy does not consider that the recent statement by Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, has discouraged the extremists in the Rhodesian Front party, though the commercial community and people who are not committed politically have now grave doubts as to the wisdom of a unilateral declaration of independence.

Pressure by nationalistic thugs may, he suggests, prevent all but a couple of thousand Africans from re-registering as voters. It could then be represented as absurd that that small number should elect 15 M.P.s. while the 90,000 whites on the A roll had 50 representatives. The Government could then "hold the present allocation of Parliamentary seats up to ridicule".

Sir Roy expects the Government to ask the Opposition to provide them with the necessary two-thirds majority in the House for a motion to remove or at least reduce B roll representation. If that is not given, a general election on the issue must be expected.

Submissions to Government on U.D.I.

LORD GRAHAM, Minister of Agriculture in Rhodesia, said in Salisbury a few days ago, when commenting on the memorandum of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association on the effects upon the tobacco industry of a unilateral declaration of independence, that the document appeared to be another manoeuvre designed to create unease, especially among farmers.

The report was one of a number which were being studied by the committee appointed by the Prime Minister to examine the possible economic implications of a unilateral declaration. Some had still to come. When all had been received and co-ordinated a balanced assessment would be made by the Government.

He doubted if Rhodesia had taken kindly "to the attempts made in Britain or elsewhere to blackmail them into deserting their aim that the Government here will remain in responsible hands".

The National Farmers' Union has decided not to publish its memorandum to the Government. It is said to be less pessimistic than that of the R.T.A.

The chairman of the Rhodesia Tobacco Export Promotion Council has said that Rhodesia is determined to capture as much as possible of the Russian market for flue-cured tobacco. Russia recently announced that she would buy no more flue-cured leaf from China.

Mr. F. J. Vivier, a member of the council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has dissociated himself from its statement on the effects upon the tobacco industry of a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia. He has endorsed a resolution of the Inyazuru Farmers' Association asserting that such a declaration would give an impetus to development.

Mr. P. Darwin, a lecturer at the Teacher Training College in Bulawayo, has said that Rhodesia's economy would not be destroyed even if Britain took maximum economic action against the country.

Churchill School Parent-Teacher Association paid the return fare to London of Ian McKeag, the 17-year-old head boy of the school, whom the Prime Minister appointed to be one of Rhodesia's representatives at Sir Winston Churchill's funeral. The school, opened in 1950, has named its houses after R.A.F. pilots killed in action during the Battle of Britain.

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Mr. Tshombe Asked to Meet Rebels

O.A.U. Commission Tries Again

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, — who flew to London to attend the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill and then went to Brussels for talks with the Belgian Government — has been asked to meet representatives of the Congolese rebels in Nairobi on February 12.

An announcement to that effect was made on Sunday by President Kenyatta in his capacity as chairman of a commission of the Organization for African Unity set up some months ago to deal with the Congo problem. The commission had been in session for two days. It had been attended by one representative of Tunisia, two each of Somalia, Guinea, Upper Volta, Cameroun, Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic, and five each of Ghana and Nigeria. Mzee Kenyatta had eight Kenyans as his advisers: Messrs. Achieng Oneko, J. Murumbi, Mbiyu Koinange, C. Njonjo, R. S. Matano, E. N. Ndegwa, E. W. Mathu, and N. Njorege.

In making his announcement to journalists, the chairman referred to "the Congo revolutionary leaders". He hoped that Mr. Tshombe would meet them "for purposes of national reconciliation".

Meantime a sub-committee of the commission, containing representatives of Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria, will visit Bujumbura, Leopoldville and Brazzaville to prepare the way for visits by the whole commission. Burundi and Brazzaville are included because Mr. Tshombe has accused their Governments of aiding the rebels.

He has repeatedly said that he will not sit at a table with rebel representatives. The major task of the sub-committee and the commission will be to persuade him to depart from that resolve.

African States Failed to Respond

Recently Mr. Tshombe said when addressing African ambassadors in Leopoldville: —

"The President of the Republic charged me with the task of leading the Government of transition and with three main tasks — those of pacifying the national territory, launching the economy on the path of development, and preparing and organizing the elections.

Immediately on taking office the Government of transition tackled the problems of pacification, for three-quarters of the territory were under the control of elements of subversion. But the National Army, having been at the front since the Congo's accession to independence, was unable to cope with this with the necessary effectiveness and devotion. That is why we embarked on reorganization of the army.

"In this connexion the Government appealed to the brotherly countries of Africa to place at its disposal troops who were likely to help it in re-establishing order and security in the country. With bitterness the Government noted the refusal of these countries to respond to our appeal for help. The Government, facing a situation which was worsening daily, used all means to enable it to put an end to the rebellion quickly, in order to create a climate suitable for the holding of genuinely free and democratic elections.

"Alas, we were to deplore the attitude of some of our African brothers, who, at the very time when we were engaged in ending the rebellion, were bent on supplying arms and ammunition to the rebels, thus openly taking sides with the murderers of the Congolese people and the destroyers of our national economy. But the Congolese Government will never allow the Congolese people to revert to the misery and insecurity created by irresponsible bands.

"As for the elections, the Government has already taken all the necessary measures for them to be held in March. We intend to see that these elections are free and democratic.

"As to the O.A.U., the Government stands by what it has repeatedly stated: that it adheres to the principles of the Addis Ababa Charter, and that it collaborates fully with the O.A.U. for the pursuit and achievement of its objectives. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would, however, draw the attention of certain members of this organization to the fact that it is through joint efforts and power-common impetus that Africa will be truly united and powerfully full. This presupposes respect by everyone for the sovereignty and independence of other States. Africa will otherwise in any towards disintegration. For its part the Congo cannot in any event take the responsibility for the splintering of Africa.

"The Congolese Government supports the O.A.U. resolution of September 10, 1964, in which it solemnly undertook to support and encourage the efforts of the Government of

the Democratic Republic of the Congo aimed at the restoration of order and the achievement of national reconciliation. This means that the Congolese Government remains always ready to find a political solution to the Congolese problem. But it also must make it clear that it does not agree that certain countries should stipulate the persons with whom it should deal, because the solution of the Congolese problem must in the first place satisfy the Congolese people.

"The Government has sent the chairman of the *ad hoc* commission, Mzee Kenyatta, an invitation to hold the next meeting of the commission in Leopoldville. We are ready to welcome him with cordiality and fraternity. This invitation is merely the confirmation of one I extended to him when I went to Nairobi. It is in the very spirit of the resolution of the Council of Ministers' meeting of September 8 that the next meeting should take place in the Congo".

A Russian representative of the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* was arrested in Leopoldville at the week-end, allegedly on a charge of being engaged in setting up a spy ring.

In November 1963 the Russian ambassador and his staff were expelled for subversive activities, but diplomatic relations between the two countries have never been formally severed, and the embassy is still therefore Soviet territory. Congolese soldiers nevertheless entered the grounds of the vacant embassy after the arrest of Mr. Khokhlov.

Mr. Leo Baron's Position

MR. LEO S. BARON, a Bulawayo advocate who acts for a number of the African nationalist leaders in restriction at Gonakudzingwa, has written in the course of correspondence in the *Spectator*: "I am on the side of 95% of the population of Rhodesia which wishes to see constitutional advance in peace. I am utterly and uncompromisingly opposed to that 5% of the population which in order to maintain economic and political privilege will see the country collapse in ruins rather than accept a place without privilege and special powers in a prosperous society".

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Two Mau Mau "Generals" Killed Had Demanded High Government Office

"FIELD-MARSHAL" BAIMUNGI and "General" CHUI, two well-known Mau Mau leaders, were killed by police last week on the forest slopes of Mount Kenya.

President Kenyatta commented as follows at a large meeting at Muranga:—

"To give forest outlaws an opportunity of returning home in peace, the Government declared a one-month amnesty during which no terrorists would be prosecuted for being terrorists, consorting with terrorists or for being in illegal possession of firearms if they surrendered voluntarily. That amnesty ended on January 12.

"Towards the end of December more than 100 outlaws gathered near Sagana State Lodge in Nyeri district. On investigation it was found that the gang was led by Baimungi and Chui. A message from the President was broadcast over the radio clarifying the terms of the amnesty, and a Government delegation was sent to meet Baimungi and his men for this purpose. At this meeting Baimungi made demands for rewards from Government, such as lands, high offices in Government, and commissions in the army.

Terrorism

"Instead of coming out of the forest the outlaws stuck together and began to make demands for food, meat, and milk from the local population in adjacent areas. The Government was forced to protect the inhabitants by prohibiting unauthorized movements of persons carrying firearms. For contravening this order a group led by Chui was arrested by the police.

"On January 12 the outlaws agreed to come out from the Meru side of Mount Kenya, and facilities were made for them to join others at the State Lodge. Discussions with Ministers and Government officials were held on or about January 13 in an attempt to persuade the outlaws to return to their homes.

"Baimungi remained in his forest hide-out, and it was decided to release Chui to go and persuade Baimungi to change his attitude. Subsequently arrangements were made to facilitate the return of about 100 men to their homes. No more was heard of Baimungi or Chui.

"During the week preceding January 25 a fresh wave of terrorism, intimidation, and stealing of cattle struck the Meru district. On investigation it was discovered that Baimungi

had resumed his terrorist activities. Government then decided to mount an operation in the Mount Kenya forest area, and on the morning of January 26 a gang of about 30 persons was contacted. Security forces challenged the outlaws to surrender, but in response the outlaws opened fire and wounded two members of the security forces. The security forces returned the fire and killed three outlaws, seriously wounding another, and arrested 30 members of the gang. Two of the dead men have since been identified as Baimungi and Chui. Firearms, stolen cattle, and miscellaneous goods were recovered from the scene.

Before making the above statement Mzee Kenyatta issued a stern warning to the people of Muranga who had incited others to return to the forest, thus threatening the country's security. He reminded the crowd that the Government had strong forces with which to deal with trouble-makers.

Communist Penetration in Kenya

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, sometime Deputy Governor in Tanganyika, told the House of Commons on Monday during the second reading of the Kenya Republic Bill that there had been undoubted growth in Communist penetration and influence in Kenya recently. There had apparently been arms smuggling through Nairobi airport from Communist countries to rebels in the Congo, and there had been unjust deportation of British nationals. Mr. Duncan Sandys said there were grave anxieties in the minds of British farmers and others, who should be given a much clearer indication of where Europeans stood in Kenya. The debate will be reported next week.

U.E.B. Under Attack

MR. F. X. KATETE, director of the Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda, has expressed concern at secret plans of the Uganda Electricity Board to build a power station at the Murchison Falls, one of the country's greatest tourist attractions. "Any human interference capable of reducing the grandeur or humiliating the world-famous Murchison Falls on the River Nile deserves not only the indignity of the Uganda public, but more especially invites hostile criticisms from all over the world", he has written. "Uganda's needs for more power should be met without immolating the Falls".

Sudan Round-Table Conference

REPRESENTATIVES of the Northern and Southern Sudan are to meet in conference in Juba on February 14. The rebel leaders had previously insisted that the meeting should be held in East Africa, where most of them are in exile. They ask for attendance at the conference of observers from East Africa, for an ending of the state of emergency in the Southern Sudan, and for withdrawal of troops from Juba and the vicinity. The Sudanese African National Union insists that there must be a federal form of government with wide powers of self-government for the South.

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Crushing Subversion in Malawi Imprisonment Without Trial Threatened

DR. KAMUZU BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, told Parliament last week that he was determined to stamp out subversion. He might find it necessary to imprison about 1,000 persons without trial in a new detention camp near Lilongwe.

People who had been under restriction since the Cabinet crisis in September were, he said, writing chain letters and engaging in a whispering campaign on behalf of Mr. Masauko (Henry) Chipembere, leader of the six Ministers who were implicated in the revolt. It was being said that he would come back to take over the government. Those guilty of such subversive activities would be detained indefinitely.

"The world can howl 'dictatorship'. I am going to run this country. The common people are 100% behind me. I will not have seditious and parasitic clerks in Zomba. They and their wives will hear from me.

"Britain is tolerant today because things are settled there. Freedom of speech, freedom of the Press are taken for granted. But here we have to take drastic measures to protect our Constitution. We have to take action which may be repugnant to Britain and the United States."

English common law was particular about whether a man was proved guilty and he was given the benefit of any doubt. In Malawi and many other parts of Africa technicalities could not be allowed to prevail.

Dr. Banda was speaking on a Bill to amend the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, giving extended powers of search to troops and police.

Another Bill will prevent practice by lawyers with non-British qualifications. Hitherto there has been insistence on British qualifications. Lawyers from Rhodesia and South Africa will, however, be barred on the ground that those countries use Roman Dutch law. Malawi applies English common law.

New Prime Minister for Burundi

MR. JOSEPH BAMINA has been appointed Prime Minister of Burundi in succession to Mr. Pierre Ngendandumwe, who was recently assassinated. He is president of the Uproma (Government) Party and regarded as a moderate, who will follow the general policy of his predecessor. The alleged murderer of the former Prime Minister is said to have denounced two of his accomplices and to have admitted that he was paid 5,000 francs. By 26 votes to 18, the Burundi National Assembly has deprived of Parliamentary immunity six of its members who are to be charged with actions against the security of the State.

Recent reports that arms had been seized on the Malawi-Tanzania border have been confirmed in Parliament by Dr. Banda, who said that 10 men had been arrested in possession of the weapons. Six were of foreign nationality. The other four had still not been identified.

Air Force and Navy for Malawi Praise for "Banda Grenadiers"

DR. BANDA told the Malawi Parliament last week that he was negotiating with "a certain European Power" for spotter aircraft and motor patrol boats for Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa). "I want an air force and navy for Malawi", he said. The craft which he hoped to get would form the rudiments of an air and naval wing.

Europeans and Asians who were loyal to the Government would be permitted to join the Malawi Rifles.

Mr. F. J. M. Ninje, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, said that foreigners did not understand the courage and selflessness of Dr. Banda, a man of principle and of his word, who must not be mistaken for cheap and cowardly leaders elsewhere.

Having referred to Malawi's fighting spirit and courage, Mr. Ninje said that it could be exemplified by a famous English song, which he misquoted:—

"Some talk of Alexander and some of Hercules,
Of Hector and Lysander, and such great men as these.
But of all the world's great heroes there is none that
can compare
With the Kwacha, kwacha, kwacha of the Banda
Grenadiers."

Dr. Banda Ignored

MR. JOHN MSONTIHI, Minister of Transport in Malawi, said in Blantyre at the week-end that 106 people had so far been convicted for failing to stop their cars as the escort of the Prime Minister approached. Legislation passed in 1963 requires people of all races to stop their vehicles and pull off the road until Dr. Banda's official escort has passed. For a first offence the fine is £10; for subsequent offences the penalty is £25 or three months' imprisonment. The Minister has now suggested that "more people" will be disqualified from driving in Malawi if they fail to obey this law—which indicates that some people have already been deprived of their licences.

Burundi Breaks with Peking

THE KING OF BURUNDI broke off diplomatic relations with Communist China last week, presumably because the crisis which culminated in the recent assassination of his Prime Minister is considered to have been aggravated by the activities of the Chinese diplomats who have been in his capital for about a year, and with some of whom men arrested in connexion with the murder are known to have had close contacts. On Sunday the Peking Government lodged a "serious protest" against what was described as the Burundi Government's "temporary suspension" of diplomatic relations with China, which had agreed to withdraw its embassy staff though the demand was "utterly groundless and unjustified".



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Big Contract for Sprinkler Irrigation

British Equipment for Sena Sugar Estates

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., have placed with Wright Rain, Ltd., of Ringwood, Hampshire, a contract for the overhead irrigation of some 16,600 acres of sugar cane on their Luabo estate in Mozambique. Of the total cost of £1.7m., at least £1m. will be spent in Britain, and the balance in Portugal and Mozambique.

Colonel J. D. Hornung, chairman of Sena, told the Press in London on Thursday that irrigation had first been tried nearly 60 years ago, when the hit-or-miss methods then in use were extremely expensive but nevertheless dangerous. The experiment had in fact ruined the land through over-saturation, with a consequence that it had to be abandoned and other areas developed. With that experience still in mind, the company had undertaken a great deal of experimentation with equipment from all over the world before deciding to instal the sprinkler irrigation system which they were convinced was the best available anywhere.

Cane Yield Can Be Doubled

The dual purpose was to increase the output of sugar and regularize the size of the annual crop, which now varied substantially from season to season according to climatic conditions. Drought in Africa was real drought. In the rainy season as much as 20 inches had fallen on the estates in two days. The average annual rainfall was 45 inches, but it could range between 25 inches one year and 65 or so the next.

There were assured markets for higher output in Mozambique and Portugal, which was already importing from abroad. Balance-of-payments reasons Portugal would welcome larger exports from Mozambique.

Whereas the estates now yielded between 20 and 25 tons of cane to the acre, Mr. Wright and his colleagues were confident that the average could be raised to at least 50 tons. Moreover, by irrigation the crop could be put on an annual basis. Now it takes 18 months from planting to cutting.

Mr. C. S. Wright said that from their experience with

sprinkler irrigation elsewhere in Africa they believed 60 tons to the acre to be a distinct possibility. He knew an estate some 300 miles away which had raised its output to 70 tons.

Mr. Alban B. Kennedy, managing director of Wright Rain Africa (Pvt.), Ltd., which is registered in Rhodesia, said that he had no doubt that adoption of the new system would double the Sena crop. The survey on which he had been engaged had taken six months of concentrated investigation; during that time a team of four young surveyors had covered more than 320 miles in levelling and pegging the estate, on which another two had undertaken a very thorough soil survey. Winged aircraft and helicopters had also been used.

Colonel Hornung said that developments at the mills, the mechanization of loading and other improvements would involve an outlay at least twice as large as that on the installation of the sprinkler irrigation. The company would not, however, require to make any increase in its capital at present.

Uganda Company's Higher Profit

THE UGANDA CO., LTD., reports group profits after tax to August 31 at £282,773, compared with £242,142 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 12½% cost £188,997, leaving £169,355 to be carried forward by the parent company and £696,662 by subsidiaries, of which there are now seven. The issued capital is £2,468,533, and outstanding loan capital totals £657,550. Fixed assets stand in the books at £3,773,119, current assets less current liabilities at £472,299, and trade investments at £92,510.

Earl De La Warr is the chairman, and the other directors are Sir James Robertson, Sir Arthur Hope-Jones, and Messrs. S. Bolster, J. K. Dick, and E. H. Morland.

The directors of subsidiary companies in East Africa are Messrs. C. H. Rowe, general manager, P. W. D. Gilderson, assistant general manager, C. Lewis, S. W. Kulubya, M.P., E. K. Mukasa, and E. K. Kayeyera.

Zambia's three new coins are in denominations of 2s., 1s., and 6d. The first depicts an oribi buck, the second a horn-bill, and the 6d. piece the morning glory. On the obverse is the country's coat of arms.

Four representatives of Czechoslovakia are in Tanzania to discuss projects in the development plan, in which the Czechoslovak Government is interested.

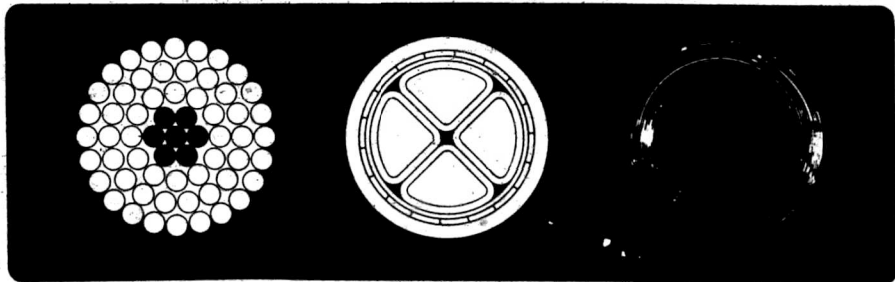
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Company Report**The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.***(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)***Net Profit Appreciably Increased****COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL ON COMPANY'S FUTURE POLICY**

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on February 25 in Johannesburg.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the chairman, COMMANDER H. F. P. GRENFELL, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.):

Copper Market

In striking contrast to its stability in 1962 and 1963, the behaviour of the Copper Market in 1964 was turbulent in the extreme. Throughout the year it was the scene of violently fluctuating and sharply rising prices, which have undoubtedly created difficult trading conditions throughout the industry. The cash price of electro wirebars on the London Metal Exchange, which at the end of January stood at £240, reached £277 per ton on 24th February, £296 by the end of March, and £319 on 13th April.

In retrospect it now seems probable that dealers greatly overestimated the amount of saleable stocks held by the producers, and that the sudden and uncomfortable realisation that further supplies would not be forthcoming from this source was the primary cause of the sharp increase in prices during February. Thereafter, throughout the year the situation was aggravated by strikes in the U.S.A., the Congo and Zambia, and the price increased progressively but with intermediate fluctuations to a peak of £531 in November. At the time of writing this review (end November), the current price is £510, and the situation may be summarized as follows. Consumption is still running at a high level and seems likely to continue to do so during 1965. Productive capacity throughout the world is fully employed but remains subject to interruption from labour stoppages, which, as we have seen in the past year, can seriously affect supplies to the market. Further substantial expansion of output is planned in Chile and Zambia, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, but this is unlikely materially to affect the issue in the near future.

In the past high L.M.E. prices have carried the seeds of their own destruction in that copper was priced out of many products, and thus excess demand was taken off the market. This time, however, the existence of so large a proportion of "producer price copper" has enabled fabricators to mix with it an element of copper bought at L.M.E. prices, and to charge their customers on a weighted average formula. In this way most fabricators have been able so far to obtain the volume of metal they need, and copper itself probably has not yet lost any significant markets to other materials. Nevertheless, the danger exists, and there can be no doubt that excessively high prices must, in the end, operate as much against the primary producers as against the consumers.

Financial Results

The net profit of the Group, after providing for taxation and the interests of minority shareholders, was R3,520,000, which is attributable to higher copper prices and greater production from our mines. This increased profit made it possible not only to relax our temporary policy of dividend restriction and increase the distribution from 10% to 15% for the year, but also to transfer over R2,600,000 to capital reserve.

In my statement last year I mentioned, as the objects of our conservative dividend policy, the reduction in our bank overdraft and the early redemption of the balance of our 6½% Unsecured Sterling Loan Stock. You will see from the balance-sheet that the latter has now been completely eliminated and that the overdraft has again been reduced. This now stands at R1,700,000, which, although substantial, is not excessive in relation to our turnover. Your board intends, however, to pay it off as soon as convenient, while at the same time to distribute a greater proportion of profits by way of dividends.

During the last decade our company structure has changed from that of a company owning a single mine to that of a small but progressive mining group. In accepting group status we also accept the concept of continuity, which means that we should be able to continue to pay dividends after those mines which at present provide our revenue have ceased production. Although it is many years away, it is clear that we cannot wait passively for that day, and that we must in fact always be on the look out for new sources of revenue and opportunities for expansion.

Capital is a scarce commodity these days, and it is obviously unwise to be too dependent on conventional sources for raising funds when required. We must therefore aim to achieve, and to maintain in the future, a degree of financial independence commensurate with the nature of our business. We should certainly put ourselves in a position, for example, to carry a new enterprise to the stage where its success is sufficiently assured to attract our members and the public to the venture. In view of the risks inseparable from mining prospects and the high cost of their exploitation, it is clear that we ought to set aside a substantial sum each year to strengthen our resources against future requirements. The percentage of our profits which we hope to distribute in future years will, therefore, be conditioned to some extent by our intention to strengthen our cash position and build up our reserves to an adequate level.

Operations

From the technical aspect we had a successful year. Messina milled a record tonnage, and copper production increased at Messina, Mangula and Alaska, while at Umkondo production was maintained at a

satisfactory level. Likewise working costs, although generally yielding somewhat to rising prices and wages, were on the whole satisfactory. South Africa is at present enjoying a very high level of industrial activity, prosperity and employment. Despite immigration on a large scale, there is a shortage of skilled labour, and this was felt at Messina, particularly during the first half of the year. Production and mine development consequently suffered, and while the position is now much improved, we are still not quite up to required complement.

The recently discovered mineralized area at Artonvillia, to which I referred last year, continued to show up well in boreholes and in limited development on 7 and 11 levels. This area, the Reggie Lode, contains an indicated reserve of one million tons of ore at a grade of 1.4 per cent. copper.

Rhodesia

During the past year political developments in Rhodesia have received widespread and, on occasions, unfavourable publicity overseas. While there is undoubtedly some degree of uncertainty about the future, I have been impressed, during my visits, by various substantial development projects which demonstrate the resolution of the people and their faith in the country.

In March 1961 I hazarded a guess that Umkondo had about two years' life. Now, three years later, the outlook is not much different. Today proved ore reserves are sufficient for a year's production. Nevertheless, with the continued initiative and enthusiasm of our resident manager, Mr. Hutton, backed up by a loyal and tenacious team of employees, I hesitate to forecast the date of its closure.

Alaska has at last come into its own, and, as a result of the higher copper price, increased production, and lower working costs, returned a profit of R254,000. The mine is at present being worked as an open pit, but a programme of shaft sinking and development has been put in train. There are indications that underground development will reveal sources of ore outside the known mineralized area, and the outlook is, therefore, encouraging. The Alaska Smelter also had a better year and produced 14,086 long tons of fire-refined copper, compared with 11,981 long tons in the previous year.

At Mangula the main feature was the improvement in production grade, as forecast in my statement last year, which resulted in a greater output of copper at a lower cost. This factor, combined with the higher copper price, enabled the mine to show a substantial increase in profit, which was, in fact, the highest yet achieved. Good progress is being made in mining the capping of oxide ore which overlies the Molly sulphide orebodies, and also with the erection of the new leach plant, which it is hoped will be in production by the middle of 1965. Its initial capacity will be 1,000 tons of ore per day, but we intend to double this as soon as the plant is working satisfactorily. As soon as the plant has settled down on a routine basis Mangula should materially benefit from this additional copper production.

Organization

A new appointment to the board is that of Mr. W. I. Spence, who has been our general manager for the past four years. He has also been appointed managing director in place of Mr. D. E. Cox and myself.

Mr. P. O'B. Frost will retire from the board on December 31, 1964. His career with the company has been long and honourable, and I cannot let his retire-

ment pass without paying this tribute to the outstanding value of his service to us.

Outlook for Current Year

I have earlier referred to the dangers inherent in excessively high prices for copper, and I remain in sympathy with the efforts which have been and are being made by the major producers to maintain prices on a reasonable and stable basis. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that each individual company must necessarily face the situation in the light of its own problems. The duty of its directors must always be to act in what they believe to be the best interests of their shareholders. With this in mind, and having regard to all the circumstances, your board decided last August to sell a proportion of the future output at prices in excess of what has come to be called the producer price. This decision, together with the increased production from our mines to which I have already referred, is likely to result in higher profits for the current year.

Commercial Brevities

A Bank of Uganda is to be established as a State bank. African Mines, Ltd., operating in Rhodesia, have declared a 20% dividend.

Manganium Mining Co., Ltd., is now air-freighting Rhodesian glaucon to the London market.

Rhodesia's mineral output last year at £26,800,000 was about 2.0m. above the 1963 total.

Zambia's blue-cured tobacco crop is to be auctioned in that country from next year, not in Salisbury as hitherto.

All trade agreements with South Africa and Portugal are to be terminated this year by the Government of Zambia.

Messina (Aransvaai) Development Co., Ltd., recovered 3,967 long tons of copper in the quarter to December 31.

M.L.D. (Manganium), Ltd., Rhodesia, reports a copper recovery in the December quarter of 2,865 long tons from 302,500 tons of ore milled.

John Howard & Co. (Africa), Ltd., have received from the Zambia Government a contract for the construction of a steel rolling mill costing about £2m.

Shal Outputs for December. — Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,498 tons, making 9,852 since July; Dwa Plantations 151 tons, making 1,855 for 1964, compared with 1,566 in 1963.

Of 614 public service and commercial vehicles in Dar es Salaam recently inspected by the police, 598 were deemed defective, 186 being in such a dangerous condition that their licences were suspended.

National Food Corporation, Ltd., Nairobi, is producing sweets andtoffes under licence from two leading United Kingdom manufacturers in a new £150,000 factory. Some foodstuffs are also to be manufactured.

Koan Selection Trust, Ltd., and its main subsidiaries report copper production for the December quarter at 69,797 long tons and for the six months at 137,581 tons, compared with 125,926 tons in the second half of 1963.

The Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission's agent in Switzerland has reported that that country will buy as much beef this year as Rhodesians can supply. Her 1964 purchases totalled about 1,500 tons. Deliveries were by air.

Deciduous fruit growers in the Eastern Districts of Rhodesia report record crops. The dessert peach output is estimated at 350,000 lb., compared with 201,000 lb. last year, and that of canning peaches at 250,000 lb., against 151,000 lb.

A Rhodesian tobacco delegation to the U.S.A. and Canada this month will be led by Lord Graham, Minister of Agriculture, and will include the president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association and the chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council.

Tate and Lyle, Ltd., sugar refiners with large interests in sugar growing in Central Africa, report net profits after tax to September 30 at £4,696,364, compared with just over £5m. in the previous year. Shareholders receive 10% for the year, taking £1.8m. The balance forward is nearly £1.8m.

Chillington Tool Company East Africa, Ltd., has just opened a £200,000 factory in Uganda. Sir William Wilberforce Nadiope, Kyabazinga of Busoga, said at the opening ceremony that the annual output of hoes would number 100,000 dozen. Having noticed a "Made in East Africa" label, he expressed the hope that it would be changed to "Made in Uganda".



Picture by Gallaher Ltd.

Tobacco in Rhodesia: Have you £100,000,000 to invest?

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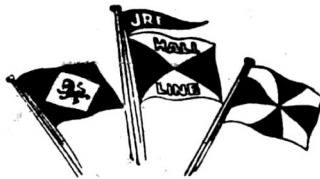
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