

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 11, 1965

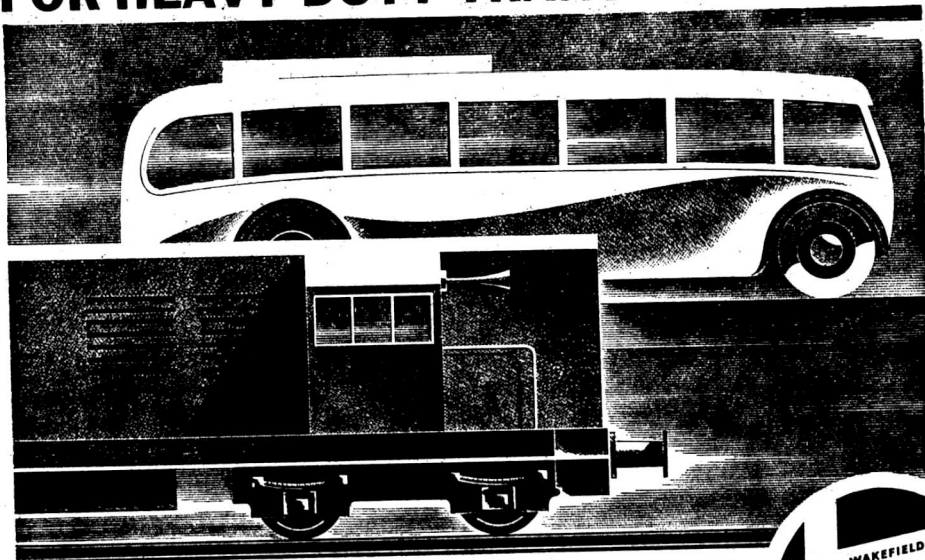
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Mr. Bottomley's Report on Rhodesia

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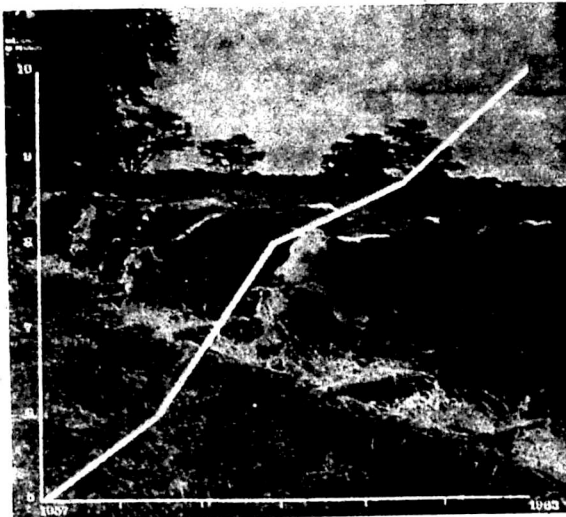
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**IF AMIABILITY** were the solvent needed, the problem of Rhodesia's future would have been encouragingly reduced by the visit to that country of the Commonwealth Relations Secretary. When life is at stake, however—and the life of Rhodesia as a civilized State is at hazard—the possible victim will not find in the superficialities of conversational exchange a satisfactory substitute for basic reality. That the dialogue with Rhodesia is not yet at an end is naturally to be welcomed, but it would be foolish to overrate the respite, which cannot be long. Mr. Bottomley's bonhomie is of course preferable to Mr. Wilson's offensive brutality in his October letter to Mr. Ian Smith, but, with their survival threatened, responsible Rhodesians, black and white, cannot be expected to be swayed by sentiment from Britain, whether friendly or harsh. It must be remembered that they have been inoculated against external emotion by the betrayal of the Central African Federation, the ceaseless stream of abuse and threats from the Organization for African Unity (now displaying the bitter disunity of its members) and the United Nations, and the daily vituperation of African politicians in Kenya and Tanzania in particular who boast that they are organizing subversion and sabotage in Rhodesia, upon which the "freedom fighters" whom they are training and arming will, they declare, soon make violent incursions. Such is the pan-African attitude to the one remaining British territory in Africa, self-governing for more than forty years, but nevertheless denied by the political poltroons in Britain the constitutional independence with which they have eagerly appeased any unimportant part of Africa in which a small group of office-seeking Africans created clamour and organized intimidation and violence.

These basic facts have been persistently disregarded or minimized by all three political parties in Britain and by almost all the Press, and the twelfth-hour recognition of their folly by some of the misleaders of opinion will assuredly not persuade Rhodesians that they have been miraculously transformed into reliable guides. The plain truth is that no responsible Rhodesian now trusts British politicians to see sense or act courageously in Africa. Who can blame them? Almost every day they hear of new calamities in one or more of the African States which are the direct derivatives of the inanity, irresolution, and ultimate pusillanimity of the men at Westminster who have so gravely failed in their trusteeship for British Africa. Except the extreme African nationalists who hoped to trade on the calamitous British record of the last few years, no Rhodesian expected the Bottomley-Gardiner visit to import any constructive new element into the local political scene. The journey did, however, give the Secretary of State opportunities of telling the African extremists that change must be based on the 1961 Constitution (which is precisely what Rhodesia's public men have said ever since that document was negotiated with London); that they must cease intimidation and violence; that there cannot be another constitutional conference to introduce a one-man-one-vote franchise; and that their idea that British military force would be used to impose the revolutionary changes sought by the African townee agitators is an hallucination. All that needed to be said. That the cold douche of realism will materially affect the outlook of the Nkomos and Takawiras is, however, unlikely, for they are more attentive to the promises and admonitions of the organizers of African

### Rhodesians Distrust British Politicians.

"liberation movements" which prefer chaos to co-operation.

Mr. Wilson, who owes Mr. Smith a letter, must profoundly wish that on assuming the highest office he had not sent the Rhodesian Prime Minister the communication which is

**A Most Difficult Letter to Write.**

known to Rhodesians as "the treason letter". Because of its menacing tone it remains very much in Rhodesian minds. Though the Socialist leader has no superior in political gamesmanship, his subtlety is too suspect to be of much service in one of the most difficult messages he has ever had to compose. It cannot be a completely candid communication from one Prime Minister to another, for Mr. Wilson is acutely aware of potential trouble from those left-wing members of his Cabinet who, wanting black domination of Rhodesia at an early date, may explode if he openly recognizes the realities of the situation and suggests a compromise likely to be acceptable to Mr. Smith. The last thing which Mr. Wilson wants is a Cabinet split and a consequential general election. Yet he cannot escape from the dilemma that what he writes might either provoke conflict within his own household or a final decision by the Government in Salisbury that nothing is to be gained by the prolongation of discussions with London.

That a unilateral declaration of independence is a distinct, though not immediate, possibility has been publicly acknowledged within the last few days by the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and the Commonwealth Relations Secretary. Neither wants it, but there is no iota of evidence that the ten-day visit by the Secretary of State and the Lord Chancellor has produced substantial hope of avoiding such a breach with Britain and the Commonwealth. Now, when it is almost too late, the British Cabinet's spokesman emphasizes that it has no intention of telling Rhodesia how and when they must accept black majority rule. This fateful quarrel would not have developed if the House of Commons had shown years ago that it stood for unhurried evolution. When they accepted the new Constitution late in 1961 Rhodesians expressly admitted that there would be a black majority at no very distant date. Some hoped for an interval of fifteen years or even more; more considered ten to twelve years the limit; a few were prepared for a

stay of execution lasting only eight years. Even that kind of time-table, which would have been inconceivable a little previously, did not satisfy impatient Parliamentarians in London, and Mr. Sandys, then Commonwealth Secretary, did great damage at a crucial moment by unofficially indicating that he expected an African majority within five years. Thereupon Rhodesians reasonably resolved to have no more dictation from a distance. If they were to be driven to choose between domination by violent and immature African politicians within five years, and independence with or without British Parliamentary consent, the second course must be taken. The Socialist Party, having for decades favoured unrealistic haste in African affairs, did not, of course, denounce the five-year idea when it became part of the Macmillan-Sandys plan for the scuttle from Africa. With a staggeringly small tally of honourable exceptions, members of all parties in the House of Commons are to be blamed for the tragedies inflicted upon British Africa by Macmillanism. Rhodesia is determined not to be sacrificed for the convenience of voluble theorists ignorant of Africa or indifferent to its vital needs.

Statements Worth Noting

"The common enemies to progress are jealousy, selfishness and unco-operative attitudes among the leaders of the district".—Mr. G. M. Mutiso, Assistant Minister for Education in Kenya.

"The British are very, very, very sensible. They are not logical. They believe in muddling through. That is why they have been so successful in holding so many races together".—Dr. Banda.

"The Commonwealth has almost ceased to be a force for good in the world. It is nothing much more than an association of completely independent countries. All go their own way, acting on their own short-term interests".—Lord Casey.

"With plenty of good land available and ideal soil, Kenya has a nice edge over other countries on tea production costs. They are a great deal lower, and it will pay everyone to keep it that way".—Mr. John Brooke, chairman of the Brooke Bond group.

"The politicians' pre-independence habit of opposing anything proposed by the Government is now to be abandoned and co-operation adopted if Kenya is to make noticeable headway".—Mr. T. J. Mboya, addressing party supporters in the Coast Region.

"It was very refreshing to meet the Chinese revolutionaries—not young people in their thirties, but people in their sixties and seventies, yet as revolutionary in their thinking as the young men in Africa. They cannot be dismissed as 'irresponsible young men'".—President Nyerere of Tanzania.

"The Rt. Rev. William Gaul, second Bishop of Mashonaland, a man of forceful character, would often start his sermon in the pulpit and descend into the aisle, walk up and down, and point his finger at the congregation to impress his points".—Mr. B. L. Hunt, who has lived in Rhodesia for 61 years.

## Notes By The Way

### Realistic Socialist

LORD MORRISON, one of the outstanding Socialist leaders of his generation, who has died at the age of 77, visited East Africa eight years ago, and on his return I interviewed him at the invitation of the B.B.C. When we met for a preliminary chat he was insistent that he would not say some of the things that he knew I should welcome, but in private conversation then and later he showed a realism unusual among members of his party. He had been greatly impressed by the quality of the Europeans whom he had seen at work in East Africa, including the young sons of Kenya settlers, and he said bluntly that few of the Africans were yet ready for any real responsibility. He spoke favourably of most of the chiefs whom he had seen, and admitted that he thought it would be unwise to sweep aside the traditional authorities for a Parliamentary system on the United Kingdom model.

### Politician to His Fingertips

PRIVATELY he said: "I accept as sound the plea you constantly make in your paper for a greater area of common agreement between the parties on major Colonial issues, but you must not expect me as a politician to concede in public that there ought to be any restriction on the freedom of an Opposition to oppose!" He also conceded that there was much to be said for a Joint Committee on Colonial Affairs, but disliked the thought that discussion should be taken from the floor of the House of Commons to a committee room, "even though that would educate the ignorant M.P.s. and of course none of us take much notice of the Brockways, Dugdales, Plummers, and Hales". My reply was that those were precisely the Socialists to whom Africans turned as soon as they arrived in London; Mr. Morrison (as he then was) might dismiss them as wild men, but their advice misled Africans and was quoted and re-quoted all over Africa. He was a quick-witted, good-humoured Cockney, a politician to his fingertips.

### M.C.P. Ideas of Justice

DISMISSAL OF AN M.P. by ukase of the Malawi Congress Party is apparently ordered before the alleged offender has been given an opportunity to defend himself. That, at least, is the impression given by an official announcement from the party headquarters which lies before me. It states: "After reading a large volume of letters which were received over the past five to six weeks ago, and after listening to personal complaints made by the people in Chiradzulu District against their Member of Parliament, and after a thorough investigation of matters reported and from the evidence received in this office of the activities of Mr. J. M. Machuwira, the Member of Parliament for Chiradzulu, authority has now been given by the President of the Malawi Congress Party and Prime Minister of the Government of Malawi, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, to suspend the said Mr. Machuwira from his membership of the Malawi Congress Party and from any position he was holding by virtue of his membership of the party with effect from today, and to warn all the people in Chiradzulu District that they should have nothing to do with Mr. Machuwira. The people of Chiradzulu are therefore asked to select a new leader in place of Mr. Machuwira".

### Ostracized by Order

THE DICTATOR who rules the party would certainly expect to be heard in his own defence in like circumstances. Mr. Machuwira, it will be noted, has not been dismissed from the party, but suspended from membership. That, however, has cost him his seat in Parliament. That quite considerable deprivation is not considered punishment enough for his alleged transgression — which was probably nothing more serious than the expression of sympathy for some of the Ministers who have quarrelled with their master. In Malawi, of course, anything less than complete submission to the Ngwazi is *lèse majesté*. The people of Chiradzulu have therefore been "warned that they should have nothing more to do with Mr. Machuwira". Ostracism by order of the Fuehrer in a one-party State would be a very severe sentence in any area in which the population was still mesmerized by his promises or cowed by his menaces. If the Africans of Chiradzulu obey the order to have "nothing more to do" with one of their number, his life will be so unpleasant that he will be driven away, if not out of the country, at least to a district in which he is not known. Such are Dr. Banda's ideas of elementary fair play, parliamentary democracy, and African brotherhood.

### Commonwealth Secretariat

EVERY COMMENT which I have read about the proposed establishment in London of a Commonwealth Secretariat has interpreted the strong support of the African and Asian member States as proof of their increasing recognition of the importance of the Commonwealth. If that is indeed the case, it is all to the good. Is it not at least as likely, however, that some of the advocates of this addition to Commonwealth machinery regard it as a potential instrument of pressure? Since there are now 14 non-white and only four white members of the Commonwealth, the pressure could scarcely be to the advantage of the latter. It is significant, moreover, that the Africans and Asians were emphatic that a new office restricting itself to economic matters would be unsatisfactory. As Sir Alec Douglas-Home put it, "What they wanted was an organization for the exchange of information that would help them to understand Commonwealth affairs"; and that certainly does not exclude the prospect of political or quasi-political pressure. It must be 40 years or more since Leopold Amery first pleaded the case for an Imperial Secretariat. Yet some of the "Commonwealth correspondents" of leading newspapers have written as if a splendid new idea had come out of Africa.

### Promises Dishonoured

IN FEBRUARY LAST YEAR private employers in Kenya agreed to increase their labour strength by 10% (which has meant employment for an extra 30,000 persons throughout the year) on condition that the Government acted similarly (and so far it has met only half the promised quota) and that the trade unions accepted a wage standstill for a year and would call no strikes during that period. It has been officially announced, however, that there were no fewer than 291 strikes in 1964 — whereas in the previous year there had been 230. The trade unions have thus failed signally to honour their undertakings.

# Mr. Bottomley's Report on His Rhodesian Visit

## African Nationalist Leaders Want Britain to Use Force

MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY, the Commonwealth Secretary, said in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon:—

"During our 10-day visit to Rhodesia the Lord Chancellor and I were able to establish personal contact with the Rhodesia Government and to hear the views of a wide cross-section of the population.

"Our talks with the Rhodesian Prime Minister and Cabinet were, of course, in confidence. They naturally expressed the desire of most white Rhodesians for early independence. We fully appreciate their reasons for wanting it.

"Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Takawira, who is second-in-command to Mr. Sithole, demanded that the British Government should call a constitutional conference at once and secure the release of themselves and their followers from restriction. They advocated immediate universal suffrage and considered that the British Government should impose majority rule, if necessary by armed force.

### Chiefs Want Prompt Independence

"The chiefs, to whom the Rhodesian Government are restoring a measure of their former authority, are strongly opposed to the African nationalist movement because of the violence and intimidation and the threat to their own traditional leadership to which it has given rise. They saw the immediate grant of independence as the only alternative to nationalist domination.

"Some Europeans demand that if independence cannot be quickly obtained by negotiation, it should be seized by a unilateral declaration.

"In all quarters we made plain where the British Government stood in this difficult situation. We recalled the warning statement of the Prime Minister to Mr. Smith last October and repeated our steadfast opposition to unconstitutional action. We condemned the intimidation and violence which have been taking place, mainly by Africans against other Africans. We emphasized that it was not our intention to impose majority rule by force, and reiterated that whatever settlement was reached must be acceptable to the majority of the population of Rhodesia.

### Hope of Success by Negotiation

"What is lacking in Rhodesia is willingness on the part of Europeans and Africans alike to discuss and compromise. The fate of Rhodesians of all colours and classes lies largely in their own hands. Illegal action from any quarter would be calamitous. The problem must be resolved by negotiation. I am not without hope of finding a way towards a solution that will win the support of all communities and lead to independence and prosperity for all Rhodesians.

"My noble friend and I have made a report to the Prime Minister, and he will now be in touch with the Rhodesian Prime Minister."

Mr. Sandys suggested that his journey might have shown Mr. Bottomley that the problem was not quite as simple as he thought at the beginning; it was very complicated.

"In his statement the rt. hon. gentleman said that it was not the intention of the Government to impose majority rule by force. Does he also mean that it is not their intention to impose it by legislation? He also said that any settlement which was arrived at must be acceptable to the majority of the population. Does he mean to all racial communities, because that again is a different matter and very important.

"He made the surprisingly encouraging statement that he

was hopeful that he would be able to find a solution which would be acceptable to all in Rhodesia and lead to independence and prosperity for everyone. Can he say what he has in mind and whether further talks with the Government of Rhodesia are planned?"

Mr. Bottomley: "The rt. hon. gentleman must have a very vivid imagination if he thought that I treated this as a simple problem in any way. Indeed, on an earlier occasion, when the tables were reversed, I accused the rt. hon. gentleman of not treating it as seriously as he should have done. In answer to his questions: Yes, the reference to groups meant to all racial groups."

Mr. Sandys: "Acceptable to the majority of the population?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Yes, all racial groups; and acceptable to the majority of the population."

"In reply to the question about legislative action in connexion with the word 'force' in my statement, I made it quite clear in Rhodesia that we would not disturb the convention whereby we undertook not to interfere in the internal affairs of Rhodesia; but I made it quite clear that this Parliament had the final responsibility as to whether a constitutional change should be made.

"As to the future, whereas before I went to Rhodesia it certainly looked as though the doors were closed completely, they are now a little ajar, and I hope that we shall be able to continue discussions from now on."

Mr. Sandys: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman now make it quite clear that, while naturally reserving the sovereignty of the British Parliament, it is not the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to amend the Constitution of Rhodesia without the consent of the Government and Parliament of Rhodesia?"

Mr. Bottomley: "I made it quite clear about sovereignty that the ultimate transfer of full constitutional rights to Rhodesia was a responsibility of this Parliament, but that we had no intention of interfering with the internal affairs which by convention are normally conducted by the Rhodesian Government."

### Convention Will Be Respected

Mr. Sandys: "That is not the point. The point is that the Parliament of Rhodesia is not empowered to alter its own Constitution. The Parliament at Westminster has that power. What I am asking the rt. hon. gentleman is whether he gave an assurance that it was not the intention of the Parliament at Westminster at the request of the Government to alter the Constitution of Rhodesia without the agreement of the Government and Parliament of Rhodesia. It is important to try to avoid anything which might be an excuse for or provocation of unilateral independence in Rhodesia because of unilateral action here at Westminster."

Mr. Bottomley: "I made it quite clear that so long as there was no constitutional action this Government would respect the convention."

Mr. Grimond: "The rt. hon. gentleman has said that this is a problem which must be solved by negotiation, and he has also told us that he thinks that the door is now a little open. Are there to be further negotiations presumably on the basis of Government to Government?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Yes, that is the intention. Discussions from now on will be on the basis of Prime Minister to Prime Minister."

Mr. Dribberg: "Can we take it that there is no weakening of the previous position — that we shall not hand over the African majority to the rule of the white minority until satisfactory democratic means for the majority to express its own views about its own Government have been put into force?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Yes, that is the intention. The 1961 Constitution provided for that, and there is no change."

Mr. Wall: "Does the statement mean that H.M. Government have now dropped their previous idea of calling a constitutional conference of all races in order to modify the 1961 Constitution? Can we draw from that the inference that H.M. Government will support the 1961 Constitution, which is wholly non-racial and democratic?"

Mr. Bottomley: "The hon. gentleman is wrong in what he states to have been the declared policy of the Government. It is not as he has put it. I accept that if the 1961 Constitution had been worked, in due course it could have produced an African majority Government."

Mr. Michael Foot: "When my rt. hon. friend says that he has stated that the Government do not propose to impose majority rule by force, can he say whether he made any proposals to the Rhodesian Government for advancement

towards majority rule? Does he not think that it would be within the province of H.M. Government to make such proposals to the Rhodesian Government?

### Representations About Detainees

"Will he take into account the decision of the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and confirm that H.M. Government abide absolutely by the indications given at that conference? Can he say whether he made any representations to the Rhodesian Government about the release of people in prison or detained in Rhodesia without trial?"

Mr. Bottomley: "The answer to all those questions is 'Yes, sir'."

Sir G. Nicholson: "I should like to congratulate the rt. hon. gentleman on having kept his temper in very difficult circumstances, something which the whole House expected of him and which it got. Will there be a White Paper on this subject? Will there be a debate? Did the rt. hon. gentleman make it clear to the Southern Rhodesian Government that by and large the views which he has expressed are held by the whole of this country?"

Mr. Bottomley: "Until the discussions which we envisage between Prime Minister and Prime Minister are concluded I would rather postpone consideration of the propositions made by the hon. gentleman."

Mr. James Johnson: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the ill-mannered behaviour of the chiefs at the *indaba* towards him is untypical of Africans in any part of Africa? It shocked public opinion here and throughout parts of Africa. Can he explain this? Can he give the House an assurance that this was not typical of African opinion throughout the territory?"

Mr. Bottomley: "What my hon. friend says about the behaviour of Africans generally is quite right. It would be wrong to give the impression that the conduct of all the chiefs was similar to that of those who were reported. As is not unknown in this country, very often those who make the most noise get the headlines."

### High Commissioner's Protest

Mr. Evan Campbell, High Commissioner for Rhodesia, expressed regret that Mr. Bottomley had implied that the Prime Minister and the Rhodesian Cabinet had expressed the desires only of the white Rhodesians. That was incorrect; they represented all Rhodesians, whether black or white.

"It is unfortunate that by implication again Mr. Bottomley considers that the chiefs speak as they do only because of the threat to their traditional leadership. The chiefs are motivated by higher considerations, and have the best interests of their tribal communities at heart.

"The Secretary of State finished his reference to intimidation and violence with the words 'mainly by Africans against other Africans'. It would have been truer had he said 'by Africans mainly against other Africans'. No white Rhodesians have stooped to these tactics, and it is unfair to imply that they have.

"I must disagree with the Secretary of State's view that what is lacking in Rhodesia is 'willingness on the part of Europeans and Africans alike to discuss and compromise'. Holders of high political office in Rhodesia have offered time and again to meet the African nationalist leaders, but this olive branch has been brushed aside.

"So far as compromise is concerned, the electorate of Rhodesia on their own initiative in 1961 demonstrated their willingness to share political power with Africans in progressively greater measure."

### Attitudes Have Hardened

Before leaving Rhodesia Mr. Bottomley issued a long statement, which said, *inter alia*—

"Our main impression is of a hardening of attitudes in recent months amongst both Europeans and Africans.

"We are in no doubt about the great desire for independence of the bulk of the European population. We fully understand the reasons for this desire, especially after 40 years of self-government, after so many other countries in Africa have attained their independence, and after the massive economic development to which European initiative, energy, knowledge and capital have contributed so much.

"Some Europeans have told us they consider independence to be such an urgent necessity that it must be taken unilaterally and unconstitutionally if it cannot be acquired urgently by negotiation. But a majority of white Rhodesians to whom we have spoken are not of this opinion, and are anxious that

independence should be obtained lawfully, peacefully, and in a manner which will preserve friendly relations with Britain and other countries inside and outside the Commonwealth.

"The chiefs feel themselves threatened by the activities of politically active young Africans at whose hands they, and their people have suffered intimidation and violence. The chiefs, believing that the British Government favour the African nationalists, insist that the right course is to 'cut the strings' with Britain straight away. They see immediate majority rule or immediate independence as the only alternatives open to Rhodesia.

"The African nationalists of both the former parties, whose leadership first accepted and then repudiated the 1961 Constitution, as well as many other Africans whom we met, demand that the British Government should call an immediate conference to devise a new Constitution based upon one-man-one-vote. In their view the British Government should intervene in Rhodesia's affairs, if necessary by armed force, to establish majority rule. They also want the British Government to press the Rhodesian Government to release all persons in restriction and detention.

### British Policy Misunderstood

"Many grievous misunderstandings exist about the policy of the British Government. We emphatically repudiate the allegation that the policy of the British Government is to impose immediate majority rule upon Rhodesia. The principle of eventual majority rule was accepted by the electorate of Rhodesia when they approved the 1961 Constitution. What is at issue is how long the transition to majority rule will take and what the timing of independence should be.

"Any attempt by the British Government to impose unilaterally a solution of these problems would violate the 1961 Constitution and also the established convention that Parliament at Westminster does not legislate on matters within the competence of the Legislative Assembly of Rhodesia except with the agreement of the Rhodesia Government. The granting of independence is, under the Constitution, a matter for the British Government and Parliament.

"In seeking a peaceful transition to majority rule the British Government do not seek to stipulate how it might be achieved or when this stage might be reached.

"The British Government are completely opposed to unlawful and unconstitutional acts of all kinds. During our talks with the African nationalist leaders we made clear to them that the British Government utterly condemn the intimidation and violence which have been taking place, mainly by Africans against other Africans. These leaders told us that they opposed the use of such methods.

"We also explained to them that Britain could not herself act unconstitutionally, whether by armed force or otherwise, to change the Constitution; and that it would be useless for her to call a constitutional conference unless all parties concerned were willing to attend it.

### Greatest Danger

"We believe that the greatest danger to the peace and prosperity of Rhodesia at present is this threat of a unilateral declaration, and we have made our views known to the Rhodesia Government.

"We believe that all concerned must now address themselves to a sober search for ways by which present uncertainties can be removed, by which current dilemmas can be resolved constitutionally and honourably, and by which the common goal of independence can be achieved."

## Covering the Commons

Two subscribers, one a Rhodesian and the other a Yorkshire man with keen interest in Rhodesia's progress, have asked us to send this issue to every Member of Parliament.

Impressed with last week's coverage of Rhodesian affairs by "East Africa and Rhodesia", they volunteered to meet the cost of supplying today's issue to all M.P.s.

A few regular readers had previously taken out subscriptions for men engaged in public life, leaving us to select suitable recipients.

# Candid Speeches from the Council of Chiefs

## Traditional Leaders of Rhodesian Africans Ask for Independence Now

THE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS in Rhodesia met last week Mr. Arthur Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, and left no room for doubt that the chiefs favour Rhodesia's independence under the present Constitution and Government.

All the chiefs who addressed the Ministers were from Matabeleland. All spoke in Sindebele.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was able to publish last week the only full record of the proceedings at the great *indaba* at Domboshawa at which some 600 chiefs and headmen showed themselves to be unanimously in favour of independence.

Today we record the speeches in the Council of Chiefs (the translation into English being somewhat abbreviated only to avoid unnecessary repetitions).

MR. BOTTOMLEY said that he had been left in no doubt about the views of the chiefs, and continued:—

"This meeting is historic in the sense of the mission of the Lord Chancellor and myself, because it is the first time that we have had the opportunity of publicly putting the questions. I have no complaint about this, but it does enable me to sit back and listen instead of doing all the talking.

### A Question of Support

"As you know, I have met the African nationalist leaders, Nkomo and Sithole. What I should have said was that Sithole and Nkomo claim to represent the majority of Africans. We know that the chiefs also claim that they represent Africans, and many others do. What the Lord Chancellor and I have been trying to find out is how much support these African nationalist and other representatives really do have. So the first question which I would like the chiefs to answer is: 'How can they demonstrate that they represent the bulk of the African opinion?'"

FIRST CHIEF, speaking in Sindebele: "Sir, you have told us that you have been to see these nationalists' representatives. Are you satisfied after seeing them that they have the bulk of the population behind them?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, I have had no opportunity of testing this, but you chiefs have had the opportunity of testing the views of your people. So please answer my question."

THE CHIEF: "Sir, all I can say is that the bulk of the people, our tribesmen with whom we live, whom we lead in all our daily functions; the people who follow these nationalist leaders are the employed people who are not in the majority.

"And a number of the followers of these nationalist leaders are people from outside the borders of this territory. The people who greeted you at the airport were not all people of this country; a number came from outside. A number of those people were aroused from their dwellings at night when their doors were knocked and were told to congregate at the airport. There is proof of that, because some of them were convicted for assaulting women whom they were trying to intimidate to be present at the airport. They can maintain their position only by intimidation, as is recorded in the White Paper which resulted from the last *indaba* at Domboshawa. Sir, we still maintain the position which we maintained at that *indaba*."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "It would be unprofitable this afternoon if we have repetition of what happened at the *indaba*. I put a very simple question: 'Did you consult your people? Did you go down to kraal level?"

How in fact can you demonstrate that you represent the mass of your people?'"

SECOND CHIEF: "Mr. Chairman and Chiefs, Sir, before I reply to this question I would like to say that if I had my own way we would walk out of this meeting and leave Mr. Bottomley here alone. I don't think Mr. Bottomley can deny that before there was a change of Government in Britain it was the policy of the previous Government to associate with Nkomo. Only yesterday Mr. Bottomley was alleged to have said that it was his desire to give majority rule to this country. And it seems to me that Mr. Bottomley has already made an agreement with these two people. We are aware that these two people have been making visits to Britain trying to get their own government."

### Children Killed by Political Thugs

"Mr. Bottomley has been around the country and has seen the conditions under which our people live and where the majority live. It is not our custom to bring women and children to our meetings; if the British Government want us to do that, it is not our custom.

"It is obvious to us, sir, that, however much truth we can speak today, it is not the intention of our honoured guests to be satisfied with what we know to be the truth. If we take them to the graves of those people who have been killed they will not be satisfied that these people have been killed by these two nationalist leaders.

"If we show you the graves of the children who have been killed by these people you will not be satisfied. If we show you the churches, dip tanks and our schools that have been damaged by these people, you will not be satisfied.

"If I had my way I would say: 'Let us get out of this meeting. Let Mr. Bottomley hand over government to these people and see whether it would be a success'. And I would say that it is not the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that we should be forced in this matter.

"In all the countries that have been given independence in Africa, the chiefs have worked together with the nationalists. I don't see how we can work in co-operation with these nationalists if they are going to burn and damage as they have done.

"Sir, we are merely wasting our time at this meeting. Sir, if there is going to be war the *impis* will come from the chiefs. We have our *impis*. That is the custom throughout Africa: if there is going to be war, the *impis* come from the chiefs.

"Sir, you have been to our tribal areas. You have seen how our people live. Those people who live in the tribal areas do not report their troubles to Nkomo. They report to their chiefs. Mr. Bottomley seems to have placed more regard on his association with the nationalists than with ourselves."

### Balloting a Foreign Custom

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "With respect, I put a very reasonable question: 'How can you demonstrate that you represent the mass of African people and how do you consult your people?' You, Chief, said to me that it is not customary to do that. Am I not right in saying that a ballot is widely used in elections to councils, in elections to office within councils, and even in the selection of traditional chiefs within the tribes?"

THE CHIEF: "No, sir; it is not our custom to utilize a ballot on a piece of paper. That is a foreign custom. A chief is not elected, sir. A chief is a chief by tradition of birth."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Could I ask the chiefs a second question: 'Is it their wish that they should have representation in Parliament, and if so, on what basis?'"

SECOND CHIEF: "Sir, I am not prepared to answer that question. That is entirely our affair in this country, and we feel that we are in the best position to arrange it and that it is not really the concern of the British Government."

THIRD CHIEF: "I am thankful that Mr. Bottomley has come here to say that he is going to answer questions. The first thing that I would like to know is: 'Is it the intention of the Secretary for State to come here and knock down our traditional customs?'"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, indeed not. What I am trying to



find out is how much support you have for your standards that you say are customary."

THIRD CHIEF: "Sir, we cannot accept that you have come here to try and find out the position. We feel that it was already plain when the present Government came into power — that it was the policy of that Government to support the nationalists. Sir, if you ask how many of our people are behind us, all I can say is that there are many. I must admit it is not everyone for the simple reason that many are frightened to show their loyalty towards us because they are in danger of being killed.

"Sir, the controlling and governing of people is not something new to us. It is our tradition. We liken ourselves to Her Majesty the Queen because our function is tradition. This is a matter that is painful to us, and we do not like to be rude to honoured guests who have come to us. Sir, you have denied that you have come here to break down that custom, but are here to try and build up. All I can say, sir, is that many people are following us, and that many are frightened to follow us because they are in danger of being killed. We are continually meeting our people. When we return from discussions in these councils we always call up our people and explain to them what we have discussed. Sir, there are no children, no women at these discussion groups, because it is not our custom."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The chiefs at the *indaba* said that they wanted the strings cut and independence now. Could they please explain whether they mean that they want independence now as a choice between that and the transference of power to the nationalist leaders?"

FOURTH CHIEF: "Mr. Chairman and honoured guests, the beast that comes which is already in calf is not the same as the cow that has not been bulled. It was not our desire to speak to our honoured guest in the way that we have spoken. Because we are satisfied that this cow is already in calf and it cannot be in calf again.

"What we say, sir, is: 'Give us independence, and we are quite satisfied that all our troubles can then be sorted out by us, because it is no use having a foreign person in your house and this person saying "Leave this, I will arrange any repairs to your house"'. Sir, a person who doesn't know how you live, how can he possibly arrange and help you to live in the way you wish to live?"

### Alarmed at Examples of Congo and Malawi

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The impression I have is that the chiefs imagine the choice is between having independence now or handing over to the nationalist leaders. Do you want this? Can the chiefs tell me whether they have any other ideas? For instance, in Swaziland the chiefs actually managed to get the majority of the Africans to support them. Have you any views of this kind or any other which you can express to me?"

FIFTH CHIEF: "Sir, I will speak about my sore heart before you. Sir, I thought we had explained everything to you. Sir, I am amazed at your question today that we should tell you how many people follow us and how many follow the others. Sir, that is not appropriate. A child is never compared with his father. A child who disobeys me cannot be treated as my brother.

"Sir, we demonstrated to you at that meeting the number of people who had been harmed by the activities of the nationalists. Sir, we thought you had come here to make peace, but it seems to me that we should have kept quiet but you are refusing.

"Sir, I don't know if you wish us to follow in the footsteps of the Congo and Nyasaland where the chiefs were discarded and there was all this trouble — because the trouble in those countries was that independence was given to them by the Government; and it appears to us, sir, that the desire of the British Government is to see us treated in the same way — burnt and harmed. It should be obvious that if the same thing is done in this country we shall have the same troubles.

"Sir, you have spoken about Swaziland. That is what we want in this country, so that we can look after our own areas together with the white people who we live with. All we ask for is independence — for the strings to be cut. If we go on talking it may end up by us fighting with our children. We appeal to you, sir, to cut the strings."

SIXTH CHIEF: "Your first question, sir, was how many followers we have. All I can say is that there are far more of our followers than the people whom you have seen in the towns. If you got in an aeroplane and had a bird's eye view of this country it would be perfectly plain to you that there are far more people in the tribal areas than in the towns. The people who are in the towns are very few. I would say, sir, that an analogy would be that probably one person from each of our kraals has gone to the towns.

"I don't know, sir, whether it is your desire that we should give an explicit figure on a piece of paper as to the number of our followers. But that is not our custom. We are con-

cerned only with the adult male population, not with the women or the children. The custom which has grown up in the towns of counting every solitary woman and child is foreign to us. Perhaps it is a custom from Britain. If it is your wish that we go home and count all our people, we can certainly do that; and we shall arrive at a very large figure. Your question may seem very simple but it is contrary to our custom.

"Sir, one of your questions was: 'How do you elect even when a chief has been elected?' A chief is not elected; a chief arises by virtue of his birth. You don't call up all and sundry to find out whether they approve of this man as a chief. Only the recognized elders were in the position to say whether he was the rightful heir to the chieftainship. When we go home we call up our recognized elders and discuss these matters with them. We thought we had completed our job because we had carried out our traditional custom.

"It would not be appropriate for us to take unto ourselves the European customs, because that is where much of the trouble is arising in the townships today.

### Terrible Harm Done by Nationalists

"Sir, I come to your question about the choice whether we should get independence today or whether it will result in a black Government. The reason the chiefs have approached the Government in this way is because they have seen the terrific harm that has been done by the nationalists. But the Government turns round and says that there is nothing very much they can do because they are in the hands of the British Government. The Government says: 'If we were not in the hands of the British Government we would be able to sit down with you and make suitable arrangements to overcome this difficulty'. That is why we want independence, so that we can arrive at the solution of this problem, to stop this harm being done by the nationalists.

"We have grown up with the understanding that the British form of Government is freedom; and that is perfectly true of times gone by. When the British people came to this country they did away with a lot of the bad things, and we still feel that the true British rule is one of freedom. That is why we appeal to you to exercise that wonderful British system and free us.

"Sir, it is the tradition of us chiefs to look after our people. All that the young people who speak to you from the towns want is their own aggrandisement and to harm the other people. Sir, what we are in search of is peace and not this fighting and stabbing. Sir, if it is your wish to hand over to the nationalists, well, we cannot stop you, but if you do that the time will come when the person who is about to die will point his finger at you. That would be the result of what you have done."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Let me assure the chiefs that the choice is not between independence now or handing over power to the African nationalists. One chief made a comment about a report in today's paper about a statement which I made. What I said is in complete accord with what is contained in the 1961 Constitution. Could the chiefs please give me their views on the 1961 Constitution and whether it should form the basis of independent Government?"

### Soaked With Petrol and Set Alight

SEVENTH AFRICAN SPEAKER (who had already spoken as the second chief): "Sir, we said last year, and it has been repeated this year, that our desire is to be given independence on this Constitution for the following reasons. That Constitution was agreed upon by all people in this country and it was approved of by the British Government. For that reason it is appropriate that we should be given independence on that Constitution, and I am not aware of any reason which will prevent us from getting independence on that Constitution. If the present British Government has made an agreement with the nationalists, then perhaps that might be a reason why we shouldn't get independence on this Constitution.

"Sir, we are faced with the position that these two people are causing all this terrific trouble in this country. I would say that if the Secretary of State were taken incoognito and left in Harare township I think that he would find himself in very serious trouble.

"Is it not correct, Mr. Bottomley, that we have judges of the High Court in this country? Are you satisfied that there has been all this burning — people having petrol poured over them and set alight — and the damage that has been done in this country?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "If it comes to a finding, then that must be based on justice. As a politician, I never interfere. I accept the judicial decision, as is done in a court of law."

MR. HARPER, the Minister who presided: "The point that

(Continued on page 450)

# PERSONALIA

COLONEL RICHARD MEINERTZHAGEN has just entered his 88th year.

MR. BEN OTIM-ATURA has been sworn in as Won Nyaci of Lango, Uganda.

LORD RAGLAN, at one time a member of the Sudan Civil Service, left £94,833.

SIR IAN DIXON SCOTT, British Ambassador in Sudan, and MR. PATRICK HANCOCK, Ambassador in Norway, are shortly to exchange posts.

MR. A. B. MNKANDIA, general secretary of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union of Rhodesia, has arrived in the United Kingdom.

MR. J. H. O. HALWENGE, assistant manager in Dar es Salaam of East African Cargo Handling Services, was East African Airways' two-millionth passenger.

SIR JOHN MUIR, chairman of James Finlay & Co., Ltd., tea growers in East Africa and the East, and LADY MUIR arrived on Friday in the STIRLING CASTLE.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, the former High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GOODENOUGH have returned from their visit to Southern Africa.

THE HON. ANTHONY GRIGG, younger son of the late LORD ALTRINCHAM, a former Governor of Kenya, and LADY ALTRINCHAM, and MLE. ELIANE DE MIRAMON have been married in London.

Visitors to London from Rhodesia include COLONEL & MRS. H. ROCHESTER, MR. C. W. COLLINS, MR. J. H. FINLAYSON, DR. O. H. ROBERTSON, MR. J. A. WILLIAMS, and MR. P. N. WRIGHT.

MR. R. K. A. GARDNER, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, has been in England for discussions with the Ministry of Overseas Development and the Foreign Office.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia, hoped to leave Cape Town yesterday to return to Salisbury. After his release from hospital after an operation MRS. DUPONT and he were able to spend a few days at Hermanus.

MR. PERMENA BARNABAS MATEMBA has succeeded MR. EDWIN MTEI as Secretary to the Treasury of E.A.C.S.O. He was for a short time deputy town clerk of Dar es Salaam, and then a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

MR. JUSTICE D. J. JONES, of the High Court of Uganda, and MR. M. G. T. HART, general manager of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., sailed from London for Mombasa on Friday in the S.S. UGANDA. MR. JUSTICE F. J. WHELAN, a puisne judge in Zambia, is a passenger for Beira.

MR. H. J. WEDGWOOD, now general manager of the Mufulira mine, Zambia, was born in Suffolk, educated at Oundle School, and in 1936 graduated in mining engineering from McGill University, Canada. Since then he has served on the Copperbelt.

MR. ALLAN FLAY, the new principal of Mufulira Training College, was at one time a district education officer in Kenya. He is a graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was for six years in the Royal Army Educational Corps in England and Germany.

MR. DAVID BUTLER, the recently elected Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, has appointed a "Shadow Cabinet" which includes four African M.P.s. and one coloured M.P. MR. G. R. J. HACKWILL is the party's chief whip and MR. W. V. BRELSFORD deputy whip.

MR. FRANK ALLAUN, Socialist M.P. for Salford East, has resigned his position as Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. GREENWOOD, the Colonial Secretary. He was one of 45 Labour signatories of a Commons motion critical of the Government in regard to Vietnam.

MR. RAMADHAN OMARI KIRUNDU has been re-elected mayor of Dar es Salaam. The deputy mayor is MR. FRANCIS J. KASHAJA, chairman of the finance committee of the council. His nomination was supported by 29 of the members, whereas the re-election of last year's deputy mayor, MR. R. L. SIMKOKO, found only three supporters.

MR. JOSEPH A. NAMATA, who for the past seven months has been acting as Principal Secretary to MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanzania, Secretary to the Cabinet, and Head of the Civil Service, has been confirmed in the appointment. He was educated in the U.M.C.A. College at Minali, near Dar es Salaam, went on to Makerere College, Uganda, taught for some time in a U.M.C.A. school, and then went to Earlham College, Indiana, U.S.A., from which he graduated B.A. Before returning to Tanganyika he took a short course at Cambridge University, and in 1961 he was for four months at the University of Pittsburgh.

## Obituary

### Colonel Pink Strangled in Kenya

LIEUT.-COLONEL GERALD JOHN ("DERRY") PINK, O.B.E., T.D., M.A., who was adjutant of Mombasa Fortress at the outbreak of the last war, was strangled at the week-end at his home in Lamu. Until some months ago, when he sold his interest, he was a partner in an hotel at that Kenya coastal resort. After leaving Cambridge he went to Kenya as a partner in Pembroke House School. Six years later he was for a short time a journalist in Nairobi, and then he was seconded to the K.A.R. from the Royal Artillery (T.A.). He served in Ethiopia in 1940-42, was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. in Madagascar for the next two years, and then A.A. and Q.M.G. of the British Military Mission in Ethiopia until 1948. Then he became successively provincial commissioner of the Upper Juba Province of Somalia, Deputy Chief Secretary, and British Consul in Harar, Ethiopia.

LADY SKEEN, widow of General Sir Andrew Skeen, has died in Umtali, Rhodesia, aged 88.

DR. ALEXANDER FRASER WHYTE, who died suddenly in Dar es Salaam last week, aged 65, was the first medical adviser to the B.B.C.

MR. TITUS MBUTU, a well-known broadcaster in Tanzania, has died in Dar es Salaam in a motor accident. He had driven his car into a tree.

MR. PATRICK TAIT BRODIE, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has died at his home in Wiltshire, was at one time in the King's African Rifles and afterwards Commissioner of Police in Sierra Leone.

## ZAMBIA



For information APPLY TO  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

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

Telephone: LANGHAM 0691

## Mr. Khama Becomes Prime Minister

MR. SERETSE KHAMA, whose marriage to an Englishwoman in 1948 caused his exile in Britain for several years, has become the first Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, his Bechuanaland Democratic Party having won 28 of the 31 seats at the general election.

The other three fell to Mr. Philip Matanze's Bechuanaland People's Party. The Botswana Independence Party's 24 candidates were all defeated. Its leader, Mr. Mpho, and Mr. Matanze have travelled in Communist countries. Mr. Khama accused both of receiving Chinese funds.

There was only one white candidate, Mr. B. Steinberg, a supporter of Mr. Khama. He took 97% of the votes cast in his constituency.

While the Democrats stood for security of tenure for European farmers, the Independence Party asked that they should be controlled by Government; and some of the candidates spoke of confiscation.

Voting was for the first time by adult suffrage. The women's vote was heavily in Mr. Khama's favour.

Sir Peter Fawcus, the Queen's Commissioner, is to hold the portfolio of Defence and External Affairs in the Cabinet.

## Relations With South Africa

Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa, sent congratulations to Mr. Khama and announced that the ban on his entry had been removed in October when it became clear that Bechuanaland had been placed on the road to independence. South Africa had then made it known that it desired friendly relations with such a neighbour State. When Bechuanaland became independent (as it is expected to do before the end of next year) the relationship between the two countries could be negotiated.

The new Prime Minister has said that Bechuanaland must be recognized to be a multi-racial State which is largely dependent on its trade with South Africa. To boycott that country would harm Bechuanaland. Though he would seek membership of O.A.U. he would not yield to pressure from other members for any boycott of South Africa. If Britain traded with China and Cuba, why should Bechuanaland not trade with South Africa?

Mrs. Eirene White, M.P., who has special responsibility at the Colonial Office for the three High Commission territories, is shortly due in Bechuanaland.

Its population numbers about 550,000, of whom 184,000 were registered as voters.

## Problems of Tanzania

SOME BIG POWERS threaten Tanzania's independence, President Nyerere said last week when addressing the annual conference of the Tanganyika African National Union. He regretted that differences had been turned by the United States Government from an issue concerning individuals to that of relations between two States. The German issue was very complicated, but neither threats nor foreign aid would produce a change of policy. Tanzania wanted friendliness with all nations except South Africa and Portugal. Delegates asked for investigation of complaints that some T.A.N.U. leaders were abusing their power. Bibi Titi Muhammad was loudly cheered when she called for the establishment of one political party before the end of the year.

## Zambia Snubs East Germany

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has told a three-member delegation from East Germany, headed by Dr. Gottfried Lessing, head of the Africa Department of his country's Foreign Ministry, that it may open a trade mission in Lusaka but not a consulate. Much of the time of the delegation is stated to have been given to meetings with Lusaka representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union, both of which organizations are proscribed in Rhodesia, where they were founded. The East Germans also had talks with spokesmen for other liberation movements.

## President's Challenge to Zambia

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA said again and again when addressing a recent mass rally in Livingstone that Zambia's future depended upon obedience to God, to whom all should pray for wisdom for themselves, Ministers, and other servants of the State.

"Keep praying for us in your mosques, your churches, your homes, whether you are Muslims, Hindus, Christians, or otherwise. Remember that when the Zambia Police band plays the national anthem all of us must come to attention. It is a prayer to our God to bless our nation and all men".

For nation-building the only effective weapon was love, love of neighbour. Those who defied God by looking at other people in terms of tribe or colour would pay heavily for their sin.

Another duty was to safeguard the country's natural resources. On that topic Dr. Kaunda said:—

"We must take care of our wild life in terms of trees, game, birds, fishes. When I was agitating for independence I used to go round telling people: 'Don't listen to these game guards. Kill these animals. They are ours. These are our ducks, our fishes. These people have come out from England'. I said that because I wanted to embarrass the British Government into giving us independence.

"Now I confess that these things belong to you. I can no longer say they belong to the British people. The time of agitation has gone. If anyone agitates against this which is your property, he is your enemy. You had better round him up. Agitation is behind you.

"If you try to take the law into your own hands, independence will arrest you. We are thinking of all our people when we speak of game. Apart from game cropping which is going to give us all in Zambia 2½ tons of fresh meat every day, in areas where there is tsetse fly, where our people cannot keep cattle, we are going to introduce buffalo, eland, lechwe and impala so that they can also have something to look after as domestic animals".

## U.N. Squandermania

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., lately U.K. High Commissioner in Kenya, who has been a British delegate to the United Nations, has told the House of Commons that he had found at the U.N. "an appalling waste of money and resources." He gave instances of its "squandermania" and demanded searching inquiries. Sir Geoffrey was especially critical of the allowances granted to U.N. personnel, citing the case of a girl secretary in Cyprus who was paid £2,000 and given a local allowance of £3 a day.

## Zambia Threat to Businessmen

MR. SIMON KAPWEPWE, the Foreign Minister of Zambia, has accused businessmen from Rhodesia and South Africa of interference in politics in Zambia, and has threatened that "imperialist agents in Zambia" who collaborate with them will be deported. He alleged that white businessmen who had visited the country had "insulted the Government and Ministers in their private talks".

## Aid for Developing Countries

MRS. CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, has told the House of Commons that in the calendar year 1964 H.M. Government dispersed £191m. in bilateral and multilateral economic aid to the developing countries. Ten years earlier the total had been about £77m. The 1964-65 figure is not likely to be less than that for last year.

## Political Commissar

TANZANIA has now a Political Commissar in its small army. President Nyerere has appointed to the post, with the honorary rank of colonel, Mr. Selemani Juma Kitundu, who was previously Regional Commissioner for the Coast.

## Views of Rhodesian Chiefs

(Continued from page 447)

must be paramount in our minds from listening to what has been said is that the two sides are on completely different wavelengths. Apparently the hippo and the lion do not talk the same language.

"One has to accept that the basic springboard of the thinking by the chiefs stems from an acceptance of a totally different social system. In the Western world everything springs from the election system. Whether a man is eventually elected to be a spiritual leader, a judicial leader or a social leader, somewhere in the background the election system has led to it. The tribal system operates on a totally different basis — and perhaps the greatest evidence of the hold that this system has can be seen by those who seek to gain African leadership having to resort to force in order to do so.

"Are we to have first of all, before independence, a solution to enable us to have independence, or are we to have independence and then let people get together to find the solution afterwards? In this country we have virtually a rigid Constitution:

"Are we to believe that there are amongst us today living men so clever who can put into words the form of life now that we must live for ever after in a rigid Constitution, or are we to go forward in the belief that the empirical approach is the right one, and that provided groups of people have shown themselves in the past to be reasonable people, that they can be left to manage their own affairs, especially as they have to live with those problems thereafter?

"In all these matters there may lie a conflict of interests between those of our country and those of Great Britain. This, indeed, is the problem before us".

## Comments in British Press

### Disastrous Results of Macmillanism

ON MONDAY, the day on which the Commonwealth Secretary was to address Parliament on his visit to Rhodesia, the *Daily Telegraph* published the following letter from Mr. F. S. Joelson, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: —

"Why should Rhodesians be expected to accept dictation from Westminster when they have before them the evidence of the incalculable and irremediable damage done in East and Central Africa in the last five years by our M.P.s. of all parties?

"Nothing could have been more disastrous in the African context than the Macmillan-Macleod scuttles from Britain's pledges and responsibilities. Five years ago they and their obedient associates wrecked Kenya's multi-racial system while fatuously proclaiming that they were strengthening it.

"Mr. Macleod, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, even declared that the Westminster model of government was a suitable British export to Africa. Doubtless he would like to forget that balderdash. He presumably knows that of the 35 non-white African countries which are now independent only five still tolerate freedom of political assembly and expression. Everywhere else there is the dictatorship of the one-party State.

"In Rhodesia the African political activists spent most week-ends attacking, maiming and killing members of the opposing party until both had to be declared illegal organizations. The intimidation and violence by which alone they had collected funds and membership repeated the pattern set by African parties in other territories, which, having used the one-man-one-vote slogan to get rid of enlightened rule, quickly crushed dissent, partly by the persuasion of thuggery and partly by 'jobs for the boys' who were prepared to desert the minority party (as very many were).

"There would be the same inevitable consequences in Rhodesia if its Government were to submit to the pressures of sentimentalists in Europe and America and of such bodies as the Organization of African Unity, which seeks to divert attention from the distresses of its member countries by focusing

the eyes of the world on one ludicrously over-emphasized aspect of the affairs of Rhodesia—which, by the initiative, energy, faith, and persistence of white men, has developed an industrial economy in which a swiftly increasing number of Africans earn far more than their opposite numbers in most other parts of the continent and have an educational system better than that of any country north of the Republic of South Africa.

"Recognizing these facts, Rhodesia's chiefs oppose submission to the demands of impetuous young African agitators. The chiefs, like most Europeans in the country, want sensibly-timed progress in African representation and advancement. In a word, they want evolution, not revolution under pressure from Britain.

"That would leave the mass of Africans at the mercy of the forces which have brought chaos in the Congo, revolution in Zanzibar, army mutinies in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, anarchy in Malawi—and joy to the hearts of Chinese, Russian and other Communists and fellow-travellers".

### The Big Stick

"Rhodesia by Degrees" was the heading of a *Daily Telegraph* leader, which said: —

"Pinned to the banner of Mr. Bottomley during his 10-day tour of Rhodesia was the motto 'gradualism'—a device which the situation most clearly required. His public utterances have been few, expressing the desire for peaceful transition to African majority rule, but without indicating when or how. He sees independence as possible only when acceptable to Rhodesia 'as a whole'. He has been engaged on a familiar political exercise of trying to bring together the irreconcilable, but he is wisely trying to do this only by degrees. Any more impetuous treatment would have been certain of failure from the start.

"The Commonwealth Secretary has told African nationalists that since it takes at least two to hold a constitutional conference, they had better try meanwhile to achieve advancement by co-operating in the 1961 Constitution and preventing a spread of sedition. It is not inconceivable that the African nationalists, recognizing that the prospects of revolutionary success has greatly receded in recent months, may be more ready to do so.

"It will naturally be helpful if Mr. Smith's Government eases restrictions on African leaders as soon as the slightest change of heart on their side is noticeable. The Rhodesian Government must also encourage the registration of those Africans with qualifications for the vote and must further African education and administrative experience. The adamant nationalist attitude of 'one man one vote' is still a convenient excuse for those Rhodesians who would prefer to see no advancement at all.

"The Commonwealth Secretary has said that he found many grievous misunderstandings among Europeans and a hardening of attitudes among both Europeans and Africans. Each of these symptoms was aggravated by Mr. Wilson's declaration of October, 1964, in which he flourished the big stick of a trade embargo and spoke of 'treason,' thus hastening the movement into extremist camps. Important talks are being held in London on financial aid for Rhodesian development in the next five years. Rhodesia will, of course, want aid without either threats or strings, though that would not preclude a specific grant for African education. On a long view Rhodesia should be given the benefit of any existing doubts".

### Nationalists Should Have Changed Their Tactics

The *Guardian* had written in the course of a leading article: —

"Mr. Bottomley appears to have acknowledged two facts: that the scope for British intervention is narrow and that time is not running on the Africans' side. These facts alone make Rhodesia dissimilar from any previous Colonial problem in Africa.

"Conventions which have grown up since 1923, together with the rightward drift of Rhodesian domestic politics, have made any interchange between Britain and Rhodesia more of a confrontation of opposing views than a spring for new action. Then the disarray of the United Nations, the unpreparedness of some (though not all) of the newly-independent countries farther north, and the previous conduct of the Rhodesian nationalists all tell against automatic British support for the full nationalist demands.

"At the same time no British Government, certainly no

Labour Government, can condone the wholesale detention of African leaders or the slowing down of the pace of African advance, economically and socially, which Mr. Ian Smith's Government has brought about. And any policy must have peaceful transition towards majority rule as its aim.

"It is surprising, in view of their lack of success so far, that the nationalist leaders have not changed their tactics. Mr. Leopold Takawira, a former officer of Mr. Sithole's party, and known at one time for his moderation, was reported to have said yesterday that the only way to stop violence was to change the Constitution. The party under Mr. Nkomo, which was a united body at the time, rejected the change when the present Constitution came into being of contesting seats in the National Assembly and using them as a springboard. Sullen opposition has merely served to antagonize the ruling whites.

"A more forthright condemnation of violence than any nationalist has so far uttered, combined with a declaration of intent to contest the next election, would probably do the Africans' cause more good than waiting in detention for the world's conscience to be alarmed. If that conscience is not alarmed, it is because not every means of peaceful transition has been tried.

"Mr. Bottomley will be in a good position to judge whether there is any hope of returning to peaceful political methods if the nationalists are released. Possibly he may think that too much bitterness has been created. But if there is a chance of his using his good offices to have the detainees released and of persuading them to try voting instead of arson, he should take it. Fifteen seats out of 65 in the National Assembly would of course be absurdly small as a permanent distribution, but as a means of securing more they are not to be disdained.

"When the nationalists decided in 1961 to use 'direct action' their despair with their prospects was either affected or premature. It was in their interest to gain white support for their cause in Rhodesia. It is still, but unless they hurry up they will have lost the chance for good".

### Angry Rejoinder

That brought an angry rejoinder from Mr. George Nyandoro, secretary-general of the banned Z.A.P.U., and Mr. Nelson Samkange, its London representative. In a joint letter they said:—

"Your leader suggests that the *Guardian* has gone over to the side of the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia. The whole argument leads to the conclusion that the African nationalists should now accept and abide by a Constitution which you have for years, in news columns and leaders, described as unjust to the Africans, and of which—even in your latest leading article—you use the word 'absurd'.

"Your reasoning is that if we African nationalists accept the Constitution and fight the next election we will do our cause more good than waiting in detention. What cause was ever advanced by conceding exactly what the opposition asked? By accepting this 'absurd' Constitution you suggest we will get more. From whom—Smith or Wilson? Do you think Mr. Smith is in a mood to give us more? Have his public statements not convinced you, as they have convinced us, that he never wants to see majority rule in Southern Rhodesia in his lifetime?

"We in Z.A.P.U. no longer think in terms of more seats but in terms of all seats. There will be no compromise with either Smith or Wilson on the question of majority rule or one man one vote. We would rather die in detention than work through the present Constitution or any other not based on one man one vote.

"We do not want violence, but we are convinced that Smith and his friends are violent bullies, and that bullies give in not to persuasion but to stronger and more violent bullying.

"But your leader is not merely misguided from the point of view of Zimbabwe Africans. If the Government decides to be as timid as the *Guardian*, Mr. Wilson will face severe trouble from both the Africans in Southern Rhodesia and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in June. If the Government lets Smith hold on to the present Constitution our anger as well as that of the African States, and the condemnation at the United Nations, will be loud.

### If Mr. Bottomley Lived in Africa

"At one time within Britain one voice stood out against shabby Government policies: it was the voice of C. P. Scott and your newspaper. Now, however, this paper has chosen reasonably enough to pay attention to the political mood of the white settlers, inexorably to ignore the political mood of the Africans".

"Peter Simple" wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:—  
"Nine out of 10 among white farmers in Kenya, it is reported, want to leave the country. These are the

people whose forebears literally created Kenya; without them it would have neither wealth nor civilization; it would not, in fact, be a recognizable State at all, even to the extent it now is. Now these people can see no acceptable future for themselves in a Kenya under African rule; and they want to go.

"Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Secretary, is in Rhodesia, trying to persuade the white Rhodesians to accept a new Constitution which would certainly bring them, in a few years at most, into precisely the same situation: the white people of Kenya are now in.

"The white Rhodesians, needless to say, are not having any of this. They would be quite obviously insane if they did. Would Mr. Bottomley himself act differently if he were in their situation? Would the liberal publicists of England, the journalists and television commentators and clergymen, who now lecture and browbeat the white Rhodesians so self-righteously, act any differently themselves?

"It looks as if the chiefs' knowledge of conditions in England is in some ways no wider than Mr. Bottomley's knowledge of conditions in Rhodesia. Otherwise they would realize that to turn children against their parents, to contrast the wisdom and authority of teenagers with the ignorance and irresponsibility of their elders is simply to be contemporary and enlightened.

"They would also realize that a Minister of the Labour Government who was as ready to listen to their own sensible and down-to-earth opinions as to the half-digested *New Statesman* clichés purveyed by the nationalist leaders would not remain a Minister long. Nor, unfortunately, as things are at present, would a Minister of a Conservative Government either".

### Malawi University

MALAWI UNIVERSITY will receive its first students, about 150, in September. Dr. Banda is to be the first chancellor of the university, of which the first vice-chancellor will be Dr. Ian Michael, a Briton who was formerly Professor of Education at Khartoum University. The chairman of the provisional council is Mr. John Msonthi, Minister of Education.

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## East African Railway Strike Other Unions Threatened Action

SIXTEEN THOUSAND MEMBERS of the Railway African Workers' Union employed in Kenya by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration struck work for four days last week but then resumed duty. The Civil Servants' Union, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, and the Union of Employees of the Posts and Telecommunications Administration had threatened to bring out their members in sympathy.

At that stage Kenya's African Ministers and officials of the Railway Union agreed to refer the dispute on a wage claim to an industrial court.

The Railway Union in Uganda expressed sympathy with the men in Kenya but did not call out its members. The strike stopped cotton exports from Uganda at the height of the season. Oil companies in Kampala reported that their stocks would last only about a week.

Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister of Labour and Social Services in Kenya, said last Thursday that for a fortnight his officials had had discussions with the railway management and the union in the hope of averting the strike, and that the management accepted his suggestion of reference to a board of inquiry. On March 3, however, union officials and the management agreed that reference should be to the industrial court. Next day the union executive went back on the decision.

The Minister thereupon notified both parties that a board of inquiry was to be set up immediately, adding: "If a strike occurs it will be in direct defiance of the Government's efforts to settle the dispute by the industrial relations machinery available. Moreover, the board of inquiry will not function while a strike is in progress.

"If the workers go on strike this is a clear indication that the Railway Union wishes to have a showdown with the Government of the people. The Kenya Government would not sit down and watch people who have closed their ears to sensible suggestions.

"There is a lot of tribalism in this matter. Tribalism will never be allowed to be used in industrial relations matters, as every single man is regarded as a Kenya citizen".



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## New Sudanese Cabinet Sayed Khalifa Remains P.M.

THE NEW SUDANESE CABINET is constituted as follows: —

Prime Minister, Sayed Sirr el Khatem el Khalifa; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub; Minister of Local Government, Sayed Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil; Minister of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Ahmed el Mahdi; Minister of Finance, Sayed Mubarak Zarroug;

Minister without Portfolio, Sayed Mohamed Gubara; Minister of Information, Sayed Salih Mahmoud; Minister of Public Works, Sayed Hilary Lougal; Minister of Mineral Resources, Sayed Rashid el Tahir; Minister of the Interior, Sayed Clement Mboro.

## Frelimo Statements About Mozambique

MR. J. R. SIGAUKE, one of the secretaries of Frelimo, the Mozambique African nationalist organization which has headquarters in Dar es Salaam, has told journalists in London that because Portuguese police managed to penetrate a Frelimo cell towards the end of December hundreds of people were arrested in Mozambique. He claimed that about 700 "freedom-fighters" of his organization were now operating in Mozambique, and suggested that independent African States would bring pressure on Germany to discontinue its large supplies of arms to Portugal. Mr. Sigauke said that he had been arrested in Rhodesia in 1962, was handed over to the Portuguese police, and had escaped after serving a two-year jail sentence in Lourenço Marques. He has visited the United Nations and is returning to Tanzania via Algeria and Egypt.

## Malawi Officials Jailed

FOUR CIVIL SERVANTS in Malawi, all of them members of the staff of the Information Department, have been jailed for three years for using Government offices and machinery for the production and distribution of subversive literature. A broadcast from the Zambian Government's radio station in Lusaka stated that the accused had issued letters to supporters of the former Ministers who have broken with Dr. Banda. Lusaka radio reported on the same day that the raiders from the Fort Johnston area had got to within 30 miles of Zomba, the Malawi capital, in their unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government.

## Serious Housing Problems

MR. OKELLO-ODONGO, Assistant Minister in the Finance Ministry of Kenya, said recently: "Our urban population is increasing at the rate of over 6% per annum, and to provide houses in permanent materials by existing methods for this increase alone, without taking account of housing in rural areas or the relief of existing overcrowding, will cost us over £4m. a year, which is eight times our present level of expenditure. We cannot see our way at present to find even one quarter of that sum from Government or international sources".

## Kenya's White Population

KENYA'S EUROPEAN POPULATION, now about 40,000, has dropped 20,000 in three years. Last July the estimate was 49,000. A year earlier it had been given as 53,000. In the first half of last year about 5,400 Europeans left and 2,400 arrived.

## Politics and Rhodesian Tobacco

### What Mr. M. R. Norman Said in Salisbury

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reported on February 11 that Mr. M. R. Norman, chairman of Gallaher, Ltd., had said in Salisbury that tobacco manufacturers in Britain "had not been warned by H.M. Government not to buy Rhodesian tobacco in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence". That appears not to represent accurately what Mr. Norman did say, which was that the British Government had not issued any warning that in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia an embargo would be placed on the import of Rhodesian tobacco into Britain. The friend in Rhodesia who has called our attention to the point added: "You will agree that there is some difference between the suggestion that the British Government might warn manufacturers not to buy as opposed to their placing an embargo on Rhodesian tobacco".

## Seven Forks Hydro-Electric Scheme

PRESIDENT KENYATTA inaugurated last week the Seven Forks hydro-electric scheme at Kandaruma on the Tana River, 100 miles north-east of Nairobi. The project, estimated to take 10 to 12 years and cost about £37m., is calculated to produce 250 megawatts (compared with the 150 mw. from the Owen Falls station at Jinja, Uganda) and make Kenya self-sufficient in electric power. The Kenya Government, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., and East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., are equal shareholders in Tana River Development Co., Ltd., which is undertaking the work.

Rhodesia's industrial production is officially estimated to have been 10% higher in 1964 than in the previous year, itself a record.

## E.C.A.'s Seven Working Parties

### New Strategy of Operation

AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION, held in Nairobi, the Economic Commission for Africa agreed to establish seven working groups, each composed of 10 experts from member Governments. They are to deal with (1) intra-African trade, including customs problems; (2) monetary management and international payments; (3) industry and natural resources; (4) transport and telecommunications; (5) agriculture; (6) economic integration; and (7) man-power and training.

Other resolutions called for study of the possibilities of a sub-regional or regional common market in agricultural products and the establishment of an Agricultural Economic Institute in Africa; recommended early establishment of inter-governmental machinery to harmonize economic and social development at the sub-regional level; and requested a complete inventory of African natural resources and early completion of preliminary studies on African transport links, asking the Governments to submit a joint appeal for U.N. Special Fund assistance for a feasibility study of this project.

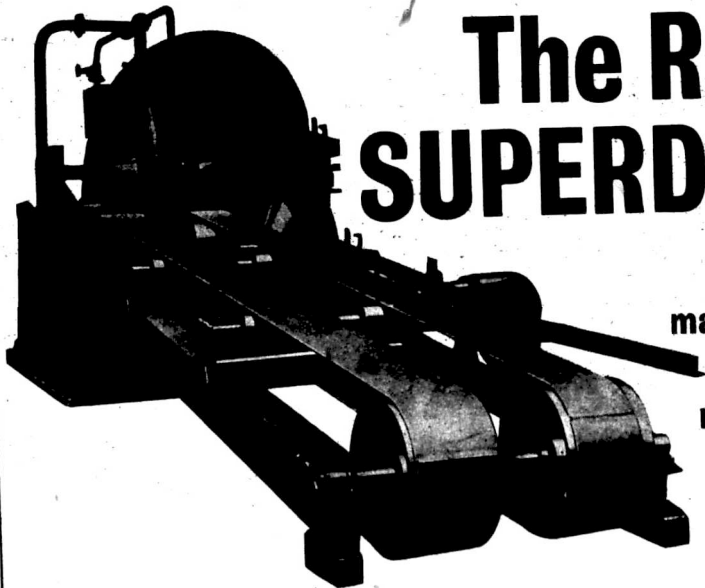
The executive secretary was instructed to arrange with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity a definition of the framework of co-operation between the two organizations.

In his closing address the chairman of the session, Mr. T. Mboya, said that the most significant decision had been that to establish the working parties, for that changed E.C.A.'s strategy of operation. Referring to the still dependent African countries, he said: "Our efforts to establish an African economy cannot fully succeed while any part of Africa is occupied by aggressive, hostile and destructive forces".

Zambia's new National Development Council is to rank as a full Ministry under the portfolio of the President.

The Turner & Newall group, which has large Rhodesian interests, is to invest about £2½m. in a Canadian asbestos mining company.

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## Mr. Tshombe Attends Nairobi Meeting Motion to Hear Rebels Defeated

MR. TSHOMBE, Prime Minister of the Congo, flew into Nairobi last Thursday to attend the meeting of Foreign Ministers of member States of the Organization for African Unity. He was accompanied by 40 colleagues, including a personal bodyguard.

He was not met at the airport by any Kenya Minister. No guard of honour was provided. The United States Ambassador, who was at the airport, was seen to speak to the Congolese Prime Minister, who was taken to the new Pan-Africa Hotel. Mr. Oscar Kambona, Minister for External Affairs of Tanzania, thereupon removed his delegation to another hotel.

In the conference room the Prime Minister was given a seat facing Mr. Kambona, who said that it was a great embarrassment to have to sit opposite Mr. Tshombe; but he was glad that he had come, for he could be put on the defensive.

Some of the African Ministers told newspaper representatives that Mr. Tshombe had brought into the conference room his own heavily-armed security men, who stood beside him throughout.

### Support of French-Speaking Africa

Most of the French-speaking States had insisted on the admission of Mr. Tshombe and indicated their desire to wind up the *ad hoc* Congo Conciliation Committee under Mzee Kenyatta because it had been a failure; they wanted another O.A.U. body to be formed and based on Leopoldville.

A motion to admit Messrs. Gbenye and Kanza as spokesmen for the Congolese rebels was defeated, largely because there were 14 abstentions in the voting. The Sudanese proposal was supported by 13 votes to seven, but O.A.U. rules require a majority of the countries represented.

Radio Addis Ababa, operated by the Government of Ethiopia, broadcast a plea that Africa's leaders should set aside their hatred of Mr. Tshombe and concern themselves with helping the legal Government of the Congo.

Mr. Tshombe warned the conference that O.A.U. could not long survive unless it respected its own declared principles. The reference was to the agreement not to interfere in the internal affairs of other member States.

On its sixth day the conference was attended by Mr. Roberto, the Angolan leader in exile. Liberation movements throughout Africa were discussed.

Twenty-four political detainees have been released by the Congo Government. They include Mr. Auguste Kalanda, at one time Foreign Minister in the Adoula Government and a prominent member of the United Lumumbist Party formed by Mr. Gizenga last August, and Mr. Emmanuel Longi, secretary-general of that party.

About 600 Belgian doctors, teachers, and officials in Katanga are reported to have ceased work last week because of continued dissatisfaction over pay, holidays, and service conditions.

Mr. Soumialot, "defence minister" in the Congolese "revolutionary government", arrived in Khartoum last week to discuss transit through the Sudan of foreign aid for the rebels. He said that he was to visit Cairo, Algiers, and East Berlin for talks on the co-operation of such aid.

A captain in the Congolese rebel forces said in Dar es Salaam last week that six Nigerian soldiers had recently been captured in northern Katanga while serving with Congolese Government troops.

Writing from Leopoldville to the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. John Bulloch said that Mr. Tshombe is in the habit of walking and driving about the city unguarded, and frequently lunches at a restaurant in the town accompanied only by his A.D.C. "His every appearance draws cheering crowds".

By contrast, Mr. Munongo, Minister for the Interior, "credited with being the 'strong man' of the Government, is far less casual; he is always guarded, and his guards come from his own Bayeke tribe of North Katanga".

The number of registered political parties in the Congo, has risen to 221.

Technical personnel of the United Nations in the whole of the Congo now number no more than 1,800.

## Colonial Empire Has Only 10m. People Independence for the Asking

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said at a Commonwealth Writers of Britain luncheon that there are now only 31 dependent territories left in the Commonwealth, with a total population of only 10 millions.

Hong Kong and South Arabia alone have populations over one million. Six have less than 10,000. Pitcairn has fewer than 100. Of what until a few years ago was the vast Colonial Empire in Africa, there remain only Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland, "and they are well on the way to independence".

The Secretary of State recalled Resolution 1514 of the General Assembly of the United Nations which said that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence" to a colonial territory. Mr. Greenwood continued:—

"In any particular case, such inadequacies—and they exist—may well be deterrents, both for us and for the people of the territory in question; but I entirely agree that these very real factors should not be used as a pretext or an excuse for delaying independence.

"For us, however, the question does not arise. For our territories independence is not something which can be conferred like an honorary degree. Indeed, the statement has little relevance to the way in which British territories actually advance.

"Those who really want independence, get it. The real point is that the pace of political progress is, in the last analysis, a matter for the people themselves. We are there to help them to overcome those very obstacles to which the United Nations resolution refers".

### Aeroflot's African Plan

AEROFLOT, the State air-line of Soviet Russia, has applied for landing rights in East Africa. The intention is to provide regular air services between Moscow and Cairo, Khartoum, Entebbe, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

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## News Items in Brief

A Czechoslovak embassy has been established in Uganda. The Burundi National Assembly was dissolved last week. More than 24,000 aircraft were serviced at Nairobi Airport in 1964.

Uganda's airport at Entebbe is to be expanded at a cost of about £350,000.

Four Kenya Africans have pleaded guilty to burning alive an Asian shopkeeper in the Nakuru area.

The number of smallpox cases reported in Zambia this year is now 144. There have been 16 deaths.

Television in Zambia is to become a Government service. Commercial advertising will still be accepted.

A collision near Port Sudan between a passenger train and a goods train caused the death of 15 people.

Kampala had 12 cases of smallpox last year. Five new cases were reported in the first five weeks of this year.

For asking an African clergyman to use witchcraft to find a thief, a European in Rhodesia has been fined £25.

Repainting the Victoria Falls Bridge will take about three and a half years and require 3,800 gallons of paint.

A seventh chief in Malawi has been dismissed by Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister. He is Chief Chiwalo of Kasupe.

A delegation of Soviet journalists flew to Zanzibar for the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the revolution.

Six African teachers from Kenya have arrived in Denmark for 18 months of study on Danish Government scholarships.

A camp at Chingola for girls in the Zambia Youth Service has been named after Mrs. Helen Kaunda, mother of the President.

A technical and financial survey of a proposal to build an 80-mile branch railway to Mkushi is to be made by Rhodesia Railways for the Zambian Government.

Nine Africans in Zambia have been commissioned in the Army since July after taking officer training courses in Britain, where another 15 are now under training.

The Overseas Development Institute, London, is to receive from the Ford Foundation a grant of £142,855 for studies of Britain's rôle in helping developing nations.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa received no less than £78,303 in legacies in 1963.

There are six White Father dioceses in the eastern areas of the Congo in which rebels are now active. Twelve White Fathers have recently been killed by rebels.

A Resident Minister was recently appointed to each province in Zambia. Now all but the Western Province have also a Political Assistant, whose pay is £85 monthly.

Two yachts, costing £250 each, have been presented by the Chartered Company to the Outward Bound School in Abercorn. They are to be used for training on Lake Chilwa.

Any person of any race seeking to enter Rhodesia for the purpose of employment from March 1 must have a medical certificate that he is not suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis.

### Kenya's Air Pilots

Five Kenya African airmen, who had taken an eight months' flying course in Israel, were presented with their wings before they left Nairobi for three months' training with the R.A.F. at Feltwell, Norfolk.

The Overseas Employers' Fédération has changed its name to Organization of Employers' Federations and Employers in Developing Countries; but O.E.F. will remain in use as the authorized shortened version.

All mayors, mayoresses and town clerks in Rhodesia and Zambia have been invited by Rhodesia Railways to travel on the new Chiredzi branch line on March 15 in order to visit the Triangle and Hippo Valley sugar estates.

Two Africans found guilty of murdering an African sergeant near Tjolotojo, Rhodesia, in October, and four convicted of arson and grenade throwing at Kana mission near Que Que in September, have been sentenced to death.

The Uganda People's Congress, the Government party, passed a resolution last week asking for the expulsion from Uganda of all Americans in retaliation for the bombing of Uganda border villages by American aircraft from the Congo.

Eighteen graduates of British Universities sailed from Britain last week to teach in Zambia after taking a teaching diploma course at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Another 21 have been temporary teachers in Zambia since September.

An annual cost of about £3,000 will be involved in a plan for the five Anglican archbishops in Africa and one assessor from each province to meet each May. The archbishops are those of East Africa, Uganda, Central Africa, West Africa, and Cape Town.

The Rhodesian Parliament was told last week by the Minister for Internal Affairs that a prison officer had been cleared of a charge of assaulting the Rev. N. Sithole, the African nationalist leader, who is in jail, and who admitted having refused to obey an order.

Burundi's new Prime Minister has said that his Government was that chosen by the murdered Prime Minister Ngendandumwe, whose programme would be faithfully followed. A fraternal welcome would be given to everyone, but no foreigner must meddle in the country's internal affairs.

### Ethiopia, Somalia and Israel

On returning from a visit to the Somali Republic, the Syrian Minister for Waqfs, said in Damascus that Ethiopian Government agents were killing Somalis *en masse*, being assisted by experts in human cruelty supplied by Israel.

Ethiopia was, he declared, Israel's biggest agent in all Africa. Rumours that Zambia would be struck by plague spread quickly with reports that an African child had been born with a full set of teeth, a moustache, and a beard. So much credence was given to the story that the Minister of Health had to denounce it as a nonsensical invention. He said that villagers were wearing bracelets made of cotton to protect them from the expected plague.

Ten years ago no African farmer in Rhodesia owned a tractor, and seven years ago there were only three African farms ring-fenced to Government specification. Now there are 53 fully fenced farms and 116 partly fenced. Rhodesian African farmers own 21 tractors, 58 lorries, 331 other wagons and cars, and much other machinery. All but 8% of the African farms in the purchase areas are protected by contour ridges. Average incomes have risen above £300 and a few exceed £1,000.

Malawi's "rebel" Ministers are said by Dr. Banda to be engaged in organizing a new political party called either the Co-operative Brotherhood Society or the Co-operative Helping Fund Society. Chief Somba, of the Blantyre district, has been deposed by the Prime Minister for subversive activities under the guise of starting a co-operative. Dr. Banda has asked his followers to give news of any new activities, saying that anyone organizing a new co-operative must be crushed as an enemy of the country.

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## Rhodesia's Cold Storage Commission

RHODESIA'S MEAT INDUSTRY is comprehensively reviewed by the Cold Storage Commission in a report covering the first six months of last year, during which it broke into the highly competitive Italian and Swiss markets. Selected cuts of chilled beef were sent by air to Switzerland, and chilled beef for Italy was shipped through Beira to Naples, where it arrived in perfect condition.

The cattle industry faced a most difficult season in consequence of severe drought in the main producing districts of Matabeleland. The effects were minimized, however, by a vigorous campaign to encourage Africans to increase their sales of slaughter stock, 46,501 head being bought in the six months, compared with 26,436 in the first half of 1963. Nevertheless there were serious losses from the reluctance of many Africans to follow the advice given by the Government and the commission.

Liebigs (Rhodesia), Ltd., bought more than 10,000 tons of beef for canning at their West Nicholson factory.

Fixed assets of the commission are little short of £2.5m. The value of cattle placed under agreement is approximately the same figure, and current assets less current liabilities are just over the £1m. mark.

Statistical tables in the report cover all aspects of the industry.

Mr. A. L. Bickle was chairman and Mr. J. H. Mitchell vice-chairman of the commission at the date of the report, since which Mr. Michael S. Turner, a member for the past two years, has become chairman. The other members are Messrs. J. Cesler, L. A. Levy, and R. B. Ngugama. The general manager is Mr. N. Spoel and the secretary Mr. R. A. Muir.

**Dalgaty and New Zealand Loan, Ltd.**, report group pre-tax profits for the second half of 1964 at £1,756,000 (£1,817,000). The interim dividend of 4%, tax free, is repeated. Last year there was a final of 6%. Of turnover of £155.94m. for the half-year, Australia accounted for £101,53m., New Zealand £39.1m., the U.K. £8.49m., and East Africa the balance (where trading conditions are described as difficult).

## Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., report group profits for the 15 months to September 30 at £297,566, compared with £140,276 in the previous 12 months, subject to taxation of £133,214 (£56,696). Shareholders receive 30% for the year, taking £131,150, compared with 15% in the previous year. The issued capital is £888,750 in 10s. shares.

During the period covered by the report 300,000 shares were issued to Federal Ventures, Ltd., for 162,000 shares of £1 each in Tanga Line Sisal, Ltd., and 600,000 shares were issued for £562,500 in cash to the British Central Africa Company, the premium of £274,500 accruing to share premium account. East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., is also now a wholly-owned subsidiary.

The Pangawe and Kingolwira estates produced 6,711 tons of sisal in the 15 months (against 4,444 in the previous year), Mnazi Estate (Tanga Line) 1,350 tons, and Kilosa (East African Sisal) 2,650 tons. Altogether the group has now 16,444 acres of mature sisal and 4,912 acres at various stages of immaturity.

Land, development, buildings, plant and machinery of the group stand in the books at £993,439, subsidiary companies at £194,918, investments at £46,079, and net current assets at £137,802.

Mr. A. F. S. Sykes is the chairman and Mr. R. W. Bryon the managing director. The other members of the board are the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy, and Messrs. A. H. Ball, R. W. Roland, and A. T. Dembeniotis (with Messrs. G. Emmanuel, F. A. Butcher and J. A. G. Mills as alternatives). Mr. W. G. Bovill resigned from the board.

## British India Line

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., reports group profits after tax to September 30 at £967,018, compared with almost £1.7m. in the previous year. Depreciation required £2.8m. Ordinary shareholders again receive 10%. Issued capital is £2.7m. in cumulative preference stock and £7.5m. in ordinary shares of £50. Fixed assets stand in the books at nearly £28.3m., and interests in subsidiary companies at almost £3.4m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £1.8m. Five ships were sold during the year. Mr. K. M. Campbell is the chairman and managing director.

## Company Report

# CABLE AND WIRELESS

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### (Investment Trust Company)



Governor: The Rt. Hon.  
Lord Pender, C.B.E.

CAPITAL: (Authorized) £47,000,000  
(Issued) £14,902,208  
5% Debenture Stock £5,354,514

At the annual general meeting of stockowners held at Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, on Friday, 5th March, 1965, The Rt. Hon. LORD PENDER reported on:—

### INCREASED INCOME AND DIVIDEND

	Year to 31st December	
	1964	1963
CAPITAL (Issued)	£14,902,208	£13,547,462
EARNINGS (net)	£1,637,232	£1,438,979
DIVIDEND	13½%	12½%
		(equivalent to 11½% on present capital)
RESERVES (£1,354,746 capitalized 1964)	£6,793,718	£7,794,177
DEBENTURE STOCK	£5,354,514	£5,354,514
ASSETS	£57,729,365	£59,396,386
INVESTMENTS (Book Value)	£26,762,722	£26,227,071

Despite the uncertain incidence of future taxation, the Directors anticipate that the present rate of dividend can be maintained for the current year.

# HALL LINE HARRISON LINE

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Vessel	Glasgow	*S. Wales	Birkenhead
AUTHOR	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	† Mar. 26
† If Indemnity. * With or without transhipment. † Closing 24 March for Mauritius.			

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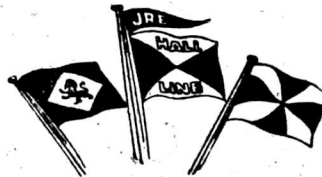
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† FORESTER		March 24	March 29	April 6
§ CITY OF WINNIPEG		April 7	April 12	April 20

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 18, 1965

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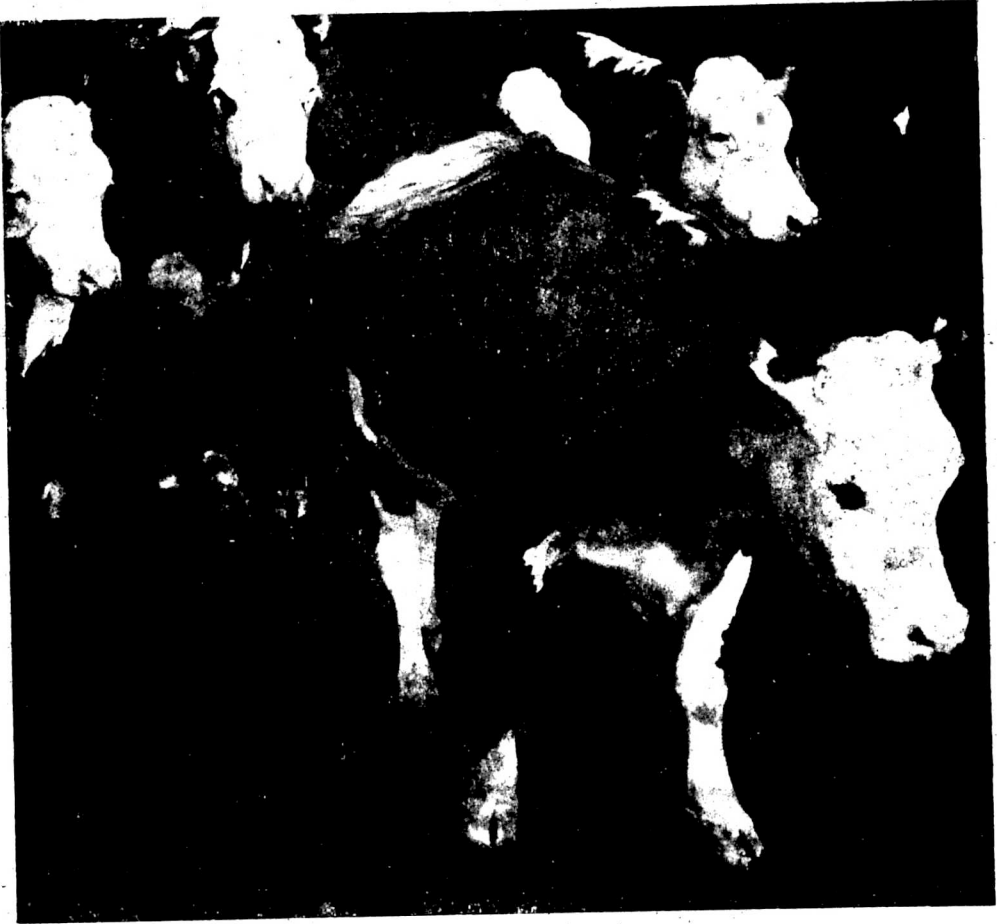
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Tshombe Triumphs at O.A.U. Conference



## Beef: a safe investment in Rhodesia

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

*PHILLIPS REPORT 1964.*

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

Inserted by a group of friends of Rhodesia

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**THE REAL ISSUE** before the Organization of African Unity at its Nairobi meetings lasting almost a fortnight was whether the most extreme African States would succeed

### Failure of O.A.U. Attacks on Mr. Tshombe.

O.A.U. to blackmail Mr. Tshombe and to recognize the leaders of the rebellion in the north-eastern areas of the Congo, leaders who have certainly had military and other support from Russia, China, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, and Ghana, and, it has been widely reported, also from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The prestige of Mzee Kenyatta, President of Kenya, was especially engaged, since he has been chairman of a special Congo Conciliation Commission which has achieved nothing, and has had all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the Congo stoutly resisted by Mr. Tshombe. He, not President Kenyatta, has emerged triumphant from a confrontation before all the independent non-white African States sitting as judge and jury. The schisms now exhibited show the future of O.A.U. to be precarious.

That O.A.U. has failed absolutely over the most important and urgent question which it has had to consider is obvious from the fact that the only point about the Congo on which

### Only Nine Nations Now Support Rebels.

agreement was attainable and that the matter should be referred to the Heads of State. Since their next meeting is not due until September, the practical effect is resignation to the continuance of slaughter in the Congo for another six months unless the Congolese Army manages meantime to crush the rebels — which it will not be able to do if the Communist, pro-Communist, and fellow-

travelling nations pour in larger supplies of modern arms and send more guerilla leaders. The conference did at least refuse admission to rebel spokesmen, though nine member States wanted them to be received. Had they been admitted merely for questioning, as the Sudan suggested, their supporters would have given them every opportunity for propagandism and other mischief. Fortunately, they had manœuvred badly by declaring that they would not sit in the same room as Mr. Tshombe. He had no wish to be in their company, but as he has made attempts at reconciliation in the past he might perhaps have been induced to engage in talks if the circumstances were even slightly propitious. They were not; and the world now knows that only nine African countries stand openly with the rebels.

Thirteen of the French-speaking African States are unequivocally with Mr. Tshombe. Indeed, some of their delegates now think so little of O.A.U. that they have publicly ~~caricassed~~ <sup>caricassed</sup> the idea of creating some other body in its place. Nigeria, the most important of all black

African States, sides with Mr. Tshombe in his resistance to interference by other countries in the internal affairs of the Congo. So now does Ethiopia. Here, then, are the clearest possible warnings to hotheads in North and East Africa that they may destroy O.A.U. by continued succour of the rebel forces. The Organization has shown no objective judgment and taken no wise and courageous action, but it has provided a screen for the organizers of subversion and sabotage by "liberation movements" and other means, and also an image, false but useful, for pan-African propagandists in Africa, Asia, Europe, and America. How badly cracked that image has been by its buffettings in Nairobi would be better understood by the world if the Press had published

lengthier reports and not tucked away in obscure columns the few paragraphs which did appear. News from independent Africa which is unfavourable to black Governments is now systematically watered down in this way, especially by the publications which strongly supported the Macmillan-Macleod programme for catastrophe over such vast areas of Africa, including the Congo—for it

ought never to be forgotten that the Belgians scuttled from their great Colony only because, knowing that the Macmillan Government intended to abandon Africa, they argued that it was unrealistic for little Belgium to stand firm if Britain would not fulfil her duties of trusteeship. In that sense Macmillanism is responsible for the Congo tragedy.

## Notes By The Way

### Merger

TANZANIA, officially a one-party State, has in fact two parties, the Tanganyika African National Union in the great mainland territory and the Afro-Shirazi Party in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Ever since the merger a year ago as the United Republic of Tanzania there has been discreet pressure from Dar es Salaam for the disappearance of the smaller, tougher, and more headstrong A.S.P., whose leaders have stubbornly resisted all such suggestions. Apparently they have at last agreed to allow their party to be submerged, for President Nyerere has told a T.A.N.U. conference that the two bodies will amalgamate before the end of the year. The reluctance with which the Zanzibaris have submitted is evident from the arrangement that many months shall still pass before the amalgamation is made effective.

### It could be Dangerous

ZANZIBAR still has its Revolutionary Council, its own Zanzibar Army, and its own Youth League (which has engaged in all manner of outrages). Many of the members of that league, perhaps a majority, have been sent to China, the Soviet Union, and East Germany for training, and some, it is believed, to Egypt and Algeria. As a condition of the merger of Zanzibar and Tanganyika was the appointment of pro-Communist Zanzibaris to Cabinet offices in the United Republic, it would not be surprising if, as part compensation for the disappearance of the Afro-Shirazi Party, some of its revolutionary leaders receive influential party jobs on the mainland — where they would aggravate President Nyerere's existing difficulties. I can think of individuals in Dar es Salaam who may have persuaded their A.S.P. friends that they could greatly increase their influence by infiltrating T.A.N.U., of which, with luck, they might in time gain control. Such counsels would be in complete accord with Communist teaching. It would be naïve to assume that the Zanzibar revolutionaries are suddenly prepared to become the obedient servants of the T.A.N.U. hierarchy.

### Blaming Colonialism

COMPLAINTS by African politicians of what British administration failed to do are so stereotyped that it is at least something to find a critic with a novel grouse. So far as I know, Mr. Achieng Onoko, Minister for Information and Broadcasting in Kenya, is the first African nationalist spokesman to protest that "during Colonial days no attempt was ever made to encourage the improvement of dishes of Kenya origin". It is an instinct with such people to blame the British for any shortcomings, of whatever nature, but cooking had surely not previously appeared on the list of Colonial Office defaults.

### National Dishes

THOUGH THEIR OPPORTUNITIES of practising their art usually occurred only when on leave, I have known more than one Governor who thought himself quite a good cook. One proconsul once told me jocularly that he had a fine cook (himself) aboard the yacht in which he liked to spend much of his furlough, "partly because I love the sea, but more because I am then out of the clutches of the C.O.". I am sure that it would never have occurred to him, an excellent civil servant with real affection for Africans, that it was part of the duty of his service to concern itself with the improvement of Kenya's national dishes. If there are any such, it should surely be Kenyans who should improve them. Has Kenya even one national dish? I can think of none which is likely to have originated in the country and is more or less exclusive to it; but Mr. Onoko asserts that there is "a variety of provincial dishes made of original African recipes", and offers £25 for the best recipe received. The winning entry is to become the Kenya Government's property.

### Unalert M.P.s.

NOT ONE M.P. took Mr. Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, to task when he said in the House of Commons in reporting on his 10-day visit to Rhodesia: "We condemn the intimidation and violence which have been taking place, mainly by Africans against other Africans". As Mr. Evan Campbell, the High Commissioner in London, promptly pointed out, the Secretary of State should have spoken of intimidation and violence "by Africans mainly against other Africans", for white Rhodesians have, of course, not been guilty of such malpractices. Africans who belonged to an opposing political party have been the main victims of thuggery, but there have been some outrages against Europeans. Responsible Rhodesians, black as well as white, very understandably consider that Socialist leaders in Britain should have been much quicker to condemn the violence which has disfigured African politics — not only in Rhodesia, but in varying degrees, in every other East and Central African territory.

### Political Warrior

MR. SIKOTA WINA, Minister of Local Government in Zambia, and publicity director of U.N.I.P., the Government party, is reported to have said that at a rally expected to attract about 60,000 Africans the Minister of Labour and Mines would perform on the platform a traditional rite of slaughtering a goat and smearing the blood over the feet of President Kaunda as a demonstration of "respect for a brave warrior back from victorious wars". Whether the intention was fulfilled I do not know. That it can have been announced shows that Zambia does not operate its "democracy" according to the Westminster book of rules.



# O.A.U. Conference in Nairobi Does Nothing About the Congo

## Uganda Minister's Disclosure of Alleged pro-Tshombe Plan

THE CONGO CONCILIATION COMMISSION of the Organization of African Unity spent six days in Nairobi recently on the preparation of its report to the conference of O.A.U. Foreign Ministers.

Owing to differences within the commission—of which President Kenyatta has been chairman since it was constituted six months ago—the report made no recommendations beyond those of the Addis Ababa conference of last September, which called upon the Congo to settle its problems peacefully and to dismiss all foreign volunteers (the so-called mercenaries).

The Foreign Ministers, having then spent five days in endeavours to propose a solution, failed to agree and the conference left matters to the Heads of State, who are not due to meet until September (in Accra).

The Nairobi conference has thus greatly advantaged Mr. Tshombe, who refused to accept the report of the Kenyatta committee; accused Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, and other countries, of openly aiding the Congolese rebels; justified his employment of white volunteers by the refusal of African States to provide black troops; and called upon O.A.U. to uphold its own charter by condemning the interference by its members in the internal affairs of the Congo.

He emphasized his many attempts at reconciliation with the rebel leaders.

### Rebel Leaders Live in Luxury

Mr. Gbenye demanded the release from detention of Mr. Gizenga—whom he (Gbenye) had had arrested while he was Minister of the Interior in the Adoula Government. Mr. Tshombe had afterwards ordered his release.

He said that "drug-filled" rebels had engaged in wholesale massacres of peaceable Africans.

Not one of the rebel leaders was living among the people in whose name they spoke. All were abroad, in Africa or in Europe, living on the fat of the land.

They had stolen \$14m. from banks, and they had stolen and sent to Khartoum and Cairo several tons of Congolese gold.

A proposal by the Sudanese Foreign Minister that rebel representatives should be questioned by the conference was rejected by 17 votes to nine, with nine abstentions.

On this key issue, therefore, the anti-Tshombe group could obtain only half the votes cast and a quarter of the total available.

Mr. Tshombe said in his speech to the Council of Ministers:—

"My delegation appeals to the Council of Ministers to condemn all rebellions and all forms of subversion, thus reaffirming the principles of the Charter.

"As for national reconciliation, since Mr. Kasavubu entrusted me with the leadership of the Government we have worked tirelessly to this end. I shall not recall the many contacts with the big political groupings with a view to forming the Government team...

"The National Liberation Committee (C.N.L.) dragged the unhappy Congolese people into a tragic adventure which plunged the country into destruction, massacres, and chaos. M. Gbenye demanded national reconciliation from us while he was actually decimating the Congolese people in the regions he occupied.

"What should we have done that we did not do? We went to the interior of the country, to Kwilu, Stanleyville, and Kibali Ituri. Everywhere the people asked us to restore order. Could we abandon the whole population to the mercy of the hordes of rebels who were dragging and massacring them? Is that what you understand by reconciliation?

"Fifteen days ago a congress attended by over 500 Congolese political leaders met in Luluabourg. They decided to unite their movements into Congress National Congolais.

Which reconciliation are people talking about?—Is it reconciliation with those gentlemen who are housed by some members of this Organization who are responsible for the plundering and massacre of the population?

"We have only one possibility: to restore the Congolese economy. We have just recovered our portfolio from the Belgians. We have assuredly relaunched the economy of the Congo. The rebellion is a thing of the past. One still talks about it because some sister countries grant moral and material support to some individuals who no longer live on Congolese territory. Neither commissions nor round-table conferences will change the situation.

### Importance of the Elections

"Reconciliation can come about only with elections. It is our aim to set up a solid democracy guaranteeing the protection of person and property. However, the elections cannot be freely held if certain individuals have recourse to violence, eliminating the whole of the country's *élite*, teachers, lawyers, doctors, missionaries, etc.

"We have solemnly undertaken to guarantee the safety of all rebels who lay down their arms. We appeal to the leaders of the rebellion to lay down their arms and return to normal life. They are free to present themselves at the elections, as has been done by the M.N.C.-Lumumba party, which has put forward a list of candidates in Katanga Orientale.

"I protest vigorously against countries like the U.A.R., Algeria and Sudan openly interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Their support of the rebellion has demonstrated their true scorn for the basic institutions of O.A.U.

"We did not want differences with Uganda, but they must stop supporting the rebellion. The Government is ready to receive an arbitration commission which will carry out investigations on the spot in order to help the two countries to improve their relations."

One of the strongest attacks on Mr. Tshombe was made by Mr. A. A. Nekyon, Minister of Planning and Community Development in Uganda, whose Government has issued the full text of the speech. It contained the following passages:—

"We prefer five charges against the Government of the Republic of Congo: (1) Bringing the enemies of all Africa—namely, South Africans, Rhodesians, Belgians, Portuguese, and others clearly to our borders; (2) burning of villages, one school, a church, and a customs post; (3) kidnapping our soldiers, killing some of them, and keeping one (Bosco) in custody; (4) crossing our border on the ground at more than two points; and (5) violating our air space.

"For many years we have lived in peace with the Congolese people. We knew that they had no trained personnel to run their Government efficiently, and we wanted to co-operate with them so that they may gain in administration by experience.

"We have received more than 100,000 Congolese refugees who are still in Uganda at our expense, and we are still receiving more than 100 a day. This is a great burden to us. Among the refugees have been Ministers and provincial governors whom we have looked after with maximum V.I.P. treatment. If we wanted to kill the Congolese, we would have killed the Ministers and governors.

### Congolese Troops in Custody in Uganda

"Last September three plane-loads of Tshombe's soldiers, who had marched with their arms as if to attack Uganda until they were arrested by our troops and disarmed, were—at the request of Tshombe through his special envoy, Ambassador Bahizi—returned to Leopoldville. Even today we have 55 Congolese soldiers in our custody.

"In 1963 the then Prime Minister Adoula sent our Prime Minister a message that he was coming for a five-day visit to Uganda while on his way to Europe. We waited for him with a guard of honour laid. We are still waiting, since he has not yet cancelled his visit.

"We have continued to allow supplies of various goods, including petrol, to go through Uganda to the Congo. Indeed, in 1963, at the request of the Congolese Government, we gave food for the feeding of their soldiers. This food was carried in Air Congo planes. In fact, the Congolese have not yet carried the whole amount of the food given them. Instead of bringing planes to collect the food, they have used planes to bring in bombs to destroy those who cultivated the food for their troops.

"Uganda has always stood for the principle of finding an African solution to the Congo problem through the O.A.U.

We have subscribed to all the O.A.U. and Security Council resolutions.

"While the O.A.U. *ad hoc* Commission was still trying to reconcile the various factions inside the Congo our Prime Minister learned on November 22 of the impending operations of the U.S. and Belgian paratroopers at Stanleyville, and wrote to the U.S. Government warning them that such an action would jeopardize many lives, including Americans and Europeans, inside and outside Stanleyville; and as a precautionary measure we sent small detachments of our army to patrol our border with the Congo.

"This warning was not heeded. Our Prime Minister again wrote to the U.S. Government on December 23 and pointed out the dangers facing Uganda as a result of U.S. intervention in the Congo. On the same day he wrote to the chairman of the *ad hoc* Commission on the Congo pointing out the likelihood of Uganda being attacked as a result of the operations of the mercenaries who were massacring people in the Eastern Congo, and asked O.A.U. to take immediate steps to see that Uganda was not attacked.

#### Meeting with Gbenye

"This letter was followed by a meeting of the East African Heads of Government in Mbale, where they met Christophe Gbenye. A *communiqué* stated that the Presidents of Kenya and Tanzania had talks with Mr. Christophe Gbenye on January 15. After long discussions Mr. Gbenye supported the O.A.U. call for the withdrawal of mercenaries and expressed his willingness to the cause and purpose of the revolution in the Congo. The three Heads of State welcomed and sympathized with Mr. Gbenye's statement. The President of Kenya undertook to put the questions raised by him before the *ad hoc* Commission.

"While speaking on this *communiqué* Mr. Tshombe added an imaginary paragraph that it was stated that the Presidents of Kenya and Tanzania and the Prime Minister of Uganda promised to give material and military aid to Gbenye against his Government. In other words, Tshombe says that the three East African leaders are liars and he was an honourable man.

"Our three leaders wanted to do everything to help find the Congolese solution. That is why they wanted to persuade Gbenye to co-operate fully with the commission to end the unnecessary loss of life in the Congo. Gbenye agreed to do this. But for this move our three leaders have been condemned by Tshombe.

"While we were still making these efforts we were shocked when on February 13 two United States aeroplanes in Tshombe's service crossed from the Congo, violated our air space, and dropped 12 bombs and machine-gunned the villages of Paidha and Goli in West Nile district. The customs post was first bombed and machine-gunned, despite the fact that our national flag was flying high on top of the building, which could not be mistaken for anything else at that time of the day, 10 a.m.

"My Government sent protest notes to the Congolese, American and Belgian Governments. The *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Republic of Congo in London transmitted to our High Commission in London his Government's reply to our note dated February 19 which said, *inter alia*, that the raids were due to lack of precision of the border between the two countries.

#### Violation of Uganda Air-Space

"Then Mr. Tshombe was reported to have said that we had staged the bombing. We in Uganda are not used to staging big events of this nature. Maybe in future should we decide to stage anything of this nature we will invite those who staged the murder of Lumumba to come and stage it for us. Later on it was reported that Tshombe had claimed that the 'planes were in hot pursuit of rebels who were running into Uganda. This is surprising, because there was no fighting on the Uganda border at that time. It is therefore incredible that Tshombe's 'planes should have decided to pursue imaginary groups of rebels into Uganda, leaving behind almost a third of his entire country in the hands of other rebels.

"The American Ambassador in a note dated February 26 has admitted that U.S. 'planes crossed and did bomb Uganda. The Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tanzania has admitted that they have technical personnel in the Congo, but that as far as he knew they had not taken part in the bombing of Uganda.

"It is clear therefore that the Congo Government has admitted the violation of our territorial integrity under the pretext that the boundary was not clearly demarcated. This we categorically deny. For many years there has not been any border dispute between the two countries.

"We had also been charged by the Congolese that we have been a supply route for Gbenye, that we have an airport which can hold large Russian and Chinese 'planes, and that we have training camps for Gbenye's troops. I invite the conference to send a committee to fly all over Uganda and to drive to any part of Uganda they choose, so that either

Tshombe or his American agents can show us where these camps are.

"Knowing the Congo as we do, we have refused to call Gbenye and his group 'rebels', because if Gbenye is to be called a rebel, then he must be only a junior rebel, because Tshombe is the king of rebels in the Congo. The only difference between the two is that Tshombe became a rebel first, to be followed by Kalonji.

"After failing to retain Katanga, he claimed that he was going for eye treatment in Spain. As a result of the long eye treatment he has become the Prime Minister. It is therefore possible that if Gbenye tomorrow goes for eye treatment in Spain he might also become a Prime Minister of the Congo. So either both are good or both are rebels.

"Without provocation Congo Leopoldville attacked Uganda on February 16. Congolese troops again crossed into Uganda where the borders of Uganda, Congo and Rwanda meet, and again on February 22 another attack was launched. There was heavy exchange of fire until the Congolese troops fled in terror.

"In this conference Tshombe has tried to make much capital of the fact that one of our soldiers called Bosco is in detention in Leopoldville. We had already complained to the Congolese Government that their troops had kidnapped four of our soldiers, and that two had been killed and one was in their custody.

"Tshombe had given us 24 hours' notice, and instead of coming to bomb us directly they went to bomb a church and children playing. It is cowards who bomb children, not brave men.

"Tshombe said that our soldier had made confessions; but it is an old military tactic to make a person say anything by intimidation and torture. We know that Bosco has been tortured and forced to say things against his will; but we are not going to torture the 55 Congolese soldiers.

#### Plan to Replace Mr. Kasavubu by Mr. Tshombe

"We have obtained a very important plan from Leopoldville. Although Tshombe can reach Uganda by air, we have already reached Leopoldville on foot.

"The main master plan is to replace Kasavubu by Tshombe before allowing Tshombe to use Lumumba's name to build himself up. The plan is by French and Belgians. The French and Belgians are trying to get the backing of the French-speaking countries of Africa. Tshombe's Government will soon join the Mauretania group.

"It is planned to replace General Mobutu by Colonel Mulamba, who is now head of Tshombe's army in Stanleyville. Mulamba, when appointed, will be advised by a Belgian who was present when Lumumba was murdered; he will be the boss of the army, while Mulamba will be a figurehead. The Security Service will be under Mr. Baron of the French Security Service, who has been seconded to the Congo. In the financial field it is planned to appoint as governor of the Congolese Central Bank Mr. van Roy, former governor of the Katanga Bank and brother-in-law of Leopold III.

"Yesterday Tshombe accused African countries of having stolen gold from the Congo; but it is well-known that when U.N. troops overran Katanga only about 14s. were found in the Bank of Katanga. Now the governor of that Bank, having stolen all the money and gold for Tshombe, is being brought to take charge of the bank of the whole Congo.

"Tshombe is organizing a Gestapo service with the aid of mercenaries. Their headquarters are Room 303 in the Mering Hotel, opposite the French Embassy in Leopoldville. It is planned that this organization will get rid of Bomboko, the former Foreign Minister, Kasavubu, Ileo, Ntalo, Kandulo, and Adoula. They belonged to the former Binza group, which used to back Adoula and Kasavubu. Tshombe will make a big mock trial of Kasavubu, Ileo, and other members of the Binza group for the murder of Lumumba.

"It is also planned that after the trial he will issue bank notes with the effigy of Lumumba and establish Lumumba monuments all over the country to passify the Congolese. The idea is to build himself up as the natural successor to Lumumba.

"It is also planned that the French-speaking countries would send troops to the Congo to work together with 25,000 Katangese gendarmes, who will train with Angola mercenaries and be paid with money stolen from the Katanga bank. The plan also includes the killing of Massambabe in Brazzaville, whom Tshombe wants replaced with Youlu, the former Prime Minister now in prison.

Mr. Kambona, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, made what has been called a "withering attack" on Mr. Tshombe. The text has not been released.

After one stormy session a *communiqué* said that it had been "characterized by complete solemnity and serenity". Journalists complained at such obvious falsity.

## African Saboteurs Trained in Zambia Arms and Explosives Found in Rhodesia

TWO AFRICANS arrested in Rhodesia have confessed that they were trained in sabotage in neighbouring Zambia.

In the High Court in Salisbury Amend Chikwakwata, who had described himself as a professional saboteur, has been sentenced to death for attacking a passenger train and a European home with hand-grenades and to 18 years' imprisonment for possessing explosives and making two attempts to murder train passengers by blowing up sections of the railway near Salisbury. When arrested he had 28 hand-grenades of Russian manufacture and 125 sticks of obsolete British Army plastic explosives.

John Ndhlovu, who told the police that he had had training in Zambia in the use of explosives, has appeared at a preliminary examination on five allegations of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and on a charge under the railways act.

Four other Africans, Weston Jecha, Ignatius Mucheru, Morgan Tande, and Eric Jecha, are now on trial in the High Court, are said to have had in their possession three pistols, two rifles, 17 sub-machine guns, 18 hand-grenades, plastic explosives, and ammunition.

## Political Violence in Africa Attempt to Blame "European Recalcitrance"

AFRICAN VIOLENCE was attributed mainly to European recalcitrance by Mr. Harry Lamont, of Oxford, in a letter in the *Guardian*. The assertion was criticized as monstrous by the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Mr. Lamont's letter read:—

"With goodwill on both sides in Rhodesia, a peaceful settlement can be achieved. The trouble is that many Europeans pay lip-service to the ideal of a multi-racial State with their tongues very much in their cheeks.

"After a lifetime in Africa, from South Africa to Uganda, I am convinced that African violence is in the main due to European recalcitrance. When I toured the Belgian Congo, before the ruling Power scuttled, I was assured by all the whites to whom I spoke that the Congolese were not interested in politics. What a colossal blunder the Belgians made! And if they had trained the Congolese for self-government, instead of exploiting them, it seems unlikely that rape, murder and chaos would have ensued."

Mr. Joelson replied:—

### Ill-Will and Irresponsibility

"Mr. Lamont asserts that 'with goodwill on both sides in Rhodesia, a peaceful settlement can be achieved'. He should have written 'could', not 'can', for the African nationalist leaders have shown and still show no goodwill. Progress through goodwill was the basic purpose of the 1961 Constitution, which was accepted and then quickly rejected by the African politicians, who ordered their followers to boycott the elections. They have demonstrated their irresponsibility by maintaining that silly attitude of ill-will.

"Far from showing goodwill to their fellow Africans, both African parties in Rhodesia have arranged or at least condoned innumerable outrages upon members of the other group. Those campaigns of intimidation and violence—including many murders and wholesale arson, often with petrol bombs—were the sole cause of their proscription as illegal organizations.

"It is fantastic to attribute Rhodesia's 'trouble' to a tongue-in-cheek attitude by many Europeans to the ideal of a multi-racial State. All reasonable men, white and black, accept the multi-racial character of the country and recognize that it can prosper in peace and harmony only by bringing more and more Africans of competence and character into responsible positions in public life, commerce, industry, the professions, the civil service, and the Church. What realistic Rhodesians, black no less than white, demand is that the process shall be evolutionary and grounded on merit, not revolutionary by appeasement out of clamour, as it has been in so many other parts of Africa to their grave hurt.

"Mr. Lamont's declaration that 'African violence is in the main due to European recalcitrance' is wildly at variance with

the undeniable facts. In Rhodesia the murders of African members of Z.A.P.U. by African members of Z.A.N.U., and vice versa, were the product of enmity between African politicians competing for personal power. In Zambia the long-continued violence between members of U.N.I.P. and those of the African National Congress was similarly practised in the hope of crushing the other party. The wholly African Government of the Congo is under attack over wide areas by thousands of rebels simply because the insurgent leaders want political power. Many thousands, perhaps about 12,000, were killed in the Zanzibar revolution last year.

"In not one of these cases—and many others could be cited—were Europeans concerned in any way.

"To attempt to excuse African violence by the pretence that it is the result of 'European recalcitrance' is monstrous."

## Chipembere Led His Rebellion

WHAT DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Malawi, has called "Chipembere's Rebellion" is stated in a *Daily Mail* report from Fort Johnston to have been led in person by Mr. Henry Chipembere, the Minister for Education who quarrelled with his leader. The dispatch stated:—

"Chipembere led 200 shot-gun armed men into Fort Johnston and took the town by surprise. They overpowered police station staff, shot the locks off the police armoury and jail doors, seized 86 firearms, including 26 police rifles, and 2,500 rounds of ammunition, and freed all prisoners.

"Raiders broke down the door of Inspector Changwa's home. He was out. They gunned down his wife and slit her throat. Her four-year-old daughter, who ran to her side, was also shot and butchered in a scene of bestial brutality.

"As soon as Fort Johnston was secured a rebel flying column set out in lorries on the 80-mile road to Zomba. Reaching the ferry on the Lilongwe River 30 miles from Zomba at 3 a.m., they found it already in the hands of armed security forces from the capital. Chipembere realized his coup had failed. He withdrew.

"Chipembere's influence extends into the administration. The majority of African civil servants in the capital are his clandestine supporters, mainly because he has promised them a whacking big pay rise if he gets into power.

"In addition he has support from outside—from neighbouring Tanzania, where Kanyama Chiume, another Malawi rebel Minister, has a desk in the office of Tanzanian Foreign Minister Oscar Kambona."

## Jealousy and Intrigue in Burundi

THE KING OF BURUNDI issued a message to the nation before leaving Bujumbura for medical treatment in Europe.

Deep differences between members of the Legislative Assembly had led Burundi almost to the edge of the precipice, he said, and Parliament had presented a distressing spectacle of divergencies inspired not by principle or differing political programmes but by jealousy, intrigues, partisanship, the slandering of individuals, the misuse of influence, and even crime, all without consideration for the country's higher interests.

As guardian of the Constitution, he had therefore taken measures to ensure freedom, equality, and justice. In order to ensure strict neutrality in the conduct of the general election and to guarantee the people complete freedom of expression, he had set up a Secretariat of State for Justice, the *Streté* and Information. Everyone might declare what he believed to be right, but he should recognize that others must have the same freedom.

"Whenever we want to recruit 10 men for our army, thousands turn up to volunteer. We have no Chinese instructors and no Chinese arms. Russian instructors are training our men in the use of arms from the Soviet Union"—The Defence Minister of Somalia, in a radio interview from Mogadishu.

# PERSONALIA

VISCOUNT CHANDOS was 72 on Monday.

THE KING OF BURUNDI is in Europe for medical attention.

MR. R. H. PRINGLE has returned to Ireland from his visit to Kenya.

MR. J. A. R. KING has flown back to the Cape from his visit to London.

MR. MULIKITA, Zambian Ambassador to the United Nations, is visiting Lusaka.

SIR ARTHUR KIRBY has been elected president of the East Africa Dinner Club in London.

COLONEL BEN ZION TEHAN has arrived in Lusaka on appointment as Israeli Ambassador to Zambia.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER left London Airport on Monday to visit Australia.

DR. MARTIN WARE, deputy editor of the *British Medical Journal*, has recently visited East Africa.

SIR ROY WELENSKY is due in London on March 27 on his way to fulfil lecture engagements in Canada and the U.S.A.

SIR EDWIN ARROWSMITH is to succeed MR. H. A. S. JOHNSTON as director of the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau.

MR. ANSTIS BEWES, lately managing director of Riddochs Motors, Ltd., Arusha, has retired and is now living in Hampshire.

DR. HOWARD MIDDLEMISS, a leading British radiologist, has spent a month in East Africa. He first visited the territories in 1962.

MR. C. HARVEY RICHARDS is to return to Tanzania as project manager of the United Nations Special Funds mineral survey of the Lake Victoria Goldfield area.

While DR. J. N. KARANJA, Kenya's High Commissioner in London, was in Nairobi for consultations, MR. J. K. ILAKO, the Counsellor, acted as head of the mission.

MR. J. S. KASAMBALA, Minister for Industries, Mineral Resources and Power in Tanzania, is to become chairman of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR RHODESIA and MRS. EVAN CAMPBELL held a reception for members of the local government mission visiting this country from Rhodesia.

MR. SERETSE KHAMA, who last week became Prime Minister of Bechuanaland, was on Monday prevented by illness from meeting MRS. EIRENE WHITE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who is due to leave Gaborone tomorrow. In the recent general election MR. KHAMA polled 5,909 votes, whereas two opponents had only 92 between them.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX, chairman of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., a group with Central and East African subsidiaries, has joined the board of Ricardo & Co. Engineers (1927), Ltd.

MR. GEORGE BUTLER, a civil servant in Lusaka who is a well-known breeder of boxer dogs, will on Saturday judge the Midlands Boxer Clubs championship show in Coventry.

Two Rhodesian batsmen, MR. COLIN BLAND and MR. "TONY" PITHEY, have been invited to play for the South African cricket team which will tour England from the end of June.

SIR IAN DIXON SCOTT and MR. JOHN WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL, respectively Ambassadors in Khartoum and Addis Ababa, have been appointed Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The daughter of MR. SIMON KATILUNGU, High Commissioner in London for Zambia, was knocked down as she left her school in Camden Town on Monday. She was taken to hospital with a suspected broken leg.

MR. GODFREY AMACHREE, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Colonial Affairs at the United Nations, has been visiting London. A dinner in his honour was given by MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, the Colonial Secretary.

MR. C. W. DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister of Rhodesia, told journalists last week on his arrival in Salisbury from Cape Town that he would not hurl himself straight into the maelstrom of politics but that there was no question of his resignation.

MR. E. J. JEFFERYS, president, of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, DR. and MRS. G. A. RAIL, of Gwelo, and MR. C. B. BRIGGS, MR. R. A. GRIFFITH, and MR. & MRS. A. C. UNGER, all of Salisbury, are among Rhodesians who have been in London in the last few days.

MR. K. E. MACKAY, a senior official of Rhokana Corporation, is leading an 11-member delegation from Zambia to the Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress in Australia and New Zealand. SIR RONALD PRAIN, chairman of the Commonwealth Council of the Mining and Metallurgical Institutions, addressed the first plenary session.

MR. G. W. H. RELLY will in June move to Lusaka to become chairman of Anglo American Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd., and deputy chairman of the Zambian mining companies of the group. MR. P. H. A. BROWNRIGG will return to the London office of Anglo American about the end of July, remaining a director of the main Zambian companies.

SIR DENYS LOWSON, chairman of the Council of Commonwealth Municipalities, gave a luncheon in London a few days ago in honour of Rhodesian local government representatives visiting Britain, namely DR. OLIVE ROBERTS and Messrs. J. G. PAIN, W. M. IRVINE, W. E. OGLE, and O. C. GEORGE. Next day they were the guests of the Royal Over-Sea League.

MR. AARON MILNER, Minister of State for the Cabinet and Civil Service in Zambia, has arrived in London to launch a recruiting drive for doctors, engineers, architects, agriculturalists and other professional men. During the next five weeks he will visit nine European countries. He said at London airport: "We have £35m. to spend on our development plan in the next 18 months".

MR. BRINDLEY BENN, an Opposition leader from British Guiana, said in Zanzibar a few days ago that he had asked many African countries for help in a revolution which would put DR. CHEDDI JAGAN back in power and release British Guiana from colonialism. VICE-PRESIDENT KARUME had, he said, assured him of solidarity in the liberation struggle. MR. BENN had previously visited Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya.

## ZAMBIA



For information APPLY TO  
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## Obituary

### Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton

GROUP CAPTAIN LORD MALCOLM DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, O.B.E., D.F.C., and his 21-year-old son are now presumed to have died in West Africa last July on a flight from Monrovia to Duala. No trace has been found of the aircraft, which Lord Malcolm was flying to the Congo.

Third son of the 13th Duke of Hamilton, born in 1909, he went from Eton into the Royal Air Force and proved himself a brilliant airman. He left the R.A.F. in 1932 to do pioneer work in civil aviation, rejoined on the outbreak of war in 1939, and was soon sent to Rhodesia as a flying instructor under the Empire Air Training Scheme. He was extremely popular for his gaiety, energy, and blend of strong purpose and light-heartedness. He was a gifted raconteur, played the accordion and bagpipes, and when off duty was usually a centre of high spirits. He was also an exceptional trainer of pilots.

In 1942 he was recalled to become station commander at Fraserburgh, and in the following year was given command of a Mosquito squadron which made many operational flights over Europe. A year later he took command of an R.A.F. station in Devon, and in 1945 was appointed commandant of the Air Training Corps in Scotland. From 1950 to 1954 he was M.P. for Inverness.

MR. BARRY CHAPPEL, a game warden in Kenya, has been killed in an air crash in that country.

MR. R. J. KING, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 70, was at one time a member of the City Council.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, O.B.E., for many years a leading farmer in Kenya, has died in Tiverton, Devon, aged 81. A memoir will appear next week.

MR. DAVID ABRAHAM BLUMBERG, a prominent Rhodesian businessman and ranch owner, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 84.

MR. P. V. HUNT, O.B.E., of whose death in Seychelles at the age of 73 we learn belatedly, had lived there since 1910. He was the founder and proprietor of a large business, and had been for many years Consul for Norway and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.

MR. LYNN HIRST, a well-known farmer in the Turk Mine district of Rhodesia, who has died at the age of 43 from heart failure, was a Flight Commander in 237 (Rhodesia) Spitfire Squadron of the R.A.F. in the last war. MR. IAN SMITH, now Prime Minister of Rhodesia, served in that squadron.

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## No Confidence in Friends of Rhodesia

UNDER THE HEADING "Top 'Friends' in Britain are Sacked", the *Sunday Mail*, Salisbury, has published the following message from its London correspondent:—

"A motion of no-confidence in the council and executive committee of the Friends of Rhodesia organization in Britain was passed at a meeting of members at Rhodesia House. The meeting was held in private, and no statement was issued afterwards.

"Major-General W. A. Dimoline, who presided, was asked today to comment on a report that all the office-bearers had been sacked. He said:—

"The meeting was attended by 130 out of a total membership of between 700 and 800. Twenty-eight people supported a resolution of no-confidence in the council and executive committee. Thirteen voted against the resolution, and the rest abstained. The matter is to be reported to the executive committee and council."

"General Dimoline said he could not discuss the present state of the organization or its future.

"It is understood that some members of the Friends of Rhodesia have been critical of the office-bearers for some time, chiefly on the grounds of alleged inaction. Formed shortly after the break-up of the Federation, the organization soon ran into difficulties over conflicting attitudes to the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government."

### Only 10% Support Council

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had published no report of the general meeting because the chairman ruled that the proceedings were private. Now that General Dimoline has provided a few facts for publication, our readers are obviously entitled to be told as much as the public in Rhodesia.

For many months there had been sharp criticism of the Friends for its failure to put Rhodesia's case to the British public, and anger on that account was responsible for the fact that no more than 13 in a gathering of 130 supported the council and executive committee when a motion of no-confidence was moved.

The council had been considerably reduced in numbers in recent months. At the date of the meeting its members were Earl De La Warr, Lord Colyton, Lord Wakefield, General Sir Richard Gale, Sir Archibald James, Major-General W. A. Dimoline, and Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P.

The committee consisted of those seven members of council and Messrs. David Bagnell, John Robinson, T. D. Lardner-Burke, and Durman Macgregor (secretary).

## Princess Margaret Visiting Uganda

PRINCESS MARGARET, Countess of Snowdon, and the Earl of Snowdon arrived in Uganda on Saturday for a visit of 10 days, attended by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Major the Hon. Francis Legh, and Group Captain P. E. Vaughan Fowler. They were met at the airport by the President, Sir Edward Mutesa, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Milton Obote.

After attending morning service in the Anglican Cathedral in Kampala, the Princess and Lord Snowdon visited the shrine at the Rubaga Roman Catholic Cathedral to 22 Baganda martyrs.

Thirty American tourists who arrived at the week-end were told that their visits to the two main national parks had to be curtailed because the Government had decided to close the parks to the public during the stay of the royal visitors. A spokesman for the U.S. travel agency said that Uganda would be excluded from his company's future tours. Later access to the parks was granted.

### Dinner Dates

THE ANNUAL DINNER in London of the East Africa Dinner Club will be held this year on Thursday, July 1. Sir Arthur Kirby will preside. The Corona Club's 55th annual dinner will be on June 10.

## Rhodesia's New Shadow Cabinet Four Africans Nominated

MR. A. D. BUTLER, the recently elected leader of the Rhodesia Party, has in his capacity of Leader of the Opposition appointed a 15-member "Shadow Cabinet" in which he has taken responsibility for defence.

The other members, with their responsibilities, are: Mr. A. E. Abrahamson, responsible for Labour, Housing, and External Affairs; Mr. W. V. Brelsford, Roads and Tourism; Mr. G. Ellman-Brown, Finance and Mines; Mr. B. Goldstein, Trade, Industry and Development; Mr. J. M. Gondo, Internal Affairs; Mr. P. H. Grey and Mr. A. C. Majongwe, Agriculture; Mr. G. R. J. Hackwill, Justice, Law and Order; Mr. C. Hlabangana and Mr. G. F. Thomas, Education; Mr. G. F. Thomas, Local Government and Posts; Mr. P. H. Mkudu, Lands and Water Development; Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Information, Immigration; Transport and Power; Mr. G. J. Raftopoulos, Social Welfare; Mrs. M. T. Watson, Health, Public Service and Pensions.

Mr. Hackwill is also Chief Whip and Mr. Brelsford Deputy Whip.

Mr. Abrahamson and Mr. Ellman-Brown are former Cabinet Ministers.

The Mozambique Government announced last week that four Portuguese were killed in two attacks in northern Mozambique by terrorists from Tanzania, who suffered heavy losses.

The Corona Club's 55th annual dinner is to be held in London on June 10. Particulars are obtainable from Mr. G. H. Clark at the Ministry of Overseas Development, London, S.W.1.

The mayor of Luanshya and the deputy town clerk have visited Rhodesia to try to persuade industrialists either to establish subsidiaries in Zambia, preferably in that town, or to allow existing companies to manufacture for them under licence.

## Rhodesian Policy on Chiefs Support from African Opposition M.P.s.

TWO AFRICAN OPPOSITION M.P.s. in Rhodesia have expressed their support for the Government in its policy of enhancing the status and power of the chiefs.

Mr. J. M. BEHANE (Matabeleland North) said in the course of a speech in Parliament on Friday:—

"Great play has been made on the education of the chiefs. The chiefs are brought up through lineage and are educated according to the customs of the tribes, and as far as that line of education is concerned I do not think there is a single non-African Member in this House who would claim to know better as far as that part of his education is concerned than the chiefs themselves.

"I get very embarrassed when I hear people talk about chiefs being illiterate. The way chiefs in my part of the country come to the chieftainship may be different from the way it is done in this part of the country, but most of the chiefs in my part of the country can read and write not only in the vernacular but in English. Education does not mean reading and writing in English. If chiefs are the custodians of tribal life they must have education in tribal life and they must know more about tribal life than anyone else; and if they have that knowledge they are qualified to be tribal leaders.

"It is necessary to build up the prestige of the chiefs. I do not say that they should come into Parliament, but I believe hon. Members should try and build up the prestige of the chiefs. We must if African tribal life is to be preserved, because without chiefs African tribal life will be destroyed, and we shall be a nation with no leaders. There have been tribes in the south who thought that because they could drink European liquor they could do away with their tribal customs, and they destroyed their tribal life and cannot be identified today.

### Chiefs Have Part to Play

"If chiefs are going out on a tour, not for the sake of politics but to try and advance their tribesmen, that is a well-come step, because as leaders of the tribes they must have knowledge. Government in Parliament is different from government in the tribal trust areas as it has existed for centuries throughout the African areas. Africans have been known as tribes because of the chiefs who have preserved their past.

"We all know what tribes we belong to as Africans, because the chiefs have helped to preserve that with the help of the elders of the tribe. I do not think there will ever come a time in the very near future when an African, or even non-African of this House, will say a chief has no place in the administration of this country. I am talking about the continuance of the African tribal customs which, as far as we can see, will continue for decades, indeed for centuries.

"In spite of all the useless comments from the cross-benches, the chief has a part to play in the administration of our country. He must not be brought into what we call Western politics that have Parliaments, but his position in the tribal trust lands must be enhanced. I regret to say that young people like myself and others have tried to make inroads into these areas and tried to discredit the position of the chiefs before the eyes of the African public.

"That has got to be corrected. The only way we can correct it is that the chief, in as far as the tribal trust areas are concerned, has to hold sway. He must have some jurisdiction and must be able to run that particular area as the sole head, with the help, of course, of his councillors and elders.

"We tend to think that because we pass Standard VI or Junior Certificate or indeed degrees, we are then qualified to be the main spokesman for this country; but that in itself is no standard. People become politicians; some are good politicians, some grow up into politicians who are experienced, and the fact that the chief has perhaps in some cases not had that book education that we so emphasize today does not mean he is not a worthy leader of his people."

MR. A. C. MAJONGWE (Injazeera) considered that restoration of the lost power of the chiefs was of great importance to the country.

Intimidation had interfered with the discharge of chiefly duties. He himself had personal experience of such wicked political activities.

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## Making the World Safe for Diversity Dangers in Foreign Aid for Africa

MR. WILLIAM ATTWOOD, United States Ambassador in Kenya, said recently in Nakuru that when considering offers of foreign aid Africans should act "as carefully as a porcupine does when making love".

Referring to allegations of a United States-Portuguese plot to overthrow the Government of Tanzania, the Ambassador commented: "We have done some foolish things in the past, but we should not be so foolish as to give up millions of dollars of aid and then drop bombs on it".

Those who thought that Communist aid was given from altruistic motives were due for a great shock. Though there had been much noise about Russian and Chinese aid to Kenya, not one brick had yet been laid; and he doubted if there would be much evidence in the foreseeable future.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Vladimir Ravlov, had told him that their two countries were in peaceful competition in Africa, which would eventually adopt the Russian system. In Mr. Attwood's opinion, Africans would adopt neither system, but would borrow something from all sources and evolve their own political and economic system. Whereas Communists wanted everything to conform to their pattern, the non-Communist world must exert itself to make the world safe for diversity.

Senator Clement Lubembe, secretary-general of the Kenya Federation of Labour, said on the same day that there were plans to demonstrate outside the Soviet Embassy in Nairobi in protest against Russia's withdrawal of 10 scholarships promised to members of the K.F.L. but later given to adherents of a group which broke away from the K.F.L. The dissidents, led by Mr. D. Akumu, of the Mombasa dockworkers, and Mr. Ochola Makanyengo, secretary general of the Kenya Petroleum Oilworkers, were said by Mr. Lubembe to have been "manipulated" by the All-African Trade Union Federation based in Ghana and born of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions.

## Army Muddles in the Congo Delay in Paying Troops

SOUTH AFRICAN PILOTS serving in a Congolese Air Force squadron have refused to undertake further flying duties until they are paid what is due to them.

Last week 30 South Africans in No. 5 Commando flew home because they had not been paid. Money was available at the Kamina base, but by an administrative blunder they had been sent to Bunia, where there was a shortage of money, petrol and other supplies.

The Accra and Nairobi radio stations reported that a Katangan battalion at Bunia had refused to obey its officers and had laid down its arms. The report was immediately denied by a Government spokesman in Leopoldville, who attributed the statements to "another attempt by Ghana to sow anarchy in the Congo".

The Nigerian Minister of State for External Affairs has denied the allegation in Dar es Salaam by a rebel leader that Nigerian soldiers were serving in the National Army of the Congo and that six had been captured by rebel forces. The Minister described the statement as a figment of the imagination, a perfidious fabrication by irresponsible individuals who were engaged in selling the people of the Congo, and challenged the rebel leaders to produce to O.A.U. any Nigerian whom they claimed to have taken prisoner. The Nigerian High Commissioner in East Africa, Mr. Martins, had already dismissed the rebel statement as a piece of international perfidy.

President Kiyabanda of Rwanda has offered to mediate in the dispute between Uganda and the Congo.

Mr. Isaac Kalonji, secretary-general of the new Congolese CONACO Party, and former President of the Senate, has passed through Paris and Brussels on his way to the United States.

President Kasavubu has announced the expulsion of Mr. Nikolai Khokhlov, special correspondent of *Izvestiya*.

The East Katanga Provincial Government has protested to the Zambian Consul-General in Elisabethville that at the O.A.U. Foreign Ministers' Conference in Nairobi the Zambian Government took a stand against the legal Government of the Congo and in support of rebels who were sworn enemies of the Congolese Democratic Republic. The Government's indignation was all the greater because the Province had hitherto had excellent neighbourly relations with Zambia.

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## Round-Table Conference in Khartoum Southern Representatives Agree to Attend

THE SUDAN ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE, which was to have been held in Juba from February 6 and was later postponed on two occasions, opened in Khartoum on Tuesday, with full representation of the Sudan African National Union (S.A.N.U.), whose leaders, representing the southern provinces, have lived as exiles in East Africa. The secretary-general of the party, Mr. William Deng, a former district commissioner, was the first to accept an appeal for talks from the new Prime Minister, Sirr el Khatim el Khalifa, but a number of his associates distrusted the promise of safe-conduct. Having been urged by the Uganda Government to attend the conference, and been given renewed assurances by the Prime Minister, all agreed a few days ago to attend the Khartoum gathering.

A national conference of representatives of seven Sudanese political parties, convened by the Prime Minister Sayed Sirr el Khatim el Khalifa, had previously issued the following statement after meeting in Khartoum to discuss peace and security questions:—

"We, representatives of Sudanese political parties and organizations, consisting of the Umma Party, Sudan African National Union (S.A.N.U.), Islamic Charter Front, Peoples' Democratic Party, Sudan Communist Party, Sudan Unity Party, National Unionist Party, and other Southern leaders, meeting in the Senate Chamber in Khartoum on March 6, 1965, as a National Conference by invitation of the Prime Minister to exchange views on matters relating to peace and security in the South and to the holding of the Round-Table Conference on the South, have agreed upon the following:

### Points of Agreement

"(1) Giving unqualified support to the Government in all lawful measures contributing to the maintenance of peace and order in the Southern Provinces, and deploring all acts of violence and unlawfulness in that part of the country;

"(2) Affirming that the Southern problem is an internal national question which can be solved only by peaceful, democratic means in line with human and international principles and in accordance with the developments which took place in our country as a result of the revolution of October 21, 1964;

"(3) As a means towards this peaceful solution, the convening of the Round-Table Conference in Khartoum on March 16, 1965;

"(4) Welcoming the S.A.N.U. delegation headed by Mr. William Deng, who have responded to the call for participation with other political parties and organizations for reaching a peaceful solution to the problem.

"(5) Addressing a further appeal to all Sudanese and S.A.N.U. leaders who still reside in Uganda and other, neighbouring African countries to change their attitude and come forward to participate in the Round-Table Conference, which has the support of the vast majority of political views, in an

effort to reach unanimity. Failure to respond to this last appeal should not effect the holding of the conference on the appointed date;

"(6) Praising the stand of African countries which have supported the Sudan's sincere efforts to solve the Southern problem in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. A special word of thanks should particularly be addressed to the Uganda Government for all it has done to help in reaching an amicable solution, and for sending a special representative to assist in the preparatory talks;

"(7) Lodging a strong protest against the Tshombe Government's aggression on our south-western frontier and deploring its assault on Uganda. An appeal should also be made to the O.A.U. now meeting in Nairobi to search for an African solution to the Congo problem which would eliminate foreign interference and establish a legal Congolese Government in the interests of the Congolese people.

"Finally, we appeal to all citizens in the North and South to demonstrate good will and sincere co-operation to restore peace and order in the Southern Provinces."

The signatories were Ismail el Azhari and Mohamed Ahmed el Mardi for the National Unionist Party; William Deng and Elea Duang Arop (S.A.N.U.); Gordon Abief and Bona Malwal (Southern Front); Abd el Khalig Mahgoub and Mohamed Ibrahim Nugud (Sudan Communist Party); El Hadi Abdoun and Hassan Sid Ahmed (Peoples' Democratic Party); Sadiq el Mahdi and Abdulla Abd el Rahmen Nugdalla (Umma Party); Mohamed Yousif Mohamed and Osman Khalid (Islamic Charter Front); Santino Deng Teng and Philemon Majok (Sudan Unity Party); Sayed Abdulla Sayed and El Tayeb Abdulla (Professional Front).

### Power of Money

The secretariat of the Round Table Conference for the South told the Press in Khartoum last week that an important statement on the Southern Sudan had been made by the Uganda Minister of Interior, who, addressing his Parliament, had uttered a warning that in Africa the power of money might disrupt peace at any time, and that certain nations were frustrating the genuine desire of the Sudan Government to effect a solution and Uganda's attempts to bring the two sides together.

People who claimed to be refugees, he said, had lived for 12 months of the year in hotels, and after talks and negotiations had rejected the opportunity to go to the Sudan to help people who were living in fear in the bush because for themselves "everything was all right".

The Minister said that the Sudan question concerned Uganda because so many refugees had entered the country. When the new Government came to power in the Sudan it admitted all that happened, but emphasized that it was not responsible and was willing to hold talks.

"But because of outside interference our brothers will not go", said the Minister. Uganda had wasted a great deal of time in arranging talks in an effort to solve the problem, but at the last minute the people concerned would not go to Khartoum. "To what extent are we going to subject ourselves to such useless efforts?" he asked. Some Sudanese who had been bold enough to co-operate were now in Khartoum. "A confusing agent" in Uganda prevented others from going.

A South Korean mission of six members has recently visited Malawi.

The General Overseas Services of the B.B.C. will on May 1 change its title to B.B.C. "World" Service.

The railwaymen in Kenya who struck work for four days are demanding a minimum wage of £12 10s. a month.

One estate agency in Rhodesia sold farming properties for more than £130,000 in the first two months of this year.

Tanzania People's Defence Force has been adopted for a merger between the Tanganyika Rifles and the People's Liberation Army of Zanzibar.

Tanzania's definitive Constitution was due to be enacted by April 22. President Nyerere is to ask Parliament for postponement for a further year.

Eleven African countries have been invited by Mr. Tshombe to send observers to the Congo during the general election. Zambia is the only State in Central or East Africa to receive the invitation.

Uganda's Railway African Union called off plans for a strike last week when 16,000 railwaymen in Kenya who had ceased work for four days returned to duty pending reference of their wage claims to the industrial court. The demands in Uganda were similar to those in Kenya.

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## Afro-Asian Economic Seminar Decision to Boycott U.N. Bodies

AN AFRO-ASIAN ECONOMIC SEMINAR in Algiers has been attended by delegations from 65 African and Asian countries and by representatives of the Soviet Union, Communist China, North Korea, and Cuba.

The Chinese protested at the presence of a representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on the grounds that the U.N. was still controlled by United States imperialism, that the U.N. used good words to cover evil deeds, and that the whole world now recognized its crimes, from which Afro-Asian countries had suffered bitterly. Moreover, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization had repeatedly condemned the United Nations. An invitation ought therefore not to have been sent to E.C.A., an offshoot of the U.N.

A six-point plan of action agreed to increase supplies of arms and other equipment, military training and financial assistance to liberation movements fighting for national independence, but emphasized that "this assistance represents only a contribution, as the fighting peoples should rely essentially on their own means".

It was resolved to enforce economic boycotts and break off diplomatic relations with "colonialist" countries, and to induce the working masses of such States to refuse to load or unload goods for or from South Africa, Rhodesia, Portugal, and Israel.

The "solidarity" of Afro-Asian nations is to be extended to "the revolutionary countries of Latin America and in particular Cuba".

Another decision was that there should be no connexion with any organization under the United Nations.

Shipping passenger services to East Africa are to be re-arranged, so that there will be a sailing from London about once in three weeks by either a Union-Castle or British India vessel. BRAEMAR CASTLE will be withdrawn in November, and thereafter the Union-Castle ships in the service will be RHODESIA CASTLE and KENYA CASTLE.

## Threat to Dismiss Council

MR. L. G. SAGINI, Minister of Local Government in Kenya, has told the members of Kakamega County Council that he will dismiss them all if the affairs of the council are not in a satisfactory state by September. He stigmatized its record of graduated personal tax collection as the worst in the country. It had estimated personal tax collections in the area for 1964 at £176,000, compared with a Ministry computation of at least £216,000; yet by the end of November only £78,000 had been collected, and no return had been submitted for December. Whereas the estimate showed an expenditure on sitting allowances for councillors of £15,000, double that sum had in fact been paid to them.

## Chinese Agents in Africa

CHINESE "TECHNICIANS" sent to Africa are estimated by the Commonwealth correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph* at not fewer than 300, "most of whom are training guerrilla forces in British Commonwealth countries as part of a long-term plan to destroy Western influence, their first objective being to seize the initiative in stimulating large-scale violence". Areas for priority treatment are believed to be Tanzania and South Africa. "Ultimate chaos" in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Africa is regarded as an urgent objective.

## Learning from Africa

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WANSEY, Vicar of Roydon, Essex, who has campaigned for many years against the appointment of bishops by the Prime Minister, has appealed to Mr. Wilson to decline to exercise his constitutional right in the matter, and to tell the Archbishop of Canterbury that this spiritual matter will be left to the proper spiritual authority. Mr. Wansey wrote: "African colonies have been given their freedom. Must this colony of white Christians be discriminated against and kept in imperialistic and secular slavery?"

## Volley Ball

MR. E. N. MWENDWA, Minister for Labour and Social Services in Kenya, who recently began an address to the Kenya Volley Ball Association with the words, "As a former footballer of no small reputation", said that sport had been added to his portfolio. He described volley ball as ranking third in world popularity among team games, having now 96 national associations. He hoped that the Kenya Volley Ball Association would send a team to the 1968 Olympics in Mexico.

## Lodge Zanzibar

THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT in Zanzibar having banned meetings of all societies and social clubs and confiscated their property, the Zanzibar Lodge of Freemasons has been unable to assemble since last January. Some members of the lodge did, however, meet privately to wind up its affairs and they have returned the warrant to Grand Lodge in England for cancellation.

"Young Tanzanians should consider buying houses rather than motor-cars. If the Chinese whom we ask for assistance can use bicycles and travel in buses, why should we want cars?" — President Nyerere.

"Through construction of game lodges, roads, national parks, etc., we intend to make it possible to increase the number of tourists visiting Kenya by 15% a year, so that foreign exchange earnings from this industry will rise to about £12m. a year by the end of the plan period in 1970". — Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister of Economic Planning and Development in Kenya.

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## British South Africa Company

THE LAST ACCOUNTS of the British South Africa (Chartered) Company have been extended from September 30, 1964, to March 31, 1965, so that the accounting year shall coincide with that of Charter Consolidated, Ltd., the new holding company, Central Mining and Investment, and Consolidated Mines Selection are being merged.

A consolidated balance-sheet and profit and loss account as at September 30 circulated to shareholders do not include £2m. net of tax received from the Zambian Government for surrender of the mineral royalty rights, royalties between October 1 and 23 amounting to about £980,000 net of tax, and a £2m. payment from H.M. Government which may be liable to tax.

Issued capital is a little under £13.5m. Investments standing in the books at £59.4m. have a market value of £73.5m., current assets less current liabilities are just over £4.8m., and fixed assets total £2.8m. Outstanding debenture stocks amount to £1m.

Consolidated profit after tax for the year to September 30 amounted to £10,219,000 (£8,099,000), tax having taken £9.8m. (£6.3m.). Subsidiaries retain £1,775,000, leaving to the B.S.A. Company £8.4m. (£5.9m.). Shareholders received 7s. 6d. less tax, per 15s. share, taking £1.1m. After increasing the general reserve by £4m. (£2m.), the balance forward is £5.8m. (£2.5m.). Early in January another dividend of 5s. 6d. was paid, amounting to just over £3m.

Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, the president, has written in a circular letter:—

"This does not mark the end of our history, for in Charter Consolidated the resources of your company will play a major part in the fields of mining, finance and investment. The new company will in accordance with our traditions seek to find new opportunities for development wherever conditions are favourable.

"It is now 76 years since Cecil Rhodes conceived the idea of creating a new State in Central Africa by means of a chartered company, and by his energy, determination and genius succeeded in bringing civilization and peace to a wide area, which was administered by the company from 1889 to 1923. It built the railways and laid the foundations of a modern State. The whole burden of this fell upon the shareholders of the company.

"The company, having created the conditions which made development possible, set up an organization to make intensive searches for minerals long before the discovery of the rich copper deposits in what was known until recently as Northern Rhodesia. When the mines were discovered the company took a leading part in helping to finance and bring to production one of the great copper fields of the world. These two chapters of the company's history are at an end, but the tradition remains, and Charter Consolidated will benefit from our record.

"We are grateful to the administrators and servants who worked for the company with such devotion in the early days; overcame so many difficulties and laid securely the foundations of a new State; and also to those who since that time have with equal devotion made such a great contribution to the progress of the Rhodesias".

## Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., tea growers in Malawi, report net profit after tax to September 30 of £32,248 (£45,849). Climatic conditions were adverse for the second successive year. Shareholders again receive 7½%, taking £20,672, and leaving £42,834 to be carried forward.

The issued capital is £457,656. Fixed assets stand at £463,133, current assets less current liabilities at £258,068, and interest in a subsidiary company at £1,900. On a tea crop of just under 2.4m. lb., the average gross selling price was 33.23d., compared with 34.56d. in the previous year.

Mr. Allan Ross Stark is the chairman, and his colleagues are Messrs. J. A. Meston, Alexander Brown, and F. H. N. Walker.

## Reliance on Minerals

COAL AND COKE TRAFFIC of Rhodesia Railways in the year to June 30 last totalled 2.2m. tons, or 20% of the revenue-earning freight, while the copper handled amounted to 1.1m. tons. Other minerals, chiefly chrome, asbestos, lead, zinc, and iron ore, accounted for another 2.5m. tons, of 23% of the total. Thus minerals provided 53% of Rhodesia Railways' freight earnings. These points were made by Mr. A. R. Kemp, chairman of the Railways Board, when he spoke at Lusaka Rotary Club. Of every five trucks sent north from the Wankie Colliery, four returned laden with copper. On one recent day the record of 5,855 tons of copper was moved from the mines in Zambia.

## Commercial Brevities

Zanzibar sent its Trade Minister, Mr. Shabani Sudi Mponda, to the Leipzig Fair.

Cow & Gate (East Africa), Ltd., has just opened a new factory in Eldoret, Kenya.

Rhokana Corporation Ltd., is to pay a net dividend of 2s. 6d. per stock unit for the year to June 30, next.

Aberfoyle Plantations, Ltd., a company with a Rhodesian tea estate, are paying a special capital dividend of 9d. per 2s. share.

The Cementation Co., Ltd., London, is to build a State hotel with 300 rooms in Kampala for the Uganda Government at a cost of £2m.

Coffee export quotas for the year to September 30 next have been reduced by the International Coffee Council by 1.9m. bags to 45,570,000 bags.

Sisal outputs for February: Bird & Co. (Africa), 1,480 tons, making 12,857 since July; Dwa Plantations, 133 tons, making 272 for two months (291 in 1964).

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd., Rhodesia, sold 295,303 tons of coal and 13,380 of coke in February. The January totals were 309,161 and 12,666 tons respectively.

Rhodesia's mineral output in 1964 reached £27m., an increase of about £3m. Mr. R. S. Walker, president of the Chamber of Mines, has estimated a £30m. total for 1965.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year to June 30 next of 4s. per stock unit (against 3s. last year) after deduction of Zambian income tax at 9s. 6d. in the £1.

This season's tobacco auctions opened in Salisbury last week, the first day's sales averaging 33.53d. per lb. The crop is estimated at between 240m. and 260m. lb., compared with last year's record of 324m.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., report group net profit after tax for 1964 at £34.8m., compared with £24.9m. in the previous year. A final dividend of 6s. brings the distribution to 9s. on the 34m. deferred shares of 5s. each. Last year there was a one-for-one scrip issue.

E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd., a Bristol group with a Rhodesian subsidiary, report net profit after tax for 10 months to December 31 last at £2,697,000, compared with £2,572,000 for 12 months to the end of the previous February. The 11% dividend is maintained.

Forestal Land, Timber, and Railways, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian and East African interests, has announced consolidated net profit after tax for 1964 at £830,000 (£430,574). The dividend is raised from 8% to 10%, which the directors expect to be able to maintain for 1965.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., reports profits for 1964 at £1,608,000, compared with £648,000 in the previous year. Shareholders receive a final distribution of 9d. net per 5s. stock unit, making 1s. 3d. for the year. Sales of lead totalled 15,529 tons (15,207) and of zinc 46,620 tons (46,016).

Zambia's new Minister of Mines, Mr. Zulu, has been cautioned by President Kaunda not to rush into new arrangements for mining royalties which might later be regretted by the Government. Giving that news to journalists, the President added that there would soon be an announcement regarding a new relationship between the Government and the mining industry.

Tate & Lyle, Ltd., a group with large Rhodesian sugar growing interests, has bid £31m. for United Molasses Co., Ltd., whose directors recommend acceptance. For each 10 ordinary 10s. units in United Molasses, holders are offered 92s. 6d. in cash, four Tate and Lyle £1 ordinary shares, and £6 nominal of 6¼% convertible loan stock. The shares rose 3s. 3d. on the announcement.

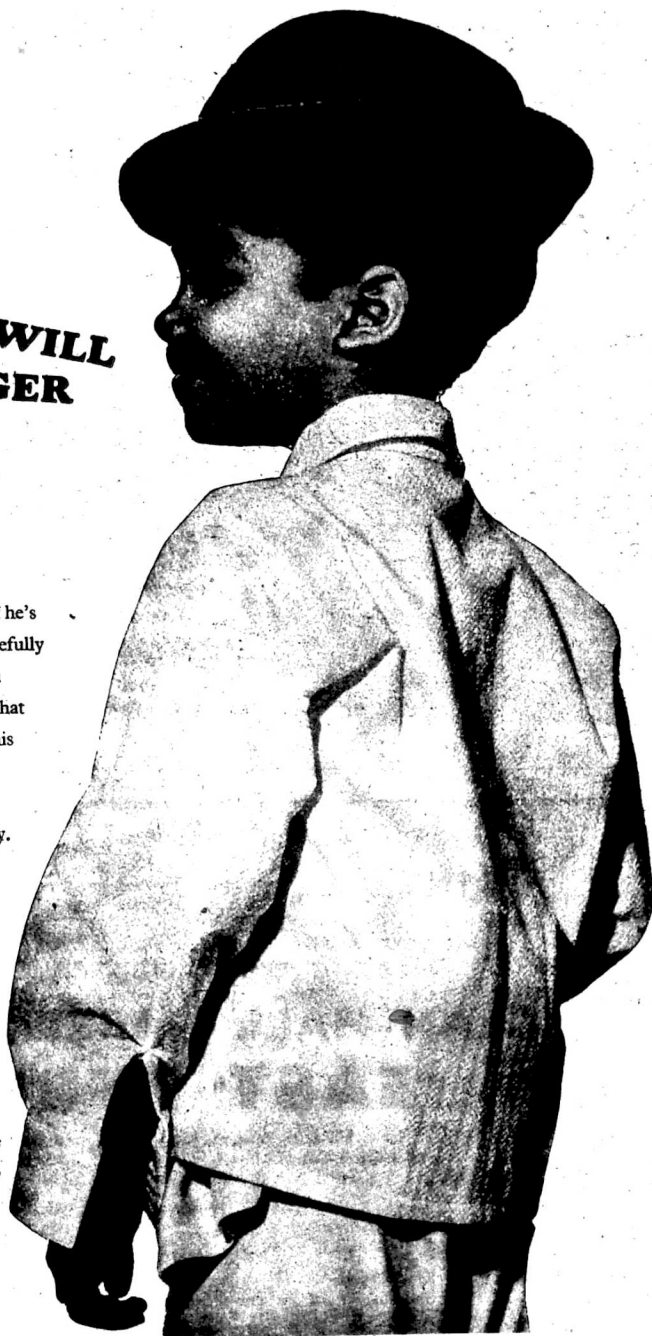
The world's largest lithium deposit is at the Bikita mine, 40 miles from Fort Victoria, Rhodesia, which produces rather more than half the world's annual requirements. A mining engineer is quoted as having said in Salisbury: "If there was a sudden technological breakthrough and journeys to the moon became commonplace, lithium would be the source of the kind of prosperity Rhodesia has never known".

The British Cotton Growing Association, which was established by Royal Charter in 1904, is to mark its diamond jubilee by returning 12s. per share, thus reducing the nominal value to 8s., capitalizing revenue reserves of £572,636 for the creation of new shares of 12s. each, and distributing them to shareholders on a one-for-one basis. The 8s. and 12s. shares will then be consolidated into fully-paid £1 shares. In the year to October 31 there was a net profit of £240,805, from which a dividend of 7½% and bonus of 2¼% tax free are to be paid. Revenue reserves after the proposed capitalization will amount to £334,709.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**A DISASTROUS RECORD OF FATUITY** in high office does not, alas, put a term to a politician's ill-service to the public, but if a deluded and obsessed ex-Minister has

### More Misguidance From Mr. Macleod.

some prudence left he will select for his pontifications when out of office matters other than those which stir recollections of his bungling. Because of his monstrous failure as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod might have expected to be about the last member of the House of Commons whom a serious newspaper would invite to write on "Britain's Future Policy in Africa". For reasons best known to itself, however, the *Daily Telegraph* has featured his views on that subject in its coloured supplement. Some millions of readers—few of whom will recall even the general outline of his sabotage of Britain's responsibilities in East and Central Africa—have consequently had further misguidance from this irrepressible self-publicist. Cuttings of his article have been sent to us by a number of readers with a request for editorial comment. The general sense of the letters ran: "How has Mr. Macleod of all men the nerve to write about Africa? How could the *Telegraph* give him the opportunity to foist upon an unsuspecting public this cover for his appalling record as Colonial Secretary?"

Mr. Macleod admits that "if we lived in an ideal world every single one of the independence charters granted by both political parties since the end of the last war was granted too soon". Far from

### Bland and Still Blind.

striving to import some idealism (to say nothing of realism) into colonial policy, he was happy to grease the political pole, push one territory after another upon it, and wave them goodbye as they slid out of British administration—though not off the British taxpayer's subscription list. He now recalls

having said in the House of Commons that "time is the rarest and most precious gift in the conduct of colonial affairs". But as Colonial Secretary he paid not the slightest attention to the obvious and vital need to gain time in which to train Africans for the many new responsibilities which they would have to face in the world. Having denied them any such respite, he tries to excuse his destructive impetuosity with the claim that history will record that "for all our mistakes, we, the people of Britain, returned our colonial possessions to their heirs with dignity and on the whole in peace". Would anyone less bland and blind select dignity and peace as the appropriate descriptions for, say, Kenya, Zanzibar, and Malawi? In those three territories (as in others) he acted with reprehensible disregard of the advice of senior men, official and non-official, whose knowledge of the people and their problems had in some cases extended over nearly as many years as his own theoretical acquaintance was to be measured in weeks. He was not interested in caution, local circumstances, or the dangers of precipitate change. "After me the deluge" might have been his motto.

Mr. Macleod parades once more the silly political pretext that because independence had been granted (outrageously prematurely) to the Gold Coast, a similar transfer

### Condemned by Lord Salisbury.

of power to Africans could not long be delayed in East and Central Africa. It could have been delayed, and, for the sake of Africans in particular, it should have been delayed. Indeed, until Mr. Macleod was chosen by Mr. Macmillan to operate at top speed his amoral, callous, and catastrophic policy of scuttling from Africa, not one African agitator with any following in any part of East or Central Africa imagined in his wildest moments that Britain would jettison her responsibilities so feverishly,

foolishly, and faithlessly. It was at the end of 1959 that Mr. Macleod — in our opinion the most disastrous Secretary of State for the Colonies in living memory — succeeded Mr. Lennox-Boyd (now Lord Boyd of Merton), and promptly set himself to destroy the colonial policy of his party as expounded and implemented by his two predecessors (the other being Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, now Lord Chandos). Both of them knew Africa. Mr. Macleod did not. They recognized the need for accelerated speed in colonial developments of all kinds, but neither acted in appeasement of clamour or in submission to violence. Both earned and kept the regard of responsible men in Africa who did not always share their views or approve their actions. The verdict on Mr. Macleod, as expressed by Lord Salisbury, an honoured and senior leader of his party, and himself a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was that Mr. Macleod had acted unscrupulously in African affairs and shown himself too clever by half.

\* \* \*

The subject of that crushing condemnation still holds that the dangers of being too slow in Africa were greater than those of moving quickly. Of course, he makes no attempt to

**Bluffed by Mr. Nyerere.** justify the perilous pace which he set. Unless he is willing to argue that the African extremists should

have been given whatever they asked without delay, he must agree that Britain should have moved less precipitately than was demanded by Africans in moments of euphoria when addressing great rallies. The most prominent political leader in the largest territory, Tanganyika, was Mr. Julius Nyerere, who built up a large following not only in his own country but among Africans in neighbouring territories, who believed, as did many Europeans, that Tanganyika would be the pioneer of self-government on the eastern side of the continent, and, after some years of experience in autonomy, be the first State to gain complete independence. A visiting mission of the United Nations, having heard the claims of the Africans, reported that Britain's aim should be to grant self-government in between twenty and twenty-five years. Mr. Nyerere, a politician overstating his case for tactical reasons, replied that it would have to come in half that time. He could not know that the gullible Mr. Macleod would thrust it upon him in three or four years—long before his associates were ready for the responsibility.

\* \* \*

Now that the public is again asked to place reliance on Mr. Macleod's judgment, it is

pertinent to point to its fatal fallibility while he was dictator at the Colonial Office (where his autocratic behaviour was bitterly resented). If his political chief, Mr. Macmillan, pretended to

### Irresistible Itch To Interfere.

think of Africa in terms of a "wind of change", the henchman acted as if the continent were being swept by a typhoon which would abate only when the land had been stripped of what white men had built in three-quarters of a century of ceaseless labour. Even the latest endeavours of his Cabinet colleagues were for him as readily expendable as rickety relics from a remote era. Northern Rhodesia, for instance, had just been given a new Constitution on the explicit understanding that it would not be changed for about ten years. Mr. Macleod, itching to interfere, and regardless of the pledge, was engineering its destruction within one-fifth of the prescribed interval. As everyone knows, Kenya was wrecked by his stubborn fecklessness. In this *Daily Telegraph* article he confesses that the decisive factor in his excitability about Eastern Africa was "the tragedy of Hola Camp, even more than the 'murder plot' emergency in Nyasaland". Eleven "irreconcilable" Mau Mau detainees (his euphemism for criminals who had committed the foulest murders and other atrocities) died at Hola, basically owing to maltreatment by African guards. The circumstances were exceptional and the occurrence was deplorable, but it is ridiculous to suggest that it gave grounds for the topsy-turveydom in Africa which was to disfigure the Macmillan-Macleod era. It would be equally sensible to suggest that all eighteen-year-old boys and girls in Britain should be enfranchised in order to appease the few "mods" and "sockers" in that age-group who have indulged in one or two brutal murders. The isolated incident at Hola was, of course, deliberately and extravagantly exploited by the left-wing pressure groups in Britain, and, as he now admits, they can claim Mr. Macleod's scalp as one of their trophies.

\* \* \*

Another of his excuses is that "the failure of the Congo was the failure of the whole seventy years of Belgian rule in that so little was done to prepare the Africans for self-rule". Why omit the very

### Jet-Propelled Politics.

material fact that the Belgians withheld the vote from Europeans as well as from Africans because they considered that the overriding need was greatly increased economic and educational progress and that



politics should come later on that sounder foundation? Nor is there one word of appreciation of Belgium's undeniably great work in the Congo. Does the former Colonial Secretary imagine that anyone considers that events in the Congo, or anywhere else in East or Central Africa since 1960, justify his obsession with jet-propulsion in African politics? Every territory upon which he wrought his will is the worse for the infliction, as casual readers of the daily Press (and even the editors!) are beginning to realize as reports of calamities crowd upon them.

Mr. Macleod begins to be realistic when he turns to Rhodesia. Naturally, he gives no hint that his own follies are a major factor in the determination of Rhodesians not to suffer the kind of imposition by Britain which has wrecked a once-happy Kenya and a most promising Federation. He recognizes that the danger of a unilateral declaration of independence still exists; lays stress on Zambia's dependence upon Rhodesia Railways and electricity from Kariba; acknowledges the absurdity of the African nationalist clamour for a constitutional conference which the Rhodesian Government would boycott; and even invokes understanding for the resolution of Mr. Smith and his colleagues "not to see African majority rule". So much conceded, he proposes a nonsensical three-point plan: (1) that Rhodesia should stop talking about a unilateral declaration and Britain stop snarling; (2) that the two Governments should jointly invite a goodwill mission of statesmen from the old and the new Commonwealth; and (3) that, with the help of that mission, there should be moves towards a conference, since in the end men must talk together. That so-called plan is worthless for the simple reason that it rests on the assumption that the Government of Rhodesia would hazard the country's fate on a jaunt by people, presumably politicians, from Commonwealth countries which have given Rhodesians every justification for thinking that there is no hope of winning their support for a programme of gradualism in African political advancement, one based on merit, not sentiment and appeasement.

When the Macmillan Cabinet was preparing its final betrayal of the Federation, the white Commonwealth was busily lobbied in advance by Mr. Butler and other Ministers, and there would now be a

**Wreckage of Macleodism.** if this idea of a mission were

not doomed *ab initio*, as it certainly is. Even the question of its composition would start a new Commonwealth wrangle; and no one can doubt the bitterness to be expected at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June. The Macleod technique in office was to think up something, decline to listen to the objections of those to whom he was supposed to turn for experienced advice, thrust the nostrum on a colonial governor, bulldoze his way through the opposition of responsible people, and then leave others to clear up the mess. Rhodesians, having surveyed the wreckage which he left behind in Africa, would have nothing to do with any proposals of his. Were he not so self-centred, he would be aware of that elementary fact, which, if he had anything to contribute, should have persuaded him to get a friend to father the plan. It would then be judged by its deserts, whereas anything bearing the Macleod label would, very understandably, be rejected automatically. Rhodesians cannot now be cajoled, bribed, or bullied into acquiescence — which is why almost all British politicians are so angry with Mr. Smith. The targets of their criticism should be their own leaders of all parties, starting with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod.

### Statements Worth Noting

"Golf belonged to the tribal culture of a remote tribe in the United Kingdom".—Mr. E. N. Mwendwa, Minister for Labour and Social Services in Kenya.

"When the paper and pulp factory at Broderick Falls is established, it will save Kenya about £24m. now spent on buying paper from other countries".—Mr. S. O. Oyodo, Minister for Natural Resources.

"Never forgetting that Y.W.C.A. stands for Young Women's Christian Association, let me give it a new meaning — how about Youth Wants a Chance to Advance?"—President Kaunda of Zambia.

"The Senate of Kenya was suspended for some weeks because our Parliament did not have enough palantypists to cover both Houses of Parliament".—Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

"The most important responsibility of a chamber of commerce is to maintain integrity in all business transactions. We must make it impossible for any businessman to exploit our people".—Dr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry in Kenya.

"A railway between Fort Jameson and Malawi Railways would stimulate the production of bulk produce in the Eastern Province of Zambia for markets overseas. The Eastern Province has a great future".—Mr. E. H. K. Mudenda, Minister of Agriculture.

"Water-borne diseases still attack about 500m. people each year and kill some five million babies, drinking water playing a part in the transmission of typhoid, para-typhoid, bacillary and amebic dysenteries, cholera, and diarrhoeal diseases in the less developed countries".—Professor Abel Wolman, of John Hopkins University.

# Sudanese Prime Minister Castigates British Rule

## "Evil Imperialist Policy to Destroy Links Between Northern and Southern Sudan"

**THE SUDANESE PRIME MINISTER**, Sayed Sirr el Khatem Khalifa, said in an inaugural address to the Round-Table Conference in Khartoum:—

"In the name of God Almighty, and on behalf of the Sudanese people and the Sudan Government of their Revolution, it gives me great pleasure to declare this important historical conference open and to welcome you all most warmly.

"The objectives of this conference, as agreed by the Sudanese political parties and associations, are 'to discuss the southern question with a view to reaching an agreement which shall satisfy the regional interests of the south as well as the national interests of the Sudan'.

"This conference is of great importance not only for the Sudan and its Southern Provinces but also for all African countries, indeed, for all parts of the world in which people seek to settle political problems by peaceful and democratic means. Our problem has counterparts throughout the world, especially in emergent countries.

"The conclusions which this conference reaches will form important precedents not only in the Sudan but in the evolution of all newly independent States, especially African States. Similarly, the manner in which we have chosen to tackle this problem—openly, with good will and by means of peaceful democratic negotiations—will be an example for the whole world, irrespective of the results and the measures which may afterwards prove necessary.

"Our problem in the southern provinces, like its counterpart in other African countries, is a complicated many-sided one. To some extent it is the result of natural geographical and sociological factors; it is also the result of historical factors, the most important being the imperialistic policies in accordance with which this country was governed before independence.

### Failure of Successive National Governments

"Finally, the problem is partially the result of contemporary factors, notably the failure of successive national Governments to come to grips with the problem since independence on the one hand, and on the other foreign intervention on the part of certain quarters who are interested in obstructing the progress towards unity of this country and of Africa generally.

"The Sudan is the largest African country in area, and because of its geographical position as a link between Africa on the one hand and Asia and the Mediterranean on the other, it is one of the most diversified countries in Africa climatically, culturally and racially. These natural cultural and social differences are also found in every part of the country.

"They are less acute in the six northern provinces owing to the spread of Islam and the Arabic language amongst the population. In the three southern provinces, which have not been affected by Islam and the Arabic language to the same extent, such differences are much more evident. For this reason, and because the north has been Arabized and Islamized while the south has not, the differences between the two parts of the country have been conventionally portrayed in simple terms to the effect that the north is Muslim and Arab while the south is pagan and African.

"But this simple and conventional description is based on misleading generalizations and assumptions which cannot be accepted in any serious discussion of the situation, such as will take place in this conference. This conventional formula has been used in many cases not for the purpose of honest and objective description but to give a distorted picture from which it is concluded that there can be no other link between the northern and southern parts of the country than that of mutual hostility and opposition.

"Arabism is not a racial concept which unites the members of a certain racial group. It is a linguistic, cultural, and non-racial link that binds together numerous races, black, white and brown. Had Arabism been anything else but this, most modern Arabs (whether African or Asian, including the entire population of the Northern Sudan) would cease to be Arab at all.

"Africanism is also a geographical and political but non-racial link, which binds together the population of our great continent, irrespective of differences of race, colour or language. Hence the close association—indeed, the complete

unity—between African nationalism and Arab nationalism wherever progressive forces work together for the common cause of emancipation from the shackles of imperialism, backwardness and disunity.

### "Arabism and Africanism"

"In the Sudan, a microcosm of Africa, with all its cultural and racial diversities, Arabism and Africanism has so completely merged in one another in the northern provinces that it is impossible to distinguish between the two, and the population rightly feel that they are Arab and African at the same time to an equal degree and without the slightest qualification or contradiction.

"Consequently there is absolute agreement between all sincere Sudanese as to the necessity of hard and consistent work for the advancement of this country and for the happiness of all the Sudanese people irrespective of their differences in religious belief, tribal dialects, or racial origins.

"The modern State, especially in Africa, is not based on religious, racial or cultural homogeneity, but on the firm foundation of common feelings, interests and objectives of various peoples who have met across continental and not merely tribal or regional boundaries and at a time when Africa as a whole is moving towards unity and close association and not in the direction of separation and Balkanization.

"Cultural and racial differences throughout the Sudan would not have led to corresponding political differences had it not been for the evil colonial policies which were inflicted upon the country by the British administration during half a century, and had it not been for the grotesquely unjust campaign which enormously exaggerated the rôle of our ancestors, both northerners and southerners, in the slave trade, a shameful activity which has shadowed the history of the human race throughout the world until the present century.

"It is a sad fact that several generations of northern Sudanese in the past joined Europeans, southerners, and other peoples in this shameful trade. Their participation has helped to create feelings of hatred and mistrust amongst the southerners, especially those who came under the influence of imperialists and hypocritical European missionaries who played down the enormous rôle of their own ancestors in this shameful trade, turned a blind eye to the trading in slaves which went on amongst the southern tribes themselves, and put the onus for these activities on northern Sudanese alone.

"Furthermore, they ruthlessly exploited the past failures and the contemporary shortcomings of the northern Sudanese in order to create a barrier of animosity between them and their southern compatriots, who like them suffered under the yoke of imperialism, and in order to make it impossible for the people of this one country to realize their common interest in forgetting the past and all its mistakes and working sincerely and with determination for the future, for unity, and for emancipation.

### "Prejudiced Imperialistic Propaganda"

"This prejudiced imperialistic propaganda could not have caused as much damage as it did had it not been for the fact that education in the southern provinces, unlike the northern provinces, at that time was the monopoly of the missionary societies which worked under the protection of the Government and received large financial subsidies from the State while at the same time they worked for the perversion of education to suit their own ends.

"It was for this reason that the National Government hastened after independence to assume their full educational responsibilities in the south and put institutions of learning under their direct control as in the north, and put into effect a unified educational policy which is a basic essential in nation-building.

"These efforts at the deliberate distortion of the picture of historical relations between the peoples of the northern and southern Sudan were not an isolated phenomenon, but an organized part of an evil policy evolved by the imperialists for the purpose of destroying all human cultural and economic links between the northern and southern Sudanese.

"This policy had as its final objective the separation of the southern provinces of the Sudan with a view to amalgamating them in a federation which the British imperialists hoped to impose on our neighbours in East and Central Africa, and planned to retreat to it when the pressure of national movements in Egypt and in the northern Sudan forced them to withdraw.

"Accordingly, laws and administrative regulations were

passed which prohibited southerners from entering the northern provinces and vice versa. The British administration showed considerable ingenuity in the formation of measures aimed at the severance of cultural links between the two parts of the country, and especially for wiping out all traces of the Islamic religion and the Arabic culture in the south.

"Northerners were forbidden to adopt Islamic and Arabic names and dress, and were forced by administrative means to adopt European dress and names. The English language was made the official language of administration and the medium of instruction at various levels of education instead of Arabic. Those southerners who did not wish to submit to these and similar arbitrary measures were penalized by deprivation from employment.

"A differential system of employment was introduced, which among other things resulted in southerners receiving lower rates of pay than their counterparts in the north. Strangely enough however, the British Administration and the European missionaries whom it used in the execution of this imperialistic policy, often sought to rationalize it on the grounds that the southerners did not require the same amount of money as their northern compatriots, and that if they were ever to obtain more than had been prescribed it would be exceedingly difficult for the missionaries to convert them to Christianity, and that they would be corrupt and make life unbearable for others as well.

### Britain Blamed for Army Mutiny

"The British Administration continued its efforts to deepen the rift between the north and south without the opportunity to separate the southern provinces actually materializing until the time came when during the 1940's the pressure of the nationalists, both northerners and southerners, forced the Administration to discontinue its separatist policy in 1946. From then onwards, until the country achieved independence in 1956, the Sudan steadily moved in the direction of unity instead of separation.

"But the efforts which the imperialists had made during half a century for the total destruction of all human economic and political links between the north and the south had in the meantime poisoned the minds of many and left deep and unhealthy impressions which are still with us today, and which will no doubt take many years to get rid of.

"It is not surprising that these policies began to have their effect in obstructing the progress of their country towards unity during the transitional period that preceded independence. Thus in 1955 certain battalions of the army in Equatoria Province mutinied, with the encouragement and financial support of certain foreign quarters, as was afterwards established, and in the hope expressed in wireless messages which the mutineers sent to the Governor-General that the British Army and the remnants of the British Administration would support them in their mutiny and defiance of the laws of the land. But the existence of a National Government at the time made it impossible for the mutineers to receive open support from any source and resulted in the restoration of law and order within a short period.

"But the National Government did not wish to confine its efforts to the maintenance of law and order and continued, working for the execution of positive plans which had been made before the mutiny took place for the purpose of correcting the injustices which the Sudan inherited from the imperialistic Administration, especially in connexion with the levelling up of wages and salaries as between southerners and northerners in the economic development of the south and the levelling up of education, health and other social services.

### Failure of Sudanese Government.

"But the then existing National Government, like subsequent Parliamentary Governments, did not succeed in eradicating the basic causes of the problem. They directed most of their energies towards economic and social development and to gaining votes and popular support at elections. They failed to give the problem adequate political and constitutional attention.

"These basic aspects of the problem were instead left for the National Constitution Committee, which, consistent with its terms of reference, concentrated not on the treatment of the problem as a fundamental political question of national importance but on the discussion of the claim of the southern members of Parliament for a federal government for the three southern provinces which was submitted shortly before independence.

"Thus matters developed until the committee, Parliament and the entire Sudanese nation was overtaken by the military coup d'état which took place on November 17. The first actions taken by the Military Government were the suspension of the Constitution, the dismissal of Parliament, and the imposition of a crude and ruthless dictatorship which oppressed the people in the north as in the south, and retarded the pro-

gress of the country in every field of activity, public and private.

"The situation took a particularly bad turn when the military régime foolishly and wrongly decided that the southern question was a security matter, and proceeded accordingly to deal brutally with our southern compatriots. This complicated the problem to an unprecedented extent, forced thousands of southern citizens to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, and persuaded many others to seek the protection and assistance of imperialist quarters who welcomed the chance to frustrate the efforts for Sudanese and African unity.

### "Pioneering Revolution" of Last October

"When the situation had deteriorated beyond the bounds of patience and the unity of the country itself was no longer secure, our heroic people launched their pioneering revolution on October 21, 1964, defeated the dictatorship, and once again opened the way to progress and the beginning of a new era in which the interest of all Sudanese people without exception or preference will be safeguarded and promoted.

"It was in this spirit and in the light of these principles that the Transitional Government reviewed the whole situation and prepared its policy. We abolished all restrictions on the exercise of civil rights and lifted the state of emergency which had been imposed by the dictatorship except in those areas where law and order might be violated. We released political prisoners and declared our firm belief that force was not the solution for the human problem which the Sudan faced in its southern provinces, and that a suitable solution must be based on the firm foundation of good will, sincere belief in democratic means, the open acknowledgment of previous mistakes, and full recognition of the racial and cultural differences which exist between the north and the south.

"It was hoped that the outlaws would reciprocate the good will extended to them by the Government, especially after a general amnesty had been declared and the various southern political leaders repeatedly called upon the outlaws to cease acts of violence and destruction and submit to the rule of law; but to the dismay of all sincere Sudanese the outlaws did not rise to the occasion, but refused to cease their destructive activities. The Government was therefore obliged to carry out its duty to maintain law and order and safeguard national interests.

"However, the policy of the Transitional Government was favourably received by public-spirited citizens throughout the country and by the responsible leaders of all political parties, including those who had been forced by the repressive measures of the military régime to take refuge in sister African States.

### Aid for the Southern Provinces

"So when the various national political parties and associations agreed that the first step they should take towards the settlement of the present problem was to hold this conference, we decided, although the Government is not party to the conference, to give our blessing to these efforts, trusting that they would prove fruitful.

"The first consideration of the Government is to promote all-round development with a view to increasing the national income and consequently raising the standard of living of the individual and contributing to his welfare.

"There are considerable differences in degree of under-development between the various parts of the country. The southern provinces, like others in the northern Sudan, such as Kassala and Darfur, are particularly under-developed. It is only recently that we have adopted development planning for the Sudan, and delegates have details of the three development plans which we have so far had.

"The first and second are five-year plans covering the periods 1946-51 and 1951-56. The third is a 10-year plan covering 1961-1971. In all three special attention has been given to the needs of the areas which are the least developed. The three southern provinces in particular were given special attention in the current 10-year plan, although in practice this has been held up by the unsatisfactory state of security in the southern provinces.

"I must express a feeling of bitter disappointment that the considerable efforts which have been made by sincere citizens and the good will which prompted their actions have been largely frustrated by atrocities and tragic events which have made security the most urgent need of the individual citizen and consequently the first duty of the Government. Let us resolve to direct our energies from a destructive course to constructive action.

"I offer sincere thanks to all who have helped to prepare this conference, especially our sister African States which have showed interest in our problem at various stages and have accepted our invitation to attend this unique meeting.

"Let us remember that we are not so much the inheritors of our overshadowed past but the creators of a bright future."

## Third World War May Have Started

### Defeats of West in Indian Ocean Area

MR PATRICK WALL, M.P., said when addressing Birmingham Young Conservatives that the third world war may already have started in the Indian Ocean area, where Chinese and Russian Communism had gained significant victories. Both brands of Communism were established in Zanzibar, and Chinese authority now spread right across Africa. Threats to Kenya and Zambia might soon develop.

"There are two views regarding the future of Africa. The extreme left of both the major political parties, the Liberals, and the U.S. State Department believe that Africa is a black continent and that the whites are there only on sufferance. If their presence becomes embarrassing to Britain or America they should get out.

"The contrary view, which is I believe shared by the bulk of British people, is that not only is the contribution made by the white minority essential to the future well-being of the whole continent, but that should the present division of the world between 'have' and 'have-not' nations continue, then for strategic and economic reasons the four million whites in Southern Africa may become vital to the security of both Europe and America."

The success of the visit to Rhodesia of Lord Gardiner and Mr. Bottomley lay in the fact, Mr. Wall thought, that it had brought them for the first time to face the realities of the situation. They found the chiefs wholly behind Mr. Smith's Government, and their opinion certainly represented that of the vast majority of rural Africans.

For the first time majority European and African opinion demanded independence, and that demand might soon become overwhelming. One way out for Mr. Wilson would be to grant independence in return for slight modification of the 1961 Constitution before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in June.

## Rhodesians Will Resist Betrayal

### British Decision and National Survival

THE LONGEST LETTER ever published by the *Southern Evening Echo*, Southampton, is a three-column communication from Mr. Peter K. Stanfield, of Lymington, who wrote, *inter alia*, after a third visit to Rhodesia:—

"I testify to the anger that successive British Governments have managed to arouse. The names of Macleod, Macmillan, Sandys, Butler, and in particular Wilson, stink. Neither white nor black Rhodesians are in a mood to be taken for another ride. One British Government after another has promised one thing and done another.

"When the Federation proved that it was not merely economically viable but a handsome contributor to the sterling pool and workable as a non-racial State, the British Government, responding to external pressure, mainly American, set about undermining it.

"There was the disgraceful attempt to bounce a new Constitution on Northern Rhodesia which called forth Lord Salisbury's acid comment that the Colonial Secretary (and former bridge teacher) was too clever by half.

"The interview with Dr. Banda in Gwelo jail was little short of a conspiracy against the Federal Government connived at by the Conservative leaders in London.

"Later Mr. R. A. Butler said in public in London: 'If you put your money into the Federation we will be behind you'; and within a few weeks that same 'statesman' was contriving with Banda the secession of Nyasaland from the Federation.

"Next came Northern Rhodesia's turn, for the pan-African extremists had got the British Government on the run. So, without consulting the Federal Government or the Southern Rhodesian electorate, the northern part of the country was hived off and in due course given full independence as a republic.

"The British Government had not the will to stand up against American pressure against the Federation, a new non-racial State, which they in their ignorance interpreted as a modern version of 'colonialism'. That the Federation had been virtually guaranteed full independence on a par with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand made no impact because other sinister forces were at work, Russian and Chinese among them.

"Was it moral or good strategy to betray our own people in Kenya and turn that country over to an African government long before any civil service had been trained to support it? Are the people of Ghana the better for Nkrumah and his messianic extravagances?

"In all balkanized Africa only four States retain a measure of economic and political stability—Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa.

"Was the purpose of the visit to Rhodesia of the Lord Chancellor and the Commonwealth Secretary to extricate H.M. Government from the conflicting undertakings it has given to Rhodesians and other Governments? Or is it to assist Rhodesians in furthering their express desire for non-racial government and the removal of colour and race as criteria of human worth?

"Mr. Wilson's first round with the Rhodesian Government was not promising: loyal subjects of the Queen, black or white, do not relish being dubbed potential 'rebels' and 'traitors'; nor do they care to witness their decisions, arrived at by accepted democratic means, over-ruled by arbitrary decisions of a Cabinet 6,000 miles away.

"The risk of turning Rhodesia into a charnel house is bad economics, worse strategy, and inexcusable political expediency; and the shrieks of the Afro-Asian racists ought to be resisted.

"Nowhere south of the Sahara does nationalism exist, for all the labels we attach to the Kenyattas, Odingas, Nyereres, Kambonas, and Kaundas.

"White and black citizens in Rhodesia are insistent on full independence only because they mistrust the British Government and because the British Government chose to regard men like Sithole and Nkomo, and not the chiefs and headmen, as representative of the black population. Several said they would willingly forego independence, an expensive bauble, if only they could be sure that Britain would not rat directly or *via* the United Nations.

"If the outcome of the Gardiner-Bottomley visit is an attempt to force black majority government on Rhodesia years before the Africans are fit to exercise responsibility, civil war will result; and Britain will be landed with yet another overseas commitment with no hope of getting aid from any other Western Power. Worse still, our Government would be jeopardizing the future of one of the most richly endowed areas in Africa and tearing open a wound that would not for long remain unaffected by the bacilli of Communism and cannibalism.

"We are at war, a war insidious and subtle, of bribery and corruption, in which the enemies' objective is destruction for destruction's sake and to sap the wealth of the West, reduce our living standards, deny us raw materials for our manufacturing industries, and sabotage our export markets.

"What we decide about Rhodesia will symbolize our attitude to our own survival as a nation. To seek the agreement of the non-white members of the Commonwealth on the future of Rhodesia would be futile. To threaten economic sanctions would be to admit the sterility of British statesmanship and to scuttle all that we have built up."

## The Convention With Rhodesia

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS having asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary in the House of Commons for an assurance that H.M. Government did not intend to introduce legislation to amend the Constitution of Rhodesia without the approval of that country's Government and Parliament and the approval of all its racial groups, Mr. Bottomley replied:—

"The ultimate grant of independence to Rhodesia is a responsibility of this Parliament. I said that as long as there was no unconstitutional action this Government would respect the convention whereby Parliament at Westminster does not legislate for Rhodesia on matters within the competence of the Legislative Assembly of Rhodesia except with the agreement of the Rhodesian Government.

"The arrangements for amendment of the 1961 Constitution of Rhodesia are contained within it. Under Section 111 certain provisions can be amended only by Order in Council; otherwise the Constitution can be amended by the Legislature of Rhodesia after a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the Assembly, except that in the case of the specially entrenched provisions a majority in each of the four main racial communities must approve the proposal in a referendum or the proposal be submitted to the Queen."

## Bishops of Kenya's African Sects One Calls Mzee Kenyatta "Another Jesus"

DELEGATIONS from 32 African religious sects recently waited on President Kenyatta at his home at Gatundu. They represented the Holy Spirit Church, the African Israel Church, the Holy Ghost Church, the Nomiya Luo Church, the African Christian Divai, the Kenya Foundation Church, the Church of the Holy Spirit of God in Africa, the Apostolic Faith, Peace and Mercy Church, the Robo Israel Church, the Water and Holy Salvation Church, and others whose names were omitted from the official report.

Bishop Musa Thuo, Bishop P. D. Kivuli, and Bishop Benjamin Oundo led prayers, and Bishops Japheth Ambula, Jeremiah Oloo, Mattayo Orwa, Joshua arap Chumo and Elijah Kimanjui preached to the assembled crowd. The organizer was Bishop Joshua Kiarie.

The delegates were introduced by the Rev. J. W. Kiarie, who is the Senator for Kajiado West.

Bishop Omumbo, of Roho Israel, described Mzee Kenyatta as "another Jesus", who had saved Africans from the white man's bondage.

Bishop Kivuli, of the African Israel Church, likened Mzee Kenyatta's work for freedom to the struggles of the children of Israel and compared President Kenyatta with the Prophet Moses.

Another speaker called the President "the star from the East, whose light brought light and salvation to Africa."

Bishop Thuo said that none of the 32 independent churches was affiliated to the Christian Council of Kenya. They wanted recognition by the Government as Kenya's official church.

President Kenyatta praised the bishops and their followers for their part in bringing about independence, but gave a warning against mixing politics with religion, saying that what was needed was hard work, less drinking, and the promotion of African unity through religion or politics.

Five bishops in Nyanza had been unable to attend.

## Committee for Export to Africa

MR. A. H. SMITH, chairman of the United Africa Company, who is chairman of the Committee for Export to Commonwealth Countries in Africa, has issued invitations to serve on the committee to Mr. G. N. Butterworth, managing director of the English Sewing Cotton Co., Ltd.; Mr. S. A. Free, export manager of Rowntree & Co., Ltd.; Mr. G. A. Hannah, managing director of Pegson, Ltd.; Mr. W. M. Robson, director of Campbell Booker, Carter & Co., Ltd.; Mr. A. Spencer, managing director of Ralph Martindale & Co., Ltd.; and Mr. R. W. W. Stanbury, chairman of G. B. Ollivant, Ltd. The Commonwealth Relations Secretary has nominated Mr. J. D. Hennings and the President of the Board of Trade Dr. F. E. Budd. The secretary of the committee is Mr. E. J. White.

## Another Panga Attack

MRS. NEVILLE ROWAN, aged 38, had one wrist nearly severed and severe head, arm, and leg wounds from bush-knives when attacked on Saturday night in her farmhouse at Kaptagat by two Africans who broke in while she was listening to a wireless programme. Her husband had left earlier in the month for New Zealand to study flax growing. She managed to crawl to the telephone and was taken to Eldoret hospital. Mrs. Rowan's five-year-old son was asleep in another room. Three Africans were detained for questioning on Monday.

## Communist Activities in Africa

### Vice-President Odinga's Outburst

KENYA'S VICE-PRESIDENT, Jaramogi Ajuma Oginga Odinga, read the following statement to journalists in Nairobi a few days ago:—

"We are made to understand through the Press that a detailed survey of Communist activities in Africa has been carried out by Britain and that this has given a nasty jolt to the meeting of the Western European Union.

"During colonial days the imperialist Powers enjoyed unrestrained exercise to fight and defend their ideological interests on Africa's soil. They still appear to retain that colonial mentality and continue to assume that their activities cannot be checked. They are not even ashamed to declare their determination to continue this vile practice in Africa.

"We are not blind to the carefully planned neo-colonialist manoeuvres operating underground. Here the plans now are designed to dupe the world with the idea that the Western European Union are concerned with Communist activities in Africa. This is the appearance they want the world to perceive. The reality is that they are determined to defend and maintain the selfish capitalist system which they established. I say 'selfish' because their system cannot from what we now see allow them to share friendship with those who prefer a different system.

"Our particular concern in Africa is the Western arrogant colonial attitude. It is an insult to our friendly feelings to the world that a foreign *bloc* should pledge determination to fight its ideological differences in Africa.

### Africa Will React Repulsively

"Western Europe must be told in very clear terms that their attempt to perpetuate their imperialist sabotage in Africa will meet with even nastier jolt from the African countries. Foreign countries have no right whatever to declare their determination to make Africa the battlefield for their ideological differences.

"When African States invite their friends they do not do so because the Africa is of a particular ideological brand. Besides, Africa is very free to choose her friends as she likes from anywhere in the world. Africa herself will protect her friends and will also remain alert in detecting those activities by foreigners which are considered to be evils. In a word, Africa will fight her own problems but will react repulsively to a foreign country seeking to interfere with African friends in Africa.

"It is an insult to our dignity that a foreign *bloc* should come to tell us what they think is right for us. It is an insult to our integrity in their attitude which implies that we cannot protect the genuine foreign interests in Africa. It is an insult to our sense of humanity in their determination to create ideological confusion on our land.

"Nobody would quarrel with the Western European Union if they were determined to fight their differences in their own countries and if they kept their enemies within their own boundaries. The message which has often issued from Africa has warned the rest of the world that Africa shall not allow any foreign-ideological acrobats to confront themselves on her soil.

"African Socialism conveys a very friendly idea, and our concept of humanity directs us to regard every country as a friend until a particular one proves hostile to us. We shall consider as hostile any country which declares to the world that it is determined to fight in a country not involved in the ideological differences. In this particular case, and in the light of reports which we have, Western European Union must take heed."

## Mr. Odinga Criticizes K.A.N.U.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Vice-President of Kenya, said when addressing the governing council of the Kenya African National Union, the party forming the Government, that he would not pretend that K.A.N.U. had functioned well since independence. Some aspects of the party organization even at headquarters were not good, but the matter was receiving Government attention and the reorganization of the party was a top priority.

# PERSONALIA

MR. PIETER LESSING has been in London for a few days.

CHI PING-FEI, Deputy Foreign Minister of Communists' China, arrived in Tanzania last week.

MR. E. H. K. MUDENDA, Minister of Agriculture in Zambia, is visiting the United Arab Republic.

DR. SILVA CUNHA has been appointed Overseas Minister in a Portuguese Cabinet reconstruction.

MR. B. W. THOMPSON, director of the East African Meteorological Department, is the author of "Climates of Africa".

SIR DAVID HUNT has arrived in London on relinquishing the appointment of British High Commissioner in Uganda.

THE EARL and COUNTESS OF INCHCAPE left London at the week-end for India and Pakistan. They will be away about a month.

MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN, the American Ambassador-at Large, has arrived in London for talks at the Foreign Office on African questions.

MR. DIALEO TELLI, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, is to leave Addis Ababa for medical treatment in Europe.

LORD DEVLIN, who as Sir Patrick Devlin inquired into Nyasaland affairs some years ago, is the author of "The Enforcement of Morals".

SIR KENNETH MADDOCKS, secretary of the East African Association in London, presided at last week's dinner in London of the Bromsgrovia Club.

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, M.P., Minister of Overseas Development, is to be the guest of the Commonwealth Writers of Britain at luncheon on Wednesday next.

MR. HAROLD SOREF, chairman of the African Group of the Monday Club, held a reception on Monday evening for the SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR in London.

SIR RALPH WINDHAM, Chief Justice of Tanzania, and LADY WINDHAM, have left Dar es Salaam on retirement. PRESIDENT NYERERE gave a farewell reception in their honour.

CHIEF MWANACHINGALA has been elected to the House of Chiefs of Zambia to fill the vacancy created by CHIEF MAPANZA'S appointment as Ambassador in Ethiopia.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR MALAWI and MRS. MBEKEANI were the guests at luncheon last week of H.M. Government, for whom MR. ARTHUR BOTTOMLEY presided.

Arrivals in London from Rhodesia include MR. W. H. BATTISS, MR. C. W. M. COLLINS, MR. P. DUNJEY, MR. F. E. MUNKTON, MR. W. E. OGLE, and MR. R. RUSHMERE.

MR. M. SAGONDA, principal of Nyatsime College, near Salisbury, has left Rhodesia for Australia for a visit of four months under the Commonwealth Co-operation Education Award Scheme.

MR. J. F. McLEAN, Minister of Health, and DR. M. H. WEBSTER, Secretary for Health, are expected to be Rhodesia's delegates to a Commonwealth medical conference in Edinburgh in October.

MR. J. E. C. BAILEY, chairman and managing director of the Baird and Tatlock group of companies, left London last week to visit its branches and agents in East, Central, and South Africa. He is due back in mid-April.

MR. IAN SMITH, acting president of the Rhodesian Front party since MR. WINSTON FIELD'S resignation, was unanimously elected president at the party congress on Saturday. MR. DUPONT, Deputy Prime Minister, and MR. HARPER, Minister for Internal Affairs, were the elected deputy presidents, and MR. F. A. ALEXANDER was re-elected chairman.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA has become a patron of Oxford University Africa Society.

MR. J. J. WRATHALL, Finance Minister in Rhodesia, told Parliament last week that Major-General J. Anderson had been prematurely retired "because it was deemed desirable in the national interest".

A colour film of the State visit to China by PRESIDENT NYERERE was shown by MR. HO YING, Ambassador for the People's Republic of China, when he held a reception at his Dar es Salaam residence for MWALIMU and MRS. NYERERE.

Reports that the young daughter of MR. KATILUNGU, High Commissioner for Zambia, suffered a broken leg when she was knocked down in the street last week are happily incorrect. She was back at school within a couple of days.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, a former British Ambassador to the Sudan, and a director of Massey-Ferguson (Export), Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the British National Export Council's Committee for Middle East Trade.

CHIEF FUNDIKIRA, chairman of East African Airways, is due in London in a few days to discuss the possible purchase by that corporation of two British aircraft at a cost of about £6m. CAPTAIN P. A. TRAVERS, the technical director, is already in London.

MR. ROBERT WILLIS is visiting Tanzania on behalf of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, of which he was president in 1959. He is chairman of the T.U.C. Commonwealth Advisory Committee, and joint general secretary of the National Graphical Association.

MR. ERNEST ARMSTRONG, Socialist M.P. for Durham North West, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, the Colonial Secretary, in succession to MR. FRANK ALLAUN, who has resigned in disagreement with his party over Vietnam.

When PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia visits the Copperbelt next week he will open a Rotary conference in Kitwe and attend a meeting of the national council of his party, U.N.I.P. He will then go to the North-Western and Eastern provinces, attending a provincial conference in Fort Jameson.

When MR. KAMANGA, Vice-President of Zambia, visited Munitunga Rural Council, an address of welcome contained sharp criticisms of MR. R. J. JAPAU, the local M.P., who was said to have failed to perform the duties for which he was elected and not to be in touch with the electors.

MR. A. R. W. PORTER, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Justice in Zambia (as chairman), MR. A. J. SOKO, Resident Minister in the Eastern Province, and MR. H. NG'WANE, provincial community development officer in Fort Rosebery, are to report on the Zambia Youth Service to the Minister of Labour, who has expressed anxiety at incidents in Youth Service camps.

The new Minister for Rhodesian Affairs in Washington is to be AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, Chief of Air Staff and Officer Commanding the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. He was due to retire on July 31, but he will retire from the R.R.A.F. on April 12 in order to take up his new duties as soon as possible. AIR COMMODORE H. HAWKINS, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, will succeed AIR VICE-MARSHAL BENTLEY as Chief of Air Staff.

MR. AARON MILNER, Minister of State for the Cabinet and Civil Service in Zambia, is accompanied by MR. A. MYERS, of the Establishment Department, in his five-week tour of nine European countries. He has had talks in London at the Ministry for Overseas Development. His other visits will be to Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Holland, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, mainly to recruit doctors, nurses, agricultural specialists, architects, and other scientists and technologists.

MR. A. J. ST. J. HANNIGAN, head of the department of law and government at University College, Nairobi, has been appointed senior lecturer in legal studies at Melbourne University, Australia.

MR. ALEC DICKSON, who founded Voluntary Service Overseas, has been promised £5,000 a year by the Nuffield Foundation for development of the Community Service Volunteer Movement, which he has started for similar work in Britain.

MR. GWYN RICHARDS, a well-known broadcaster in Zambia, has left for Britain. He has spent seven years in Central Africa, for part of the time in the British South Africa Police and then on the staff of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

DR. C. H. WOOD, senior lecturer in occupational health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been seconded to the Government of Tanzania for two years as head of the Department of Health and Public Medicine in the Dar es Salaam Medical Training School.

The British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa, which is connected with the University of East Africa, has elected as fellows: MR. JAMES KIRKMAN, warden of coastal sites, Kenya National Parks; DR. BETHWELL A. OGOT, lecturer in history, University College, Nairobi; DR. MERRICK POSNANSKY, lecturer in archaeology and pre-European history, Makerere College, Uganda; MR. HAMO SASSOON, conservator of antiquities, Tanzania; and SAYED THABIT HASSAN THABIT, commissioner for archaeology, Sudan.

## Obituary

### Major J. P. Hearle

MAJOR J. P. HEARLE, O.B.E., one of the pioneers of the Kenya sisal industry, with which he was connected for more than 50 years, died recently in South Africa, to which he had but recently retired.

MR. A. A. Lawrie has written in a tribute in the *Bulletin* of the Kenya Sisal Board: "Jimmy Hearle's devotion to the sisal industry in Kenya is never likely to be equalled. His name will for long be associated with the sure foundation laid and the great progress to which he contributed so much. Refusing to be deterred by adversity or unduly elated by prosperity, Jimmy never relaxed his constructive approach, his purposeful initiative, or his keen interest in progress. His thoughtful, well-balanced views were invariably treated with the consideration due to one who was held in such high respect and esteem. His friendship was unselfish and sincere, always ready to help, patient with all. He was conscientious in everything he undertook."

Hearle went to Kenya in 1912 as engineer to the Nyali sisal estate, the second plantation started in the Colony. After serving in the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war he became general manager of Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., of which he was later managing director and chairman. He had held every major office in the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association and the Kenya Sisal Board, having been chairman of both on several occasions.

CHIEF LUBINDA OF SESHEKE, brother of the Litunga of Barotseland, died last week.

MISS JOANNA SEEX, the 24-year-old elder daughter of MR. and MRS. E. SEEX, of Karen, Nairobi, has been killed in Kenya in an aircraft accident.

THE REV. J. A. CLAYTON, aged 31, a C.M.S. missionary at Buye, Burundi, has been killed by an armed intruder. He went to the Sudan as a missionary in 1963, and, when compelled to leave last year with other missionaries, was appointed principal of a small theological college in Burundi. He leaves a widow and a child born last month.

## Princess Margaret's Uganda Visit

PRINCESS MARGARET went down with a virus fever on Friday after returning from a five-day tour of Uganda. She could not attend a dinner in her honour arranged by Dr. Obote, the Prime Minister, and her engagements for Saturday and Sunday had to be cancelled. Lord Snowdon fulfilled them. The Princess was able to resume her programme on Monday. The visit ended on Tuesday.

When they landed at Entebbe on the previous Saturday there was a 21-gun salute. After the Princess and Lord Snowdon had met Sir Edward Mutesa, the President, Dr. and Mrs. Obote, the Vice-President, Sir Wilberforce Nadiopo, and the Chief Justice, Sir Udo Udoma, the British High Commissioner, Sir David Hunt, presented the High Commissioners for Canada, Ghana, India, and Nigeria.

The royal visitors lunched and dined with the President, and in the evening Dr. Obote gave a reception at which some 1,200 guests were present. There was a service in Namirembe Cathedral on Sunday, luncheon with the British High Commissioner and dinner with the Speaker.

The visitors were received at Bugembe on Monday by the Kyabazinga of Busoga. They flew to Tororo, and then motored to Mbale. Dinner was taken with the Umuungu of Bugisu and the Ssenkulu of Bukedi, and the night was spent at the Prime Minister's lodge. Next morning they drove to Kumi leprosy centre, where Her Royal Highness adopted one of the children, Ginatito Okiror.

From Seroti the Princess and Lord Snowdon flew to Gulu and then on to Paraa for the visit to the game park. Next day they visited Fort Portal, where they dined with the Omukama of Toro. They were at Mweya Lodge on Thursday and were to have lunched at Makerere University College on Saturday. Next day there was to have been a visit to Mulago Hospital and attendance at a reception by the Prime Minister.

Monday's programme included luncheon with the Kabaka of Buganda and dinner with the President (who is also the Kabaka), followed by a State ball.

Dr. Peter Percival Turner, of Mulago Hospital, attended the Princess at State House, Entebbe, while she was indisposed.

A display of acrobatics in Busoga had included the breaking with an axe of a rock placed on a man's stomach.

## Sir Roy Welensky's American Tour

SIR ROY WELENSKY is due in London on Saturday. On the following Friday he and Mr. Sydney Wynne will fly to Vancouver. Sir Roy is to address a joint meeting in Victoria of the Canadian Club and the Royal Commonwealth Society on April 5, and next day in Vancouver he will speak to the Canadian Club and the Faculty Club of the University of British Columbia. He will take part in a radio programme from Toronto next day, and on April 8 speak to the Empire Club and the Canadian Club. On the following evening he will be the guest at dinner of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Royal Commonwealth Society. He will fly to Ottawa on April 10, and two days later to Montreal, where he is to speak at a Royal Commonwealth Society dinner. In Chicago there is a lunch engagement, and a dinner with the University of Notre Dame. There are also engagements in New York and Washington.

## Dr. Ripper Missing

AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS were still searching when this issue went to press for a single-engine aircraft which had left Athens for Naples, piloted by Dr. Walter E. Ripper, an Austrian-born expert on pesticides, who has done much work in East and Central Africa. While managing director of Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., he was greatly interested in their subsidiaries in the Sudan, East Africa, and Rhodesia. A couple of years ago he took the lead in a new venture for crop protection in the Sudan.

Letters to the Editor**Insurance Against British Cheating****Why Rhodesians Want Independence***To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA*

SIR.—British financial and military commitments in the Middle and Far East are such that Lord Gardiner and Mr. Bottomley were probably wise in making virtues out of necessities after their recent visit to Rhodesia. The imposition of African majority government by force was a non-starter, for not even the lunatic fringe would risk a mutiny of the R.A.F. and Army. Again, a constitutional conference would not have got very far had Rhodesian Ministers refused to attend.

As far as the undertaking not to interfere in Rhodesian domestic affairs is concerned, what can the British Government do? It has neither the moral influence nor the physical means to prevent a Commonwealth capital—Dar es Salaam in this case—being used as a hive for training guerrillas to attack Mozambique and to run Russian grenades into Rhodesia. All the talk about "common ideals" as the motivating force of the Commonwealth is so much moonshine, as is underlined by the long-awaited disclosures of Hitlerism in Ghana. Imagine the commotion if Dr. Verwoerd's political opponents were found chained together in vermin-infested dungeons.

Still, the Gardiner-Bottomley tour has one success to record. It has cut Joshua Nkomo down to size and shown up his so-called "nationalist" organization as no better than a Chicago-type gangster clique with about the same volume of national support as had Al Capone. To that extent Mr. Bottomley's education has evidently improved, for he can scarcely declare again in the House that Sithole and Nkomo are accepted nationalist leaders outside and inside Rhodesia.

However, precious little progress has been made towards solving the major problem for full independence. An impartial observer could at this stage be pardoned for saying that full independence was no more than an expensive status symbol or an attempt to keep up with the Gambian, Malawian, Zambian, and Tanzanian Joneses.

But he would be wrong, for, of course, having watched Macleod, Macmillan, Butler, and Sandys with their loaded dice and reserve aces, no Rhodesian, black or white, trusts a British Minister further than he can see him, or reposes much faith in English law after the astonishing dictum of the former Lord Chancellor on the legality of destroying the Federation.

Full independence is therefore regarded as a national insurance policy against cheating, and as such it would inevitably form the main plank in a general election should Mr. Smith choose to hold one. Of the result there would be no doubt. The tragedy is that successive British Governments have by sheer knavery brought this situation on themselves; and here at any rate is a legitimate reason for the Socialists to curse their predecessors — except that they were all in favour of Macmillanism in Africa.

Yet has Mr. Wilson the courage to reverse Tory policy and invite the Rhodesian Prime Minister to the June conference? Still more important, has he the moral strength to grant full independence to Rhodesia in the knowledge that, however exasperating he may become, Mr. Smith is not likely to chain Mr. Nkomo, shackle Mr. Sithole, or murder the Leader of the Opposition?

For what economics count in these affairs, it is worth remembering that, despite the political butchery done by the Tories in 1963, Rhodesia still has a favourable balance of trade, and, given political tranquillity, could

again become an increasingly useful market for British exports.

However, to invite any British Minister to confront Mr. Kenyatta with the blunt statement that Africa does not belong to the black Africans is probably expecting too much.

Yours faithfully,

RAYMOND BYRNE.

Southampton.

Points from Letters**Ghastly Threat**

"I AM GRATEFUL that you constantly call attention to the failure of leading United Kingdom dailies to report occurrences in Africa of which the British public ought to be made aware. In your condemnations of the politicians, with which I absolutely agree, you rightly couple the Press for silence on serious matters, for indifferent and often angled reporting, and for an astonishing reluctance to criticize the real culprits, of whom the two worst in Britain are Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod (with, as you say, Mr. Blundell as an indispensable accomplice in Kenya). Some time ago you reported that a new Kikuyu subversive organization warned those who take its oath that their mouths and eyelids will be sewn up if they offend against it. What devilry! One would have thought that any journalist would have considered that publishable news, but I could find only one reference to this latest Kikuyu sadism. Information about this fiendish terrorism must have reached the London papers from their correspondents in Kenya. Why was the public not told about the ghastly business?"

**Non-White Commonwealth**

"COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP rose to 18 with the admission of Zanzibar and Kenya as members; and there are now seven African and four Asian members. That obviously strengthens the argument of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the Commonwealth, in the sense still given to the word by almost everybody, no longer exists. From any standpoint except the counting of heads, Great Britain herself, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are the real substance of the Commonwealth; but a major issue on which they were agreed could now easily be frustrated by a combination of African and Asian members, who might have no vital interest in the matter except that of demonstrating their obstructive, or even destructive, power. Just as the West is now at the mercy of the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations, so the old white Commonwealth has become a prisoner of the States in Africa and Asia which have been given independence far too soon in consequence of the disastrous Macmillan policy."

**Did the Emperor Forget?**

"EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE OF ETHIOPIA told the Addis Ababa Conference that there must be joint measures to help countries 'still dominated by foreign exploitation and control'. He is reported to have said to their representatives: 'Be of good heart, for your deliverance is at hand. We must make one final effort to free the Rhodesias, South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola'. Did not the Emperor recall that Britain had harboured his Government in exile, and that Europeans from South Africa, the Rhodesias and Kenya were largely responsible for putting him back on his throne?"



**Political Cant**

"POLITICAL CANT, to which you have rightly attributed so much that is alarming and dangerous in East and Central Africa, is unhappily not the monopoly of one political party. If it were, that party would have been under constant criticism in Parliament and the Press. All three parties are guilty of incredible irresponsibility in African affairs. All three must share the blame for the tragedies which will occur in the years ahead".

**Marksmanship**

"THE BEST QUALITY, I think, of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is its determination to chastise hypocrisy, dishonesty, and easily avoidable folly by politicians, white and black, in Britain and Africa, with an impartiality which fair-minded men must recognize, even if they are sometimes the victim of the attack. I have read the paper regularly for very many years, and I believe that you have chosen the right targets and hit them so well that I can think of no other paper which can have made so good a score. Marksmanship, however, is not so popular nowadays. Indeed, it is a bit indecent even to mention the subject".

**Planning and Management**

"PLANNING is now a watchword of those who boast that independence will be followed by an 'African Socialism' which will produce prosperity for all. They do not pause to think that it was not lack of planning that caused the collapse of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, but incapable management. It is not an absence of plans, or reluctance to make ruthless use of man-power, but mismanagement, which has left Russia, once one of the world's great grain-producing countries, so short of wheat that she has just had to buy nearly ten million tons from Australia and ask the U.S.A. to supply double that quantity. Mismanagement now threatens most of independent Africa".

**African Opposition Parties Liquidated**

**Indigenous Tyranny Under Independence**

IN ONLY FIVE of the 35 independent African States are opposition political parties permitted full freedom of speech and assembly, said Dr. Azikiwe, President of Nigeria, recently. In all the others the opposition parties had been liquidated by governmental oppression; and in four States there had been mass execution of opposition leaders.

Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Somalia, and Uganda were the five exceptions.

If independence meant the substitution of indigenous tyranny for alien rule, then those who had struggled for the independence of former Colonial territories had not only desecrated the cause of human freedom, but betrayed their people.

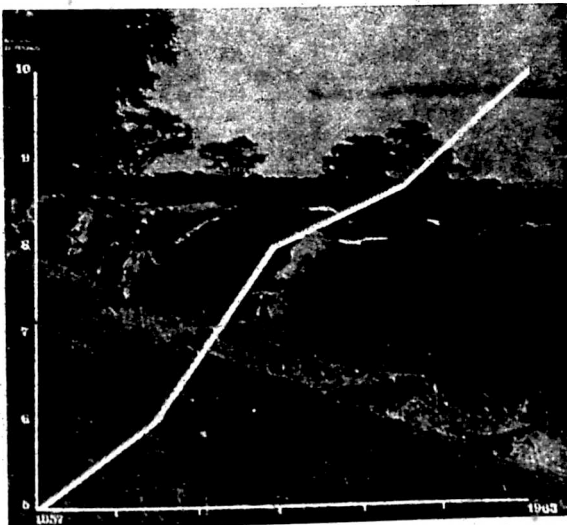
The emergence of high-handed dictatorship in newly-independent African States would badly affect Africa's peace and unity, for violence reaped violence, and the surest way to encourage underground movements and sabotage was to suppress legitimate political opposition.

"And which African leader would want to surrender his country's sovereignty to a continental union government when he is not sure whether such a union government will be headed by a leader who has established a record of dealing summarily with all opposition to his régime? This fear has been the main underlying factor which makes some African leaders suspicious of all proposals for an African High Command and a closer union of independent African States".

Next day the Somali Ambassador in Rome, Dr. Ali Husayn Gurah, said in Mogadishu on returning from the O.A.U. Defence Commission conference in Freetown that it had been decided to set up a joint African High Command in which all independent African States would participate. Control would be exercised by the O.A.U. Ministerial Council.

The maximum period of restriction for offences under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Bill in Rhodesia is to be extended from 12 months to five years.

**Invest in Rhodesia's rocketing Beef Industry**



The Cold Storage Commission has been directly responsible for the spectacular development of Rhodesia's Beef Industry. Their beef throughput has soared from 5 million to over 10 million pounds sterling in six short years. The Commission's progressive domestic and export marketing policies, coupled with the forward guaranteed cattle prices, safeguard all investments in cattle production.

**THE COLD STORAGE COMMISSION OF RHODESIA  
'SERVES THE NATION'**

## Communist Arms in Tanzania Chinese Embassy's Staff of "Hundreds"

A PISTOL pointing at the heart of African trouble, with the Chinese and Russians competing to inject raw materials into adjacent fighting areas — that is the description of Dar es Salaam sent by Mr. Ronald Payne, a special correspondent of the *Sunday Telegraph*.

He reports that Iron Curtain planes are flying equipment into different parts of Tanganyika, five Ilyushin 18s having landed in Dar es Salaam within the last 10 days, while in recent months two Chinese, two Russian, and an Algerian ship have arrived, all believed carrying arms, ammunition, and other equipment.

"Without doubt arms and ammunition pass through Tanzania to Uganda and the Congolese rebels, and south to Mozambique for guerrillas fighting the Portuguese. From Tanzania you can supply arms and stir up trouble in several areas at the same time. That is what the Chinese Ambassador does with his supporting caste of hundreds in their modern diplomatic headquarters."

The long dispatch stated that after long discussions between the Government, the United Kingdom High Commission, and British farmers in the Arusha area, the latter are to have restored to them a good deal of the land recently confiscated.

### Canada Asked to Train Air Force

Canada was asked last week to take over the training of the Tanzanian air wing, the West Germans having been withdrawn. Canada had already promised to set up a military academy and to train officers and N.C.O.s for Tanzania. It has been hinted that if Canada refuses the Russians may be invited.

President Nyerere has emphasized that individual Germans who are not under the orders of the Federal German Government may remain in Tanzania as its officials, as businessmen, missionaries, or volunteers. There was no wish that the dis-

pute between the two Governments should affect their work or friendships. While German economic and military aid must be withdrawn, non-governmental technical and financial assistance might continue.

The patrol boats for the police sea wing supplied by Germany were understood to be part of an independence gift, but they also should be withdrawn if the German Government felt that they were part of the agreement recently abrogated. The help for stum clearance had not come from the Federal Government, but it should be cancelled if that was the wish of the German Government.

## Threats to Kill Uganda Ministers Five Assassinations Allegedly Planned

MR. M. NSIBIRWA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism in Uganda, has told Parliament that he has had several telephone calls threatening to kill him because he resigned from Kabaka Yekka and joined the Uganda People's Congress party. "Having served at the front in Burma, I was not scared of being killed", he said.

He also declared that he and another M.P. had been told of plans to kill five other Ministers. A man whom he would not name had informed him that £400 of Buganda Government money had been given to people who were to arrange five assassinations.

In replying to the debate Mr. Onama, Minister of Internal Affairs, said that K.Y. terrorism in Buganda was so bad that even the Katikiro had had to call for police help. The Baganda had been deceived for two and a half years until, at last learning the truth, they had "kicked out" the former Katikiro, Mr. Kintu.

Mr. A. K. Mayanja, a Kabaka Yekka M.P., denied that there had been a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister and members who had left K.Y. to join the U.T.C.

Mr. Kalule-Settala, Finance Minister, suggested that K.Y. should be banned because it was an organization working against the unity of the State.

## LE TOURNEAU - WESTINGHOUSE



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## Corruption in Somalia

THREE SENIOR OFFICIALS of the Somali Republic are to be tried for misappropriation of public money. A broadcast from Mogadishu has named a former director-general of the Ministry of Information as one of those arrested. The Government's two newspapers, *Somali Voice* and *Corriere della Somalia*, having condemned corruption, and the journal of the Somali Youth League having denounced Government servants who enriched themselves at the public expense, the Prime Minister said that the answer to those who asked why action had not been taken against other men guilty of similar offences was that this was but the beginning of a Government programme to purge the administration of corruption and favouritism.

## Somali-Ethiopian Clashes

AT LEAST 65 Somali tribesmen and 102 Ethiopian soldiers are stated in a Somali Government broadcast to have been killed in recent attacks by the Ethiopian Army on Somali nomads. On one occasion 22 Ethiopians and 10 Somalis were killed. In two attacks the Ethiopians had air force support. There have also been affrays in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, in one of which two men of the Kenya Army are said to have been killed and three others seriously wounded.

## Russian Arms for Rebels

RUSSIAN and Czech weapons have been captured by Portuguese troops in a clash with guerrillas in northern Mozambique near the Malawi border. A flag of the Mozambique Liberation Movement was captured.

## Zambia Warned Against Strikes Could Cause "Another Congo" Situation

PRESIDENT KAUNDA said in Mongu, Barotseland, on Monday that strikes and their consequences could cause Zambia to become "another Congo".

Referring specifically to Copperbelt strikes, he gave a warning that the Government would not tolerate "the idiosyncrasy of paralyzing the industry which gives the country its money". Because the nation was "surrounded by unfriendly countries", it was especially important for discipline to be maintained. Complaints should be made to the Government through "established channels", not by striking. He deplored irresponsible strike action, saying: "Every time somebody coughs there is a strike".

Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, alleged on the same day in Lusaka that Europeans were responsible for the strikes on the mines and the railway.

## Racialists Should Quit Zambia U.N.I.P. Circular to White Farmers

WHITE FARMERS in the Choma area of Zambia have been sent the following letter from the regional headquarters for Choma-Namwala of the United National Independence Party, the party forming the Government:—

"To the few racial-minded whites in this area I describe racial discrimination as illogical since nobody before birth had applied to God to be given a particular pigment of the skin. They must know that everybody is equal regardless of the colour of their skins, be white or black.

"They must really understand that Zambia now is free from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism. If they wish to stay with us in Zambia, they should live like Zambians and join the same forces together. They should not be like Judas Iscariot who pretended to love Jesus and yet he was his greatest enemy.

"I wish to make it abundantly clear to the few racial-minded whites in this area that they must quit Zambia now. It should be clear to the few whites racial-minded people that we shall not give up our struggle until they leave our free Zambia alone. Zambia is free, free for ever. On October 24, 1964, everything British came to an end, and Zambia took her right position in a right manner.

"Experience has taught us in many ways that freedom and capitalism are at variance. Under a capitalist democracy the superior strata has more power than the lower ones. In fact the superior one wields all power. We reject this sort of set-up in Zambia. Our leaders in Zambia have always believed in human rights, that everybody should live what he will, how he may, and think according to the dictates of his own conscience.

"Yours in the National Service, P. C. Monga."

## Lumpa Detainees

A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL in Zambia has dismissed appeals against their detention by Mrs. Alice Lenshina, the self-styled "prophetess" of the Lumpa religious sect, and eight of her followers who have been in custody since August. The Attorney-General told the tribunal that about 4,600 Lumpa adherents now undergoing rehabilitation were such fanatical believers in Mrs. Lenshina that they would follow her anywhere if she were set free.

## Murder by Petrol Bomb

THREE AFRICANS have died in Zambia from burns suffered in a petrol-bomb attack on their home in Ndola. Mr. Peter Choonga and his wife died in the local hospital. Their infant son had been killed outright. A five-year-old daughter was badly burned and is under treatment. The crime has been attributed to political enemies.

## Zambia's Shortage of Skills III-Effects on Development

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has said in a broadcast to the nation:—

"Zambia in 1964 had about the same number of school certificate holders as Kenya in 1957, Uganda in 1955, Tanzania in 1960, and Ghana in 1943. Our local resources are not only scarce but much scarcer than in most other African countries. Even with the help of the many non-Zambians with skills and education, our supplies of skilled and educated persons are not enough for all our needs:

"There are two parts to Zambia's man-power problem; first, a widespread problem of unemployment, and, secondly, a widespread shortage of persons, Zambian and non-Zambian, with skills, education and experience. In the first case too many people are chasing too few jobs. In the second too many jobs are chasing too few persons with higher qualifications, training and experience.

"Expansion of total employment goes hand in hand with finding increased supplies of skilled man-power. It is possible to employ more bricklayers only by employing more architects and surveyors. It is possible to employ more medical assistants and dressers only by employing more doctors. Only by employing more skilled mechanics can we employ more drivers and garage labourers. We can have a really big increase in employment only by planning for a really big increase in production.

"Government, mines, and private employers alike are short of the trained and educated staff they need to implement their plans. Each tries to get more staff by raiding the other. One group employs a graduate only to lose him next month to another. A round of job-swapping follows which does not act in the interests of either the nation or the individual. People are taken from one job to another before they have had time to gain experience, let alone contribute to production.

"Vacant jobs are usually filled, but with someone inadequately qualified, or someone who has not the training or experience to do what is required. Thus the shortage of skilled man-power appears not as vacancies but as a slowing down of the rate of development.

"Plans are made but are not achieved. Buildings are designed but go up late. Telephones don't work properly. Letters get mislaid. Jobs that should be done in a day take a week or more. Less gets done and the great opportunities for development get missed.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that this is a danger my Government is determined to avoid in Zambia".

## Zambians Warned Against Foreigners

MR. REUBEN KAMANGA, Vice-President of Zambia, said at a recent public meeting in Solwezi that Zambians must be on their guard against outside influences which might try to break the country into pieces. Some of Zambia's neighbours were enemies who were trying to destroy the good work already done and to divide the people. Mr. Mainza Chona, Minister of Home Affairs, has called on Zambians "to preserve the national borders by reporting any unusual happenings or the presence of strangers in border areas". Zambia, he emphasized, had borders with eight countries, from some of which foreigners would attempt to cross into Zambia at places other than the recognized points of entry.

## Barotse Reconciliation

PRESIDENT KAUNDA and 12 of his 15 Cabinet Ministers went to Barotseland at the week-end to mark the final reconciliation with the Litunga, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika, by taking part in the annual ceremonial voyage from Lealui, the dry weather capital, to Limulunga, the wet season capital. President Kaunda's embarkation in the royal barge was taken to symbolize the integration of Barotseland into independent Zambia.

## General Election in the Congo Mercenaries Led by Killed Scot

THE GENERAL ELECTION in the Congo, the first since independence in 1960, began last week and will last until the end of next month. In the 21 provinces there are candidates for well over 200 parties. The Lumumba party, the National Congolese Movement, the rebel organization, has some in the field.

Messages from Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Bukavu, and other centres, state that Europeans have formed unofficial "home guard" units for mutual protection in case of violence. Though "private armies" are illegal, these arrangements for self-protection have in some cases been organized by officers of the Congolese security forces.

An offensive by Government troops, led by white volunteers, which was to close the Uganda and Sudan borders to supplies for the rebels, was halted last week to await supplies of petrol, ammunition, and other requirements.

In their advance the mercenaries have gone into action with Mr. "Sandy" King, a killed, 60-year-old Scotsman, playing the bagpipes. Captured rebels have talked about the strong magic contained in the pipes of a white man who can change into a woman—Mr. King having been seen wearing both trousers and the kilt.

Two mercenaries were killed on patrol last week. A third was badly wounded when the vehicle in which he was travelling was blown up by a landmine—the first so far reported from rebel territory.

Last week the Uganda Government announced that a forest station in the West Nile district had been machine-gunned by two Congolese aircraft.

### Protests to Uganda

The same day Colonel Hoare, the mercenary leader, asked the Congo Government to protest against attacks on his troops by Uganda Army units at a point seven miles north of Mahagi. The road runs close to the border, from behind which the Uganda troops are said to have fired.

On Monday the Congolese Chargé d'Affaires in London delivered to the Uganda High Commission two notes of protest, one asking for punishment of the Uganda troops who had fired on Congolese forces near the border on the previous Wednesday, and the other stating that Mr. Tshombe would regard a recurrence of such incidents as "a very serious matter".

A rebel delegation headed by Mr. Gbenye has been in Khartoum for some days. It is accommodated in a Government guest house, Messrs Gbenye, Kanza, and Olenga having flown from Juba in a Sudanese military aircraft. Soon after arrival they were received by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Hugh Scotland, a Trinidadian jailed on charges of illegal entry after being arrested in Stanleyville on November 24 while on a journalistic assignment, was released in Leopoldville last week and flew to London. He said that he would write a book on his experiences entitled "A Stone for My Pillow".

The first British trade exhibition in Ethiopia is planned for the end of the year at a cost of about £50,000.

## ZAMBIA



For information APPLY TO  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for the  
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
7-11 Cavendish Place, London, W.1.

Telephone: LANGham 0691

A goodwill mission from Korea has visited Uganda. The Uganda People's Congress has expelled nine members. A 10-member military mission from Rhodesia has arrived in Mozambique.

Two Russian journalists, representing Pravda, have visited Mozambique.

Rich iron ore deposits under the Red Sea are reported by ocean research scientists.

Identity documents for all adults in Rhodesia are being considered by a Government committee.

Estate agents in Salisbury have reported that February sales of property realized more than £500,000.

The Government of Zambia has ordered an inquiry into the background to last year's Lumpa rebellion.

The Rhodesian Parliament was expected to rise yesterday. It is likely to meet again at the end of June.

About 40 Rhodesian chiefs are to make an overseas tour of six weeks. Last year 29 chiefs made such a tour.

All Tanganyika and Zanzibar passports become illegal from May 1, new Tanzanian passports now being available.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is to be held in Marlborough House, London, from June 17 to 25.

The National Union of Public Service Workers in Zambia has given notice of intention to strike on April 5 over a wage dispute.

By a royal decree in Burundi a single Secretariat of State has replaced the Departments of Justice and Sûreté and of Information.

### Russian Lecturers in Somalia

Two Russian university lecturers have arrived in Mogadishu under an educational exchange agreement between the Somali Republic and the Soviet Union.

The first two Caribou aircraft for the Air Force arrived in Zambia a few days ago, having been piloted from Canada via Brazil, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and the Congo.

Rhodesia is not to be invited as an observer to the I.L.O. Conference in June. Only 10 members voted in favour of Rhodesia's attendance, while nine abstained and 25 disapproved.

Diplomats based on Lusaka have been told they must obtain permission from the Foreign Ministry for journeys of more than 25 miles from the capital. Tanzania has a similar regulation.

West German volunteers in Tanzania stopped work when they heard of President Nyerere's decision to receive no more aid from Bonn. A few days later all but three decided to resume work.

For possessing high explosives and for arson to African huts four African ex-members of a pressure group of the People's Caretaker Council, now proscribed, have been jailed in Rhodesia. Two were sentenced to imprisonment for 12 years and the other to 11 years.

The Somali Army Command announced last week that Ethiopian detachments had attacked Somali border villages on February 2 and 19, killing 20 Somalis and looting 124 head of cattle and about 200 donkeys. Habashi deaths were estimated at 25. Addis Ababa radio dismissed the statements as fiction.

### Missionary Project in Rhodesia

Four missionary societies in Rhodesia are co-operating in a plan for a united college of education costing £357,000, which would increase the supply of African teachers by about 400 annually. The societies concerned are the Anglican Church, the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Church, and the Churches of Christ from New Zealand.

Places in Zanzibar secondary schools are to be allocated according to the percentage of each race in the population. The Government estimates that 80% are Africans, 5% Arabs, 4% Asians, and 1% Comorians, and therefore 380 African, 75 Arabs, 20 Asians, and five Comorians are to be admitted to secondary schools. Children of all races are offered free primary school education.

The 20 bars of gold, worth £100,000, stolen during the last voyage to England of the CAPE TOWN CASTLE, were found aboard the ship in Durban last week. Some were in a sand locker and the rest in a narrow passage leading from the engine-room. Search of the vessel in Southampton had failed to find the gold. Two former members of the crew of the CAPE TOWN CASTLE have been remanded in Southampton.

The University of Leeds is for the next three years to receive grants from the Ministry of Overseas Development to finance a scheme for research students to visit East Africa in order to study economic development problems in co-operation with the University of East Africa and the East African Institute of Social Research, of which Mr. W. T. Newlyn, seconded from Leeds, will serve as director of economic research for the next two years.

# British Central Africa Company

## Sisal Interests in Tanzania

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO. LTD., now within the Lounrho group, reports consolidated profit after tax to September 30 at £41,417 (£13,189). Shareholders receive 12%. The issued capital rose during the year to £747,500 (£448,500).

B.C.A. investment in subsidiaries is up from £15,794 to £598,278. Fixed assets are unchanged at £553,579. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £195,603.

In the consolidated balance-sheet fixed assets total £1,586,601, an increase of rather more than £1m. during the year. Investments are higher at £65,248 (£25,728), and current assets exceed current liabilities by £323,593.

The company acquired during the year 600,000 shares of 10s. each in Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., Tanganyika, of which East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., and Tanga Line Sisal, Ltd., are subsidiaries. Sisal production of the B.C.A. group is now about 10,000 tons a year. Tea sales were above 2.9m. lb.

Mr. A. H. Ball is the chairman, Mr. R. W. Rowland the managing director, and the Hon. A. J. B. Ogilvy the other member of the board. There are three alternates: Messrs. G. Percy, F. A. Butcher, and J. A. G. Mills. The general manager in Malawi is Mr. R. G. Grant.

## Strike at Ndola Refinery

SOME 400 EMPLOYEES of the Ndola refinery, the largest on the Copperbelt, struck work on Saturday despite the fact that the Government had appointed a commission of inquiry a few days earlier into a dispute already six months old. Mr. George China, the men's leader, said that they would stay out indefinitely. The refinery deals with about 110,000 tons of refined copper annually from the Roan Selection Trust mines, and the daily loss of production is estimated at about £78,000. Mr. Jonas Ponde, secretary-general of the United Trades Union Congress, said that the men had been driven to action by the delaying tactics of the management. In October an African employee was dismissed for alleged disobedience and threatening violence.

Last week's average price for tobacco sold on the Salisbury auction floors was 34.01d. per lb.

Mitchell Construction Co., Ltd., are to build Lusaka's new airport terminal at a contract price of £1.2m.

Severe drought in Rhodesia has reduced the official estimate of the maize crop to 5.5m. bags. A month ago it was put at a minimum of 8m. bags.

Rio-Tinto Zinc Corporation, which has large Central African interests, is issuing £10m. of 6½% unsecured loan stock, 1985-90, at £97 per cent.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., reports group net profit to September 30 at £967,018 (£1,691,645) after tax of £242,767. The dividend is 10% (the same). Group fixed assets total £31m., of which the fleet accounts for £27.6m.

The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., a group with East African interests, reports net profit after tax to September 30 at £727,516, compared with £397,169 in the previous year. The dividend is raised from 11% to 12% and a one-for-10 scrip issue is proposed.

Wage increases of about 25% for some 3,500 African clerical workers on the Copperbelt of Zambia have been demanded by the Mines' Local Staff Association. Mr. Peter Chibuye, the secretary, said a few days ago that the long-term demand was equal pay for equal work.

Charterland & General, Ltd., reports profit after tax for seven months to December 31 at £58,369, compared with £70,738 in the previous 12 months. Shareholders receive 11% less tax. The issued capital is £601,019. Investments of a book value of £743,390 have a market value of £1.4m.

The African Investment Trust, Ltd., of which the British Central Africa group is now a subsidiary, reports net profit after tax to September 30 at £101,474 (£41,813). A 20% dividend takes £52,062; the carry-forward is £89,243 (£39,831); and the issued capital is £425,000. Group fixed assets are almost £1.6m., and investments total nearly £1.4m. Current liabilities exceed current assets by £295,150. Mr. A. H. Ball is chairman and managing director.

Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., reports pre-tax profits for 1964 at £2,194,000 (£1,254,000). In issuing the figures in compliance with London Stock Exchange requirements, the board emphasize that they give a very misleading impression because sales proceeds vary greatly between one half-year and the next. Consolidated profit after tax for the year ending on June 30 next is expected to be slightly lower than last year's figure of just over £2m.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED



### REPORT 1964

Extracts from Sir Duncan Oppenheim's speech:

During the first five months of the current financial year there has been a modest increase in total sales over the comparative figures of a year ago, which in all the circumstances must be considered encouraging.

We are concerned that the proposed Corporation Tax may result in a reduction in the relief now granted for taxes paid overseas, since it appears that relief may be granted only against Corporation Tax and not against Income Tax, which in future will have to be deducted from dividends and paid in full to the Revenue. The Chancellor has undertaken to consider whether this problem can be eased by some transitional arrangements but a permanent remedy is essential if hardship and inequity are to be avoided.

On the existing basis of taxation, I would expect the share of the Group Net Profit for the current year dealt with in the Accounts of B A T itself to be no less than last year. This year some of the income will be chargeable under the old tax system and the balance under the new one and the Chancellor has indicated that companies will not have to pay over to the Revenue income tax deducted from dividends paid before 6th April 1966. If this is so, it is reasonable to expect that the total amount distributed from the current year's profits will be maintained at last year's level.

PROFIT SUMMARY	1964	1963
	£ millions	
Group Profit before Taxation ...	76.0	74.3
Group Profit after Taxation ...	35.7	36.1
BAT's Interest therein ...	31.7	32.2
Retained by Subsidiaries ...	16.5	18.1
BAT Net Profit (including dividends from Subsidiaries) ...	15.2	14.1
Dividends ...	13.2	12.5
<b>GROUP NET ASSETS</b>	<b>387.7</b>	<b>370.5</b>

If you would like a copy of the Report & Accounts for 1964 and a copy of Sir Duncan Oppenheim's Speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 18th March, 1965, please write to The Secretary at 7 Millbank, London S.W.1

Company Report

# THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY

(OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND), LIMITED

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### Extract from the Statement by the Chairman MR. JOHN PARTRIDGE

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY was held in Bristol on March 23. The following are extracts from the Chairman's address.

#### Review of the Year

Group trading profit, at a record figure of £29.1 million, was up by £2.4 million. Investment income, at nearly £10 million, was up by £1.5 million. The proposed final dividend on the ordinary stock is 14%, making a total for the year of 20%, as against the comparable rate of 15½% last year.

Very considerable expenditure on fixed assets, amounting to some £33 million, has been incurred over the past four years. The bulk of it has gone into the re-equipment of our cigarette factories both to ensure that we have the latest fast-running cigarette making, tipping, and packing machinery, and to meet changing patterns of demand. Technologically we are already as well equipped as any tobacco manufacturing group in the world.

In clerical operations and in data processing we were among the first in this country to appreciate the industrial potential of computers. Our investment in various types of computers already amounts to well over £1 million.

#### Divisional Trading

Turning to the current year, conditions in the tobacco trade have continued to be highly competitive. In the cigarette trade Wills Embassy has established itself as the largest selling brand in the country, Wills Woodbine and Player's Medium Navy Cut are the two next largest sellers, and we have other strong runners; in tobaccos Wills Golden Virginia is well established as the market leader among hand-rolling brands, and Ogden's St. Bruno maintains its place as the foremost pipe tobacco; in cigars we hold over half the British cigar business.

Our tobacco division sales to date this year are well maintained, and we estimate that our share of the total trade is very slightly up. The paper and board division and the distributive trade division are both showing higher turnover and profits than at this time last year.

#### Tobacco Duty

At the end of World War II the tobacco duty stood at 35s. 6d. per lb. Since then there have been six increases in duty, and the rate now stands at 77s. 4½d. per lb.

The duty element in cigarette prices is now equivalent to a purchase tax of nearly 500%.

Exchequer revenue from the duty in this current fiscal year will be in the region of £950 million.

It surely cannot be fiscally sound, for such a huge slice of the national revenue to be derived from one commodity. Moreover, cigarettes and tobacco are commodities which people buy daily—well over 20

million purchases are made every day—and any appreciable increase in prices soon produces a noticeable squeeze on spending margins which in turn translates itself into pressure for higher incomes.

Because this is so, and because cigarettes and tobacco are already inordinately expensive, I submit that the notion of letting some steam out of a temporarily overheated economy by imposing a further steep increase in the tobacco duty is Alice-in-Wonderland economics—and no contribution at all to a rational incomes policy. Nor to my mind can such a step be regarded as any kind of shot in the arm for an economy bent on greater dynamism.

#### Overseas Interests

The Group's trading interests overseas at present consist mainly of our tobacco buying organizations in North America and Africa. Our American organization is strongly managed and efficiently controls the large volume of tobacco leaf purchases which we order through it every year. The same is true of our African organization, which operates in Rhodesia and Malawi.

In Rhodesia and Malawi we have substantial interests in leaf tobacco buying and processing and in forestry. We directly employ over 4,000 people, of whom the great majority are Africans; and, indirectly, because of the volume of our leaf purchases, we ensure employment for a great many thousands more. In one way and another we make a considerable contribution to the economies of these two countries.

Those who know these parts of Africa at all well will also know that we have for long set ourselves a high standard of concern for the welfare and working conditions of our employees, whatever their race and colour. It is a standard that we intend to maintain. But we who direct your company's affairs recognize that the period since the break-up of the Central African Federation has been a time of some difficulty for our Rhodesian and Malawian employees.

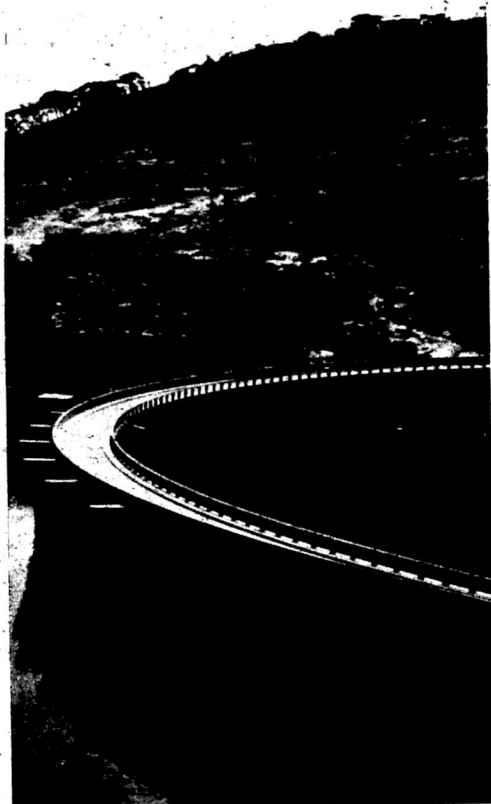
I would like it recorded that the fact that they have come through it so well is a tribute both to the foundations laid in the past and to the leadership and human understanding of those who have the responsibility of managing and guiding our African enterprises.

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Group trading profit for the four months ended February is well up on last year. Investment income for the year is expected to be somewhat lower.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1965

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

A REAL IMMIGRATION DRIVE is being launched by Rhodesia, which has such high hopes of success that Mr. S. F. Finnis, Secretary for Immigration and Tourism, who has just paid his first visit to London, has told EAST RHODESIA that he will be disappointed if an additional ten thousand persons do not take up residence during the remaining months of this year. Each new family is estimated to provide work of one kind or another for a similar number of whites, so that if the target were reached it would not be long before the non-African population became higher than ever before. Immigration already counteracts the emigration which was the inevitable consequence of the destruction of the Federation by the Macmillan Government, but one notable and encouraging feature of the flow at present is the return, mainly from South Africa, of individuals and families who had left with the intention of living permanently elsewhere. The pull of Rhodesia has been too strong for them to resist; and there can be little doubt that it would prove similarly effective in many other cases if the constitutional question were settled in a manner which would restore confidence. Even in recent anxious months Rhodesian official quarters have received an average of more than two hundred approaches a week from inquirers in various countries who want to assess the prospects of life in a land which has great natural resources and almost limitless scope for development if only politics could be restricted to the right sphere.

The sedulously reiterated suggestion that the Smith Government is fighting a rear-guard action with no hope of achieving

more than a temporary relief for a white community which must have less and less vitality and influence has certainly no echo in the new Ministry of Immigration and Tourism, for it is planning campaigns in Britain and eight or nine countries on the Continent of Europe from which it expects to attract something like a thousand new entrants a month next year, and thereafter substantially larger numbers of men and women with all kinds of skills and qualifications. At this moment the Ministry has lists of more than fifteen hundred vacancies in Rhodesia in the public service and private industry. If the right applicants came forward about a hundred nursing sisters would be engaged at once, for instance: and there are openings in other professions and for craftsmen of all kinds, especially in engineering. There is no longer unemployment even in building. Construction, understandably the first industry to feel the post-Federation slump, admittedly remains at a standstill, but if the plans now being put into operation prove successful there is expected to be a new need for more housing, more shops, and perhaps even more offices within a year or so.

### Fifteen Hundred Vacancies Now.

\* \* \*

The system operated by South Africa, Australia, and Canada of subsidizing the costs of ocean or air travel incurred by immigrants has just been adopted by Rhodesia, which has made special arrangements for the reception of new arrivals. Applicants in Britain are interviewed by a selection board in London which has been appointed to weed out the unsuitable, encourage men and women of the right type, deal with their problems, and thus prepare them for the

### Britain Might Make Amends.

Britain are interviewed by a selection board in London which has been appointed to weed out the unsuitable, encourage men and women of the right type, deal with their problems, and thus prepare them for the

great adventure of a new start in life. That the Government takes this side of the work seriously is evident from its decision to treble the nine-member immigration staff at Rhodesia House. While recruitment will cover men and women of all callings, special attention is to be given to the sons of farmers in Britain and some Continental countries who for economic reasons are drifting from the land into industry but would nevertheless prefer a country life. Kenya's experience before and after the last war proved that attention to carefully selected farming areas of England and Scotland could yield excellent results. Political happenings in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, and other parts of Africa have displaced many experienced farmers who might consider a new start in Rhodesia—in which, indeed, many have already taken up land. Some naturally thought

at once of the prospect of growing coffee. Until very recently it was assumed in Rhodesia that that crop could be grown successfully only in the Eastern Districts. Men who have grown coffee in Kenya for long periods are now convinced that there are splendid prospects in some parts of the lowveld, in which there are already spectacular agricultural developments. If political mistrust were replaced by a sense of continuing stability, Rhodesia would assuredly bound ahead. Politicians in Britain, having created suspicions and fears, and in some quarters pessimism and defeatism, have, as usual, left other people to repair the havoc at their own cost—for H.M. Government will not, of course, offer financial assistance through the Ministry of Overseas Development. Tangible retribution through that channel would, however, be both appropriate and felicitous.

## Notes By The Way

### Bad Public Relations

THE GUARDIAN — with whose views on African affairs I seldom agree — is an important newspaper with a world-wide circulation, great influence in many quarters, and a staff of which any publication might be proud. For these reasons the editor is a person of consequence. Mr. Alastair Hetherington, the present occupant of the chair, has of course personal qualities of his own, among them a willingness during the past year or so to give prominence to leading and other articles which have been highly critical of the foolishness of African politicians, including leaders of the two African parties whose violence brought proscription by the Government of Rhodesia. It is astonishing and deplorable that, having gone to Rhodesia to investigate the political position for himself, he should have been unable to meet any Cabinet Minister while he was in Salisbury, and that nobody more senior than the Parliamentary Secretary for Information should have been available. In four other African countries the President or Prime Minister and two or three other members of the Cabinet had made time to talk. Rhodesia did itself no credit by leaving matters to a junior Minister.

### Silly Secrecy

VERY NATURALLY, the visitor asked for an official estimate of the number of Africans who are now qualified to register on the A electoral roll. He records that "no answer was available", and that he was therefore forced back on unofficial estimates, the most optimistic being that about 6,000 Africans were now qualified. That figure is nonsensical, but in the circumstances Mr. Hetherington is scarcely to be blamed. Having been foolishly rebuffed in Rhodesian Front circles, he presumably turned for information to some of its opponents, one or more of whom gave him unduly pessimistic and unreliable data. Secrecy about the matter in Government quarters was needless. At least a couple of years ago I received from a highly authoritative source the assurance that 10,000 was the minimum and that 12,000 was more probably the right figure. Since then Rhodesia's economy has been so buoyant that many more Africans are earning higher incomes, and the present estimate (or informed "guesstimate") might

be between 12,000 and 15,000. However that might be, *Guardian* readers have been given an appraisal so low that it gravely damages the Rhodesian case for gradualism and correspondingly reinforces the nationalist claim that responsible Africans are denied fair recognition of the right to participate in public affairs.

### Intimidation and Violence

THE NAMES on the A roll bear no sort of relation to the number of Africans who are qualified for registration. There are two main reasons for the discrepancy — primarily, and overwhelmingly, because of intimidation by both African political parties, which, having resolved to boycott the 1961 Constitution (though their leaders at first agreed to it), threatened violent retribution to Africans who registered as voters. The consequence is that only two or three thousand have been courageous enough to put down their names. The secondary reason for abstention is that many Africans assume that the income tax authorities would become inquisitive if they disclosed that they had the necessary financial qualifications for registration. The present total of registrations, which is not secret, is consequently only a fraction of what it would have been if a boycott had not been ordered and enforced by thugs who used murder, maimings, and arson among their weapons of persuasion.

### Few Friends in the Press

WHAT REASON could there be for withholding from a responsible inquirer calculations which were submitted to the Commonwealth Relations Office years ago and have since been disclosed and discussed by Rhodesian Ministers with members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and, I have reason to know, in other circles? The sensible course would have been to offer Mr. Hetherington any information he wanted (except on such security matters as must necessarily be kept secret by any Government). In the circumstances it is scarcely surprising that he should describe Rhodesia as "politically damnable". Of course, I do not accept that judgment, which would probably not have been published if he had not been denied the

opportunity of fair discussion with one or more senior Ministers. Rhodesia has so few friends among British journalists that she should eagerly embrace any opportunity of explaining her problems, proposals, and justifications to any responsible writer. It is the more desirable to seek to satisfy the honest doubts of one who has been critical in the past but is recognized to be professionally trustworthy.

### Following Rhodesia

THE DECISION of H.M. Government that a five-shilling piece shall be struck in honour of Sir Winston Churchill will create a precedent for Britain. Southern Rhodesia, however, celebrated the centenary in 1953 of its founder, Cecil Rhodes, by a special crown piece.

## No Place for Unitary Government in the Sudan

### Conflict of Views Between Northern and Southern Parties

THE WIDE DIVERGENCIES still existing between the political parties of the Northern Sudan and those of the Southern Provinces are revealed by documents submitted by them to the round-table conference in Khartoum.

The conference ended on Monday without having agreed on a constitutional and administrative structure for the South, but a 12-member commission, six from each side, will continue discussions on this main issue and report to another round-table conference within three months.

There was agreement on urgent temporary measures for normalization of the situation in the south.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has obtained the full text of the respective statements, which appear hereunder in an officially authorized translation.

The Northern Political Parties are the National Unionist Party, the Umma Party, the People's Democratic Party, the Sudan Communist Party, the Islamic Charter Party, and the Professional Front.

Their proposals for the settlement of the Southern problem were as follows:—

"A.—The system of Government shall be based on principles that guarantee the continued existence of the Sudan as one sovereign entity.

"(1) No sovereign State would accept the settlement of any internal problem in a way that would prejudice its national unity; this is a generally accepted principle even in federal States such as the U.S.A., Australia, Canada, etc.

### No Place for Balkanization

"(2) The trend towards unity is an international and especially African phenomenon. There is no place in Africa (which aspires to unity) for the multiplication of regional divisions and the balkanization of the continent in a manner that would complicate its political set-up and undermine its peace and progress.

"(3) The economic development of any country (and especially of underdeveloped countries) calls for a wide geographical basis which would provide sufficient human and natural resources to facilitate the efficient exploitation of these resources and ensure the existence of a wide market. Separation between North and South would seriously compromise the economic development of both regions.

"(4) Considering the human, economic and geographical ties that bind North and South, separation would precipitate numerous human and political problems which would enfeeble both regions and invite imperialist intervention that would aggravate the disension.

"(5) The right to self-determination is not an absolute right which may be used or abused by any

### Disgraceful Proposal

BLACK MURDERERS of a white woman would have been "honoured for their part in the struggle for independence" by the Copperbelt town of Katwe if the plan had not been quashed by the Government of Zambia. The intention of the municipal council was to name streets after two of four Africans who were hanged for the murder in 1961 of Mrs. Lillian Burton, whom they soaked with petrol in her car and then set it alight. That the outrageous proposal to perpetuate the memory of such blackguards should have had the general support of the local authority of one of Zambia's largest towns ought to shock even the sentimentalist who imagine that to provide for universal enfranchisement in an African country is to ensure good government.

faction without due regard to the interest of the international community and in a manner detrimental to peace and security; nor is it a course which may be lightly followed without proper understanding of its implications and consequences or due regard to the requisites of national independence.

### Against Separation

"(6) Relations between North and South are not based on any exploitation or colonization which would justify the claim for separation; nor does the Sudanese way of life tolerate racial discrimination.

"There is no evidence in the history of the Sudan since independence which shows that the North has exploited the resources of the South or discriminated against it in social services and development schemes.

"B.—The administrative system of the Sudan shall be established on a geographical basis that will guarantee for the South a Regional Government suited to its special circumstances and likewise guarantee to other regions of the Sudan degrees of regional government that suit each. There is no place in the Sudan for a centralized unitary form of Government because:—

"(1) It has been established that the centralized system does not cater for the political wishes of the peoples of the South.

"(2) Since centralization has led to military resistance, and as it is neither our conviction nor in the interest of the Sudan that legitimate wishes for local autonomy be forcefully suppressed, that system of Government has to be changed because the country badly needs those resources which are now being wasted in acts of violence and security measures. The Sudanese people, having through the glorious October Revolution manifested their genuine desire for a democratic system of government, know only too well that military crises undermine the stability of democratic rule and usually lead to oppressive systems of government.

"(3) It is different for a country such as the Sudan, so vast and so divergent in human and natural aspects, to adopt a centralized system of government, it is necessary to allow regional authorities to manage local affairs, as they are closely linked with the region and are better aware of its needs and therefore are more efficient in meeting them.

### Federal Solution Rejected

"Equally, there is no place in the Sudan for a federal system of government because:—

"(1) It is very difficult for the Sudan to jump from a centralized system to a federal one. This would necessitate human and natural resources which the South cannot afford. The South at present lacks the human and economic resources necessary for the successful management of a federal administration. The Sudan with its limited resources can ill afford the adoption of such an expensive system of Government.

"(2) The Sudanese, especially in the North, feel that federation is a step towards separation, because it would seriously weaken the national Government and because federation is a system which naturally tends to encourage excessive localism.

"In a case like the present, it would constitute a centrifugal movement away from unity, as opposed to the normal pattern where federation brings together units previously independent or semi-independent or linked only by colonial rule.

"The problem would be all the more serious because

federal relations are normally loaded with inter-governmental conflicts. This being so, and as such conflicts arise between organized forces and are usually loaded with emotion, federalism would lay the country open to the risk of civil war, as happened in the United States of America.

"The Sudanese people would certainly not wish to waste badly needed resources on a system open to such risks, nor would the African situation allow it."

"(3) Considering our economic under-development and the limited capacity of local and private enterprise, the State has to shoulder the main responsibility for the provision of capital, management and planning.

"Federalism encourages regions to reserve their resources for exclusive local (as opposed to national) development. This is apt to aggravate the discrepancy in the standard of living between the different regions, put legal and political obstacles in the way of national planning, and seriously prejudice the poorer parts of the country."

#### Powers Proposed for Regions

"C.—The respective governmental powers shall devolve on regional authorities according to a transitional plan.

"(1) Because the existing resources in the South will not make possible the immediate exercise of all regional powers, it will be necessary to establish urgently new schemes for the purpose of increasing the administrative and national capacities of the south.

"(2) Owing to the state of security in the South, a transitional period is necessary during which peace and order would be restored, and the people would understand the new system and appreciate its political consequences.

#### "D.—Structure of Regional Government

"(1) A Regional Democratic Council for the South shall be established; its members may be the same members as those representing the South in Parliament.

"(2) An Executive Council elected from among the members of this Legislative Council shall exercise the regional executive powers and any other powers delegated to it by the central authorities.

"(3) A citizen from the Southern Region shall be appointed Governor by the Central Government to preside over the Regional Executive Council.

"E.—Powers of the Regional Government: (1) The Regional Council shall exercise its powers subject to national legislation; (2) in addition to any other powers which may be delegated to it by Parliament, the Regional Council shall have power within the region to regulate the following matters:—

#### Three Cabinet Posts for Southerners

"Social and Cultural: The establishment and administration of elementary schools, both academic and technical; the provision of grants and scholarships; adult education; sports and arts; exhibitions; museums and libraries.

"Public Health; dispensaries, preventive medicine, and general public health education.

"Commerce and Industry: rural industries; organization of markets; trade licenses; co-operative societies.

"Agriculture and land: land use; licensing of land in accordance with the national economic development plans; agricultural loans and assistance; agricultural protection; protection of forests; flood prevention.

"Animal Resources: animal protection and preservation; pasture and rural waters; dairy farming; poultry.

"Projects: establishment of local and through roads; repair of trunk roads; sewage system; water, electricity, and power supply; agricultural, industrial and commercial projects which are not managed by the central Government; village planning.

"Security: recruitment and use of local police, subject to the right of the central Government to take over command when necessary.

"F.—Share of the South in the Central Government.

"(1) Seats in Parliament allocated to the South shall be in accordance with the proportion of its population to the total population of the country; (2) the South shall have a special position in the Presidency of the State, a citizen from the South being Vice-President; (3) there shall be at least three Ministers from the South in the Cabinet.

"G.—Constitutional Guarantees: (1) freedom of religion and freedom of missionary activity for Sudanese nationals; (2) equality of opportunities in employment and equality of wages; no discrimination for reasons only of religion; language, or race; (3) freedom of movement.

#### Principles of National Policy

"Education: establishment of a University in the South.

"Economics: (1) establishment of a National Council for Economic Development, with a subsidiary agency for economic development in the South; (2) allocation of economic activity in a way that would accelerate economic development in backward regions, especially the South, and lead to equality

in the standard of living in the different parts of the country.

"Land: Adoption of a policy which would give priority to the local population in the exploitation of land.

"Public Service: Establishment of a fully Southern sub-commission of the Public Service Commission, the latter to establish the principles and qualifications for public service.

"H.—Urgent Measures.

"(1) Cessation of violence and handing over of arms prior to the lifting of the state of emergency.

"(2) Execution of the agreement reached with the Government of Uganda with a view to the repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees.

"(3) Resettlement of the inhabitants rendered homeless as a result of floods and violence.

"(4) Taking the urgent necessary steps to alleviate famine in those parts of the South affected thereby.

"(5) Southernization of the administration whenever qualified Southerners are available."

The Sudan African National Union and the Southern Front proposed a plebiscite in the Southern Sudan to ascertain the wishes of the majority of the people in those provinces. Their memorandum stated:—

#### Three Choices for the South

"The people of the Southern Sudan must decide their future. They have three possible choices: (1) federation; (2) unity with the North; (3) separation to become an independent State. Our proposed plebiscite should satisfy the wishes of everybody—unionists, separatists, and federalists.

"In order to reach an impartial outcome it is proposed:

"(a) That an independent body be appointed to supervise the plebiscite. We suggest the present observer corp.

"(b) That the state of emergency be lifted and the Army return to their barracks in the North.

"(c) That S.A.N.U. and the Southern Front undertake to work to end hostilities in the South by appealing to the Southern fighters.

"(d) Security powers, now in the hands of the Army, be transferred to civil administrators.

"(e) All Southern administrators now working in the North be transferred South; (f) that the present Government's declared policies in the South be fully implemented immediately; (g) that a Commission be set up to select suitable Northern administrators to work in the South where there are no Southerners to fill the posts.

"(h) That the agreement between the Governments of Uganda and the Sudan providing for the safe return and resettlement of the Southern refugees be implemented forthwith.

"(i) That the results of the plebiscite be automatically binding on both North and South.

"(j) That a copy of this agreement be deposited with the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League.

"(k) That delegates and observers visit the three Southern Provinces

"It is noted by S.A.N.U. and the Southern Front that the Government has no control over the Army. The incidents in Torji, Rumbek, and Juba in the middle of February to recent dates in March are clear evidence of this lack of control.

"The position of Southern administrators and police officers is very precarious in the South. The Northern policemen and other subordinate officials openly disobey and threaten the lives of their Southern seniors. Policemen in the Upper Nile Province have recently threatened to strike if Southern police officers are not removed. One of these officers met a tragic death by gun-shot this week. The tension can be removed by the transfer of Northern policemen and their replacement with Southerners.

"It is suggested that this plebiscite would take place in two months' time at the latest; but this means that the above suggestions be implemented now."

#### Kenyatta Cathedral

BISHOP OCHWATTA, secretary of the Council of Bishops of African Independent Churches, has announced in Nairobi that, "in order to ensure the incarnation of Kenyatta's name for ever" the bishops of those Kenya sects consider it desirable to build a cathedral in the name of President Kenyatta. When delegations from 32 African religious bodies recently waited upon the President at his country home, Bishop Oumumbo, of Roho Israel, described Mzee Kenyatta as "another Jesus", who had saved Africans from the white man's bondage.

# African Opinion About Rhodesian Independence

## Why Rhodesian Government Called the Bomboshawa Indaba

THE RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has published a 61-page White Paper entitled "The Demand for Independence in Rhodesia". It bears the sub-titles "Consultation with the African Tribesmen through their Chiefs and Headmen" and "The Domboshawa Indaba".

Seventeen pages are devoted to a verbatim record of the concluding session of the *indaba*, when seven chiefs and four headmen summarized the views of their colleagues. They were unanimous that Rhodesia should become independent.

Some extracts have already been published. The White Paper also states:—

"Immediately on taking office the new British Government wrote on October 20 in a personal message for the Hon. Ian Smith, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, from the Rt. Hon. Arthur Bottomley, M.P. Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations:—

### Letter from Mr. Bottomley

"The state of affairs revealed by the exchanges of October 14 and 16 gives cause for serious concern. I am sorry to see that you have felt it necessary to proceed at such short notice with your proposed consultations with the chiefs and headmen. I am further distressed to discover that there is apparently a divergence of view between you and the previous British Ministers about what was said during your discussions with them in London last month. I have myself read the British record of the talks, and there is no doubt in my mind that on a number of occasions these British Ministers expressed in unmistakable terms their doubts whether a procedure on the lines you are now proposing could conceivably provide satisfactory evidence that the people of the country as a whole wish for independence on the basis of the present Constitution and franchise.

"I therefore fully understand why the previous Government did not think it would be appropriate for them to nominate observers to your proposed consultation with the chiefs and headmen, and I agree with that decision. I must make it absolutely clear that the British Government cannot regard this form of consultation as satisfactory.

"You will appreciate how difficult it is for a new Government immediately upon taking office to be confronted with a problem of this character. I believe that the best course would be for you and me to meet together as soon as we can to discuss the situation. I shall be going to Lusaka for the Zambia independence ceremonies, and I should be happy to come to Salisbury and discuss matters with you if that were agreeable to you. But you will understand that if I visit Southern Rhodesia I should wish to obtain a cross-section of European and African views upon the issues with which we are now faced.

"I should be glad if you could let me know if you could arrange for me to meet, in addition to any Europeans you wish me to see, a spokesman for the African chiefs and headmen and Nkomo and Sithole as leaders of the African nationalists. If you would be prepared to make arrangements to this end I suggest that I fly to Salisbury from Lusaka on Monday, 26th. I should have to leave Salisbury for London on Wednesday night, 28th. I very much hope that it will be convenient to you for me to come to Salisbury on this basis."

"Of course, there had been doubts expressed, but at no time until their letter of October 16 on the eve of the general election had the previous British Government ruled out an *indaba* system, rather they had asked for it to be supplemented, and it was therefore this letter which the new British Government seized upon to make it 'absolutely clear' that they would not accept an *indaba* procedure, thus prejudging the problem without awaiting the evidence or accepting the opportunity to witness the *indaba*.

"It is significant to note that the Rhodesian Prime Minister had made his views clearly known in Britain in a public broadcast from London that he had in mind consulting African tribal opinion through the medium of chiefs and headmen. There was no British comment or reaction to this statement.

"It is a reasonable assumption that the Conservative British Government had no real intention of permitting a situation whereby the Rhodesian Government could produce evidence of

abundant African support for its independence claim, and that they wished in the main to shelve the issue of Rhodesian independence, so that it should not prove embarrassing for them at the time of the general election.

"It is no less reasonable to assume that the Labour Government readily adopted the Conservative Government's decision to refuse to send observers, as an indication of their views at that moment of time are so clearly defined by a letter written only a few days previously by Mr. Wilson to a Dr. Mutasa in Rhodesia, as follows: 'The Labour Party is totally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remain under the control of the white minority. We have repeatedly urged the British Government to negotiate a new Constitution with all of the African and European parties represented in order to achieve a peaceful transition to African majority rule'.

### Socialist Government's Racialistic View

"From the Rhodesian point of view this was a dismal retreat by the British Government from a position where it would have had to examine and face up to one of the most complex and difficult problems in Africa—how to sound African opinion—back to the comfortable (for Britain) doctrinaire assumption that the ballot-box is the solution, regardless of any evidence to the contrary. This letter also reveals a racialistic view in that the objective of the Labour Party is stated to be not rule based on majority opinion regardless of race but 'African' majority rule.

"In the face of this startling change of heart in the British Government, the Rhodesia Government, having sounded out both official and tribal views, had no alternative but to proceed with a clear conscience with the plans based on such views for a meeting of all chiefs and headmen.

"When it became apparent that the chiefs required more time for their discussions and also that the Secretary of State would be on the doorstep of Rhodesia attending the Zambia independence celebrations in Lusaka, the meeting of the chiefs and headmen was prolonged to October 26 and the British Government was invited to arrange for the Secretary of State to come to Rhodesia and attend the *indaba*, just as his colleague Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker had attended only a few years previously when Federation was being formed. This would not only have provided an opportunity to understand the Rhodesian case and discuss the evidence set down in this document, but it was considered it would have been an act of courtesy consonant with the previous Secretary of State's acceptance of the chiefs' invitation to meet them.

"In the event no British observers were present, a fact which the chiefs and headmen have resented most bitterly, as will be apparent from the verbatim reports of their speeches. The Secretary of State did offer to attend on condition that he would be able to meet the two extreme nationalist leaders, but to this the Rhodesia Government could not agree as they were both in prison at the time, and it was considered that such a visit would strike fear and despondency into the hearts of those African people who have grown to appreciate the new peace and happiness in the townships and tribal lands since those responsible for fear and intimidation had been controlled.

### Incorrect British Statement

"It follows therefore that the under-mentioned statement made by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on November 3, 1964, does not correctly set out the position as understood by the Rhodesian Prime Minister:—

"Mr. Smith in the September talks outlined his proposal for consultations through his proposed *indaba* of chiefs. I do not question his sincerity about this method of consultation, but clearly—and I would like this to be understood beyond any doubt or argument—I am completely satisfied that the late Administration said nothing to encourage Mr. Smith in the view that they would regard the *indaba* consultation as either representative or adequate. In some quarters it has been suggested that the late Government were equivocal on this issue. I am completely satisfied that the position was frankly and fairly put. They made it clear that they could not regard this procedure as providing conclusive evidence of the feelings of African members of the community."

"In fact, the Rhodesian Prime Minister considered the September talks and the *communiqué* most encouraging in that the British Government had not adopted a doctrinaire position,

they had agreed not to commit themselves to any particular method of ascertaining African opinion, in fact had been 'equivocal' or uncertain and had at no time rejected the *indaba* consultation. This was the basis of the *communiqué's* provision that the British Government 'as yet had no evidence' that the majority of the population supported the request for independence but was prepared to consider any views and any independence, provided their right to be satisfied was conceded.

"If anyone, aware of current developments in various territories in Africa, still clings to the doctrine that the vote is a reliable method of testing African opinion in the tribal mass as a basis for major political decisions of critical importance to all the people, all we can urge is—consider the views of the chiefs and the problem set out in Annexure A and think again.

### Chiefs Always Consulted

"African tribal and traditional customs and laws were given legal recognition when the European first arrived in this country. The Royal Charter granted to the British South Africa Company in 1889 required the company in its administration of the country to have regard to the laws and customs of the African people. When the company's administration ceased and the country became a Crown Colony in 1923 the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent contained a provision for the continuance of this recognition of African laws and customs.

"The 1961 Constitution preserves the position by specific provision in section 67, as read with section 72 and chapter VIII. When the 1961 Constitution was being negotiated, the British Government, through their Secretary of State (Mr. Sandys), insisted on the Southern Rhodesia Government enacting legislation to provide for the formal establishment of a Council of Chiefs and Provincial Assemblies of Chiefs to give expression to African opinion in the Tribal Trust Lands.

"This recognition of tribal leaders and acceptance of the principle of consulting them on important matters has a long and unbroken history. Consultation goes back to the famous *indaba* held by Rhodes in the Matopos Hills, when agreement was reached to terminate the rebellion. Throughout the history of Rhodesia Governments have always consulted the chiefs and headmen on such national matters as the declaration of war in 1939 and new legislation. In 1923 when this country became a Colony of the Crown it was the chiefs and headmen who were consulted.

"At the time of Federation, when the British Labour Government sent out a Secretary of State (Mr. Gordon Walker), he sought the views of the tribesmen through meetings of chiefs and headmen and addressed gatherings of them in Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

"When the present Constitution was being negotiated in London with the Conservative Government, a leading African chief was included in the Rhodesian delegation and arrangements were made for him to consult the chiefs, who met him at Gwelo. When the Constitutional Conference reassembled in Rhodesia the British representative discussed features of the proposals with the Council of Chiefs.

### Monckton Commission's Endorsement

"During the history of Rhodesia it has been accepted practice to discuss with the traditional tribal leaders, but there is a fundamental and important difference between this occasion and past procedures—the present Rhodesia Government, for the first time in our history, asked the chiefs and headmen to give a decision which would be considered as binding by the Rhodesian Government, whereas in the past former Governments, and the British Government, never proceeded further than consultation.

"It is useful to recall that the Advisory Commission appointed by the British Government in 1960 to review the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the chairmanship of Lord Monckton of Brenchley considered that: 'It is important that nothing should be done which is likely to diminish the traditional respect in which the chiefs are usually held by their communities... In Southern Rhodesia we understand that it is part of Government policy to increase the prestige, influence and authority of the chiefs in their tribal areas. We endorse this policy'.

"In the same paragraph the Monckton Commission noted that in the northern territories the status of chiefs was being lowered 'mainly by the activities of those who are using intimidation as a weapon. We recognize that intimidation is an intractable problem to deal with, but all possible steps should be taken to stamp it out'. This same organized technique of revolution has now spread to Southern Rhodesia.

"In order to explain why the Rhodesia Government accepted the *indaba* system as a more appropriate method of ascertaining the views of the mass of tribal Africans than alien practices which the British Government and others desire to force the

people to accept in the guise of 'the vote', and in order to appreciate the genuineness and weight of the views of the chiefs and headmen, the official evidence given to the Government is recorded in Annexure A, where an account of tribal psychology, tribal structure and procedure, and the social implications of the vote is given.

"The question of Rhodesia's independence has been under discussion by Africans for a considerable time. For some years they have had the African nationalist viewpoint based on one-man-one-vote thrust down their throats. Many of them have suffered at the hands of these nationalists for disagreeing with these views, and yet others have suffered for taking a neutral line. The Rhodesia Government proposals for independence on the basis of the 1961 Constitution have been under discussion by all races, including Africans, for more than a year.

"In accordance with tribal and traditional custom the decision of the Domboshawa *indaba* was conveyed orally to the Minister of Internal Affairs by several speakers, who were chiefs or headmen chosen by the assembly, and in the presence of all the chiefs and headmen and observers, who included Consular and Press representatives. The decision, which was unanimous, was in effect the equivalent of an agreed *communiqué* from all the chiefs and headmen, and the speeches incorporated the replies to the three points put to the meeting by the Minister in his opening remarks. The proceedings of the final meeting held on October 26 were tape-recorded from beginning to end, and what follows is the full record of that historic occasion.

### Chiefs' Lives in Jeopardy

"The security arrangements at this meeting were little different from those operated at a similar meeting held in Gwelo in 1960. It must be remembered that the life of every chief and headman was in jeopardy. (Samples of threatening letters and intimidatory notices are to be found in Annexure B.)

"The fact that no members of the Press were allowed except on the final day was not only in keeping with procedure at this type of conference but was at the special request of the chiefs and headmen. Observers and the Press were not allowed in at the Southern Rhodesia Constitutional Conference held in Southern Rhodesia or at similar conferences held at Lancaster House—nor indeed has there ever been noticeable objection by the Press on the subject of Press exclusion on the numerous previous occasions in this country when, at times of proposed major constitutional changes, similar *indabas* were held."

### Warm Welcome in Rhodesia

Mrs. Elisabeth Cameron, the wife of a bricklayer in Salisbury, has written to *The Times*:—

"I am a British-born citizen of Rhodesia, one of thousands who came here to build a new life for themselves, and succeeded so well. My husband and I came in 1956 and we battled for what we got and earned it. No spoon-feeding here, you know; no free health schemes or unemployment aids.

"In 1962, when the building industry became very bad, my husband being a bricklayer, we did not do as many did and go to South Africa. No, we sold what we had, and flew home. Did I say home? No, we returned to an alien land, a place of 'take it or leave it' and 'couldn't care less'. No longer was there any pride, and we felt ashamed to call ourselves English. Then came that terrible winter of 1962-63. My man was off work, things were desperate; but he could get no assistance—no stamps! Yet the coloured people arriving daily could. He even offered to sweep the snow from the streets of Kensington, but that appeared reserved for your coloured brethren also.

"Do you wonder that when the snow cleared after three months of unemployment, and living entirely on my small wage, that we felt bitter? So we worked to get the fare to return to this country, 'our' country; and, we made it by Christmas last year. We were welcomed by our old friends as we never were in Britain. This is our land; there is room for all, black and white. One thing is certain: we would rather pay £1 per visit to the doctor, and risk no pay when unemployed, than the treatment we had in the land of our birth.

"Tell Mr. Wilson that we could not care less at losing our British citizenship; it doesn't mean a thing these days. We will at least keep our pride and self-respect here, no matter what happens in the next few weeks; and if the British Army come to subdue us, they will have to kill a lot of their own white people first, for we are assured that such is the spirit and feeling of the vast mass of Europeans here, and I just hope the British Government will be proud of their efforts."



## Kikuyu who Broke with Kenyatta Lady Listowel on Baidia Kaggia

LADY LISTOWEL, who has returned to London from a visit of two months to East Africa, has written in the course of a long article in the *Statist* on political strains in Kenya:—

"A radical and racist Kikuyu leader is in the making, and the Kikuyu-Luo rivalry has taken a new, violent turn.

"The Kikuyu leader whose political star is in the ascendant is Baidia Kaggia. A rabid nationalist before Mau Mau first broke out, he spurred on Africans to wreck efforts to improve their living conditions by sabotaging cattle dipping and modern production methods, and by generally intimidating Europeans. He was arrested and tried with Kenyatta and they served their sentences in the same prison.

"Kaggia stood in the 1963 elections and after independence Kenyatta appointed him Parliamentary Secretary for Education. While paying lip-service to Kenyatta's constructive leadership, Kaggia missed no opportunity to express radical and racist views. He openly voiced his dislike of Europeans and his sympathy for the forest leaders who wanted to carry on the struggle against them. . . . Last summer Kenyatta dropped him from the Government.

### Leading Critic of Government

"Since then Kaggia has become the leading critic of the régime, receiving support from radical African politicians like Paul Ngei and Senator Klement Lumembe, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, from trade unionists like Denis Akumu, Ochola Mak' Anyengo, and Nho Oloo, the secretaries respectively of the dockworkers, the oilworkers, and the engineering workers' union. These three unions broke with the K.F.L. in 1964, ostensibly on the grounds that its affiliation with the anti-Communist I.C.F.T.U. was contrary to Kenya's non-alignment policy, but in fact because they favour a racist, extremist policy which Kenyatta will not approve.

"Kaggia has been virulently and unfairly critical of the Government's settlement policy. More sinister still, he is alleged to have urged unemployed Africans to squat on European land and to have encouraged African settlers to refuse the payments due by them under the scheme.

"The African district officer of Molo, Joseph Dan Owino, has been visiting European farmers in his area to assure them that he would give them all possible protection against squatters and cattle thieves.

### Leader of Land Army

"Last week Mr. Owino told me: 'The Land Army has many followers, people who in Mau Mau days wanted the land and still want it. Baidia Kaggia is their leader, and he is a very dangerous man. The President has told me to arrest Kaggia if he instigates people to break the law.

"Communist agents are also going around, stirring up trouble. But the theory and practice of Communism are not acceptable to Africans. Kaggia's advice that they should not pay for the land, or that they should squat on land they covet or steal cattle, is popular advice. Not every African listens to him, and against those who do we will apply the law. For cattle theft they will not only go to prison, but receive anything up to 75 lashes. You want to know how large Kaggia's following is? I could not be certain. But if he is allowed to carry on for long it may be too late to arrest him.

"Pio Gama Pinto, the M.P., a Goan by birth, who was brutally murdered in daylight in Nairobi by Africans aged 17 and 18, was a close political friend of Oginga Odinga, to whose house he went every morning at 5 a.m. to be instructed to whom to deliver the monies Odinga passed on to political supporters from the large sums he receives from the Chinese. Mrs. Pinto is the secretary of Achigong Oneko, the Minister of Propaganda and Tourism, whom many regard as the only real Communist in the Government.

"The theory which thinking Africans seem to accept is that this murder was intended as a warning. It bears the imprint of the Mau Mau 'warning murders'.

"The Kikuyu do not want any foreign power, not even

Communist China, to upset their new chances of a good life. Odinga they regard as a Chinese agent; he is also a member of the unwelcome Luo tribe, whom the Kikuyu despise and whose rivalry they want to obliterate. So Pinto's murder is said to be a warning to Odinga, to Oneko, to other beneficiaries of Chinese munificence, and to the Luo tribe in general to lay off plans that would jeopardize the policies of the present régime. Pinto was chosen because he was expendable. This sounds sophisticated; but the Kikuyu are a very sophisticated tribe. Intrigue, secrecy, violence, even murder, have always been part of their armoury."

## Kenya's "So-Called Religious Schools"

### Liars Purporting to be Religious Leaders

MR. MBIYU KOINANGE, Minister for Education in Kenya, said when he opened Coast Harambee High School in Kwale:—

"I have one final note of warning for some people in this province. My Ministry is aware that some people who pretend to be religious leaders are running so-called religious schools in this province and preventing some children of primary school age from attending properly run primary schools. Such men of ill-will have been deceiving ignorant parents by saying that the holy books of their religion prohibit secular education.

"These people are enemies to progress. They are deceiving the people because if the children go to the proper primary schools these selfish people will lose their livelihood, which they make by the fees they receive from the children.

"I would like these liars to say in public which holy book is against education and mention the religious founder who said it. Where can I read the words which prohibit education?

"These people claim that they teach secular subjects like arithmetic, geography, and English as well as their religion. If they do teach secular subjects they are breaking the law, and my Ministry will take action against any person who establishes an illegal school—as all unregistered schools without recognized managers are illegal schools. I warn the ordinary man in this province not to be deceived by men who want to steal their money.

"There is provision for religious teaching in all schools, and if any village employs a religious teacher he can be authorized to teach religion during religious periods. No lies should therefore stop parents from sending their children to schools. These remarks refer to all people, especially those to the north of Mombasa."

## Africanization in Kenya

### One Aspect To Be Deplored

MR. M. A. O. NDISI, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Kenya, began his address to the annual meeting of the Kenya Civil Servants' Union by recalling that he had once been an official of the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, that when he joined the Government service he had become a member of the Civil Servants' Union, and that he was afterwards elected its vice-president for a period.

Only if the union were numerically strong could it properly represent the interests of its members. If its membership declined Government might be justified in thinking that the officers were satisfied with their conditions and that the union was no longer truly representative.

The first duty of a civil servant was to be absolutely loyal to President Kenyatta, father of the nation, to the Vice-President, to Ministers, and to those in authority in the service. "We are founder-members of an Africanized civil service, and on us rests the responsibility for laying the foundations truly. Never forget this. Carry out your duties honestly and devotedly, with respect for all and utter loyalty to the service itself.

"Our Government has an excellent record in the rapid Africanization of many posts. Those who have replaced expatriates can rightly feel proud of the way in which standards have been maintained.

"But one aspect of Africanization to be deplored is the tendency of some officers to criticize their fellow Africans who have been promoted on the ground that they display a 'colonial mentality'. The truth is that they are getting on with the business of managing. Some must bear the responsibility of managing while others must be content to remain among those who are managed."

# PERSONALIA

LORD INCHCAPE is to join the board of the British Petroleum Co., Ltd.

MR. JUSTICE B. R. MILES, a puisne judge in Kenya, is on leave in the United Kingdom.

MR. and MRS. E. BELART are due in London from Nairobi at the end of the month.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Kenya, is paying an official visit to France.

LORD BOYD OF MERTON is to be the principal guest at the East Africa Dinner in London on July 1.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA of Kenya has received the highest award of South Korea yet made to any Head of State.

THE REV. R. A. PHILLIPS, formerly priest-in-charge of Chipili Mission, Fort Rosebery, Zambia, is now rector of Broken Hill.

LORD NELSON OF STAFFORD has been elected deputy president of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

MR. CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS, of Salisbury, a businessman and farmer, has been elected deputy chairman of the Rhodesian Front.

MR. T. W. GEE, who has served in Uganda for 16 years, latterly as Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, is about to retire.

MR. JOHN PRIDEAUX and MR. OLIVER WOODS were two of the QUEEN'S guests at a small informal luncheon party at Buckingham Palace last week.

MR. W. I. O'HARA, a director of Balfour Beatty (Overseas), Ltd., has joined the board of Balfour Beatty & Co., Ltd., the parent company.

Honorary degrees were conferred by Makerere University College, Uganda, last week on DR. WILLIAM LAMONT, a former principal, and PRESIDENT KENYATTA.

BARON POLTIMORE, aged 83, and LADY POLTIMORE, of Benwell Farm, Bindura, Rhodesia, were last week held at gun-point for about two hours by an African intruder.

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, until recently Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia, will be on holiday in Britain for several weeks from April 24. He has sold his Vumba farm.

MR. and MRS. A. S. P. NEISH returned to London a few days ago from a holiday visit to South Africa. They went out in the RANDFONTEIN and returned in the CAPETOWN CASTLE.

During their recent visit to Uganda PRINCESS MARGARET and the EARL OF SNOWDON were invested by the Omukama with the Order of the Crown, Lions and Spears of Toro Kingdom.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Finance Minister, and MR. BRUCE MCKENZIE, Minister for Agriculture, returned to Nairobi on Tuesday from their visits to the United States and United Kingdom.

SIR DAVID HUNT, lately United Kingdom High Commissioner in Uganda, has been received in audience by THE QUEEN. He kissed hands upon his appointment as British Commissioner in Cyprus.

MR. JOHN TETTEGAH, the Ghanaian secretary-general of the All-African Trade Union Federation, flew to Dar es Salaam to attend the annual congress of the Tanganyika National Union of Workers, of which MR. NEHEMIAH KAZIMOTO has been elected chairman.

DR. S. J. LUYIMBAZI-ZAKE, Minister of Education in Uganda, recently flew to Scotland to visit the University of Strathclyde, which will shortly send out a mission to advise on courses at the Uganda Technical College and to make recommendations about raising their standards to university level. PROFESSOR G. HIBBERD will lead the mission of five members.

TUN. ABDUL RAZAK, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, is leading a goodwill delegation to Middle East and African territories. He was in the Sudan last week on his way to East Africa.

Papers of the late ARTHUR CREECH JONES, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946 to 1950, are to be deposited in Rhodes House under the Oxford University Colonial Records Project.

SIR GEOFFREY HARRISON, who is to be the new British Ambassador in Moscow, is at present the Deputy Under-Secretary of State in charge of the Africa and Middle East divisions of the Foreign Office.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner for Rhodesia in London, will today address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on "Rhodesia: Its Past and Its Future".

MR. F. C. BAGNALL has been appointed by Imperial Chemical Industries to be one of six directors especially responsible for overseas business. He takes charge of Africa south of 15 degrees north latitude and Ethiopia.

MR. C. J. M. BENNETT, a chartered accountant, has been appointed a part-time member of the board of the Commonwealth Development Corporation for three years. LORD OGMORE'S appointment expired yesterday.

MR. JOSEPH MWANAKATWE, a senior principal in the Zambian Ministry of Transport and Works, arrived in London last week to attend an international conference on the facilitation of maritime travel and transport.

PRESIDENT NYERERE, PRESIDENT KENYATTA, PRESIDENT KAUNDA, and PRIME MINISTER OBOTE met in Kampala last week. They discussed the desirability of strengthening Zambia's links with the East African Common Market.

MR. DUNSTAN OMARI, secretary-general of the East African Common Services Organization, is paying short visits to India, Britain, and Soviet Russia to explore the possibility of further technical assistance, including personnel training.

Among arrivals in London from Rhodesia are MR. A. M. BRUCE BRAND, MR. T. D. CARTER, MR. J. W. GARMAN, MR. & MRS. C. F. HENSHALL, MR. W. V. LACEY, MR. T. G. PAULET, DR. A. H. ROBINSON, MR. C. C. SEDDON, MR. A. J. STEVENS, and MR. J. C. R. WILLIAMS.

MR. VICTOR MONTAGUE said in Salisbury a few days ago that it would be madness for Rhodesians to seize independence now when they could negotiate it within a few months or in a year or two at most. He described the situation in Britain today as "the last gasp of Socialism".

MR. S. A. SLIPCHENKO, Russian Ambassador in Zambia, arrived in Lusaka a few days ago. COLONEL TEHAN, the Israeli Ambassador, CHIN LI-CHEN, the Chinese Ambassador, and MR. KRISHNAMURTHI, the Indian High Commissioner, have presented their credentials to PRESIDENT KAUNDA.

MR. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Justice in Rhodesia, told North Durban Rotary Club on Friday that while his Government had no intention of taking independence unilaterally while it was negotiating with Britain, he was satisfied that independence would be achieved "within the not too distant future".

## Rhodesia's Snap Election

THE RHODESIA CABINET decided on Tuesday that Parliament should be dissolved and a general election held on May 7. Earlier that day Mr. Smith had received another letter about independence from the British Prime Minister. Nomination day will be April 14. Mr. Smith's decision surprised Rhodesian and British Ministers.

## Dr. Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M. Obituary

DR. DOROTHY HODGKIN, who has been awarded the Order of Merit, is only the second woman to be so honoured, the other having been Florence Nightingale. Dr. Hodgkin, who has been Wolfson Research Professor of the Royal Society since 1960, was last year awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, the only other woman to win that prize having been Marie Curie in 1911 and her daughter, Irene Joliot-Curie, in 1935. Dr. Hodgkin, who was born in Cairo in 1909, spent much of her childhood in the Sudan, where her father, Dr. J. W. Crowfoot, was principal of Gordon College, Khartoum. She is married to Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, an educationist who has written a good deal about Africa. They have three children. Appointment to the Order of Merit is in the personal gift of the Sovereign. Membership is limited to 24, apart from foreign honorary members, of whom there are three, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, General Eisenhower, and Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India.

## New Rhodesian Minister in Washington

AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. M. BENTLEY, the new Minister for Rhodesian Affairs in Washington, and Mrs. Bentley will sail from the Cape on April 16 for London, whence they will fly to the U.S.A.

Born in Northern Rhodesia in 1916, the Air Marshal was educated at Sir George's College and Plumtree School, where he received a Beit scholarship and the Governor's nomination to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, from which he graduated in 1936. From then until 1949 he served in the R.A.F. in many parts of the world, at one period as Director of Flying Training (R.A.F.) in the United States.

Then he joined the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, of which he became Chief of Air Staff and Air Officer Commanding in August, 1961. He had been made a group captain at the age of 27, and he was awarded the O.B.E., the A.F.C., and the C.B.E., and was twice mentioned in despatches.

His father, the late A. M. Bentley, of Bulawayo, was a founder and the first chairman of the Stock Exchange of Southern Rhodesia, to which he first went in 1897. The family of Air Marshal Bentley's mother has been settled in South Africa since 1729.

## New Commander in R.R.A.F.

AIR COMMODORE H. HAWKINS, who is to be promoted Air Vice-Marshal on his appointment as Air Officer Commanding and Chief of Air Staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, is an Australian, now aged 44. He served as a pilot throughout the last war in the United Kingdom, the Middle East, and Far East, until in 1944 he was attached to the Rhodesian Air Training group.

After a short period as a captain with Australian National Airways, he returned to Rhodesia in 1946. He joined the air unit of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force in the following year, and was posted to the Southern Rhodesia Air Force on its re-formation three years later. From 1954 to 1956 he was Air Adviser to the Federal High Commissioner in London. Then he held various staff and command appointments in the R.R.A.F., being promoted Air Commodore and Deputy Chief of Air Staff in 1961, when he was made an Honorary Additional Air A.D.C. to the Queen. He is a graduate of the Imperial Defence College.

As a young man he played rugby football for Queensland. For many years he was chairman of the Rugby Football Board of Mashonaland, and he is now vice-president of the Rhodesian Rugby Football Union.

## The Princess Royal

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, the Dowager Countess of Harewood, an aunt of the Queen, died on Sunday at the age of 67 while walking with her son and three grandsons in the grounds of her home, Harewood House, near Leeds. Saying "I feel dizzy", she collapsed. Death was due to coronary thrombosis.

Last October the Princess represented the Queen at the independence celebrations in Lusaka when Northern Rhodesia became Zambia.

The only daughter of King George V and Queen Mary, she was the sister of the Duke of Windsor and the Duke of Gloucester.

She trained as a nurse at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, from 1918 to 1920, having served during the 1914-18 war in the V.A.Ds. She had also taken an active part in promoting the Land Girl and Girl Guide movements.

In the last war she was Controller of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and when military ranks in the Women's Royal Army Corps were introduced in 1950 she became Controller-Commandant with the rank of a major-general. Later she became Chief Commandant of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RANDLE MONTAGUE FEILDEN, C.B.E., who has died in Jersey, aged 93, was Civil Secretary in the Sudan from 1917 to 1921.

PILOT OFFICER BARRY MATTHEWS and a technician, MR. GORDON WILLIAM TRENOWETH, were killed in Rhodesia last week when an aircraft of No. 4 Squadron R.R.A.F. crashed near Tjolotjo.

MR. HUMPHREY ERNEST BOWMAN, C.M.G., C.B.E., who has died in Haslemere at the age of 85, was an inspector in the Sudan Education Department from 1911 to 1913 and later Director of Education in Iraq and Palestine.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY JOHN CATOR, M.C., who has died in Australia, aged 68, commanded a mixed commando of Palestinian Arabs and French Jews in the Ethiopian campaign of the last war. They were attached to the 4th Indian Division.

The death is now presumed of DR. W. E. RIPPER, who, as reported last week, disappeared while piloting a light aircraft from Athens to Naples. He had been concerned for years with pest control operations in Sudan and East and Central Africa and had often visited the territories.

## ZAMBIA



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## No Opposition Party in Uganda

### Dr. Obote Explains Constitutional Position

UGANDA has no longer an official Opposition in the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Milton Obote, made the announcement to journalists in Kampala recently, saying that there was no provision in the Constitution for an Opposition or for the appointment of a Leader of the Opposition. Members of Kabaka Yekka and the Democratic Party were merely Members of Parliament outside of Government.

Dr. Obote himself held the office of Leader of the Opposition in 1961. In that connexion he said:—

"After the 1961 elections we found that there was no provision in the Uganda Order in Council for a Leader of the Opposition. I was therefore authorized by the U.P.C. Parliamentary Group to go with two of my colleagues and see Governor Crawford. After discussions with him we were convinced that constitutionally the office did not exist".

The Governor agreed to refer the matter to London, however, and Dr. Obote later received a letter recognizing him personally as Leader of the Opposition and the U.P.C. as the official Opposition party in the House.

The first constitutional conference in London in 1961 agreed that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Governor, and under the internal self-government Constitution Sir Walter Coutts recognized Mr. Batarigaya.

#### No Provision in Constitution

The second conference in London agreed the Independence Constitution. "It is a written Constitution", said Dr. Obote, "and unless Parliament makes provision, no office can be created unless it exists already in the Constitution. Government does not want to tamper with the Constitution; and it does not now provide for the appointment of a Leader of the Opposition. Consequently the recent alleged elections by some Parliamentarians do not appear to have any grounds in the Constitution."

"The only reference in the Constitution to the Leader of the Opposition is in Section 45, dealing with the electoral commission, which draws the boundaries of Parliamentary constituencies. Under one sub-section whenever the Prime

Minister desires to appoint or remove commissioners he has to consult the Leader of the Opposition. Another sub-section defines the Leader of the Opposition as 'the Member of the National Assembly that for the time being is leader in the Assembly of the party in opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength in the Assembly'.

"It is clear that this section recognized a Member of Parliament as Leader of the Opposition only for the purposes of constituting the electoral commission. Beyond this there is no reference whatsoever in the Constitution that elects or provides for a Leader of the Opposition. This being so we are unable to recognize either Kabaka Yekka or the Democratic Party as the official opposition party. We are also unable to give recognition to another member of the Opposition as the official Parliamentary Opposition leader."

The Prime Minister added that when he came to constitute the electoral commission he would have to decide with whom to consult from the opposition benches.

#### Mr. Batarigaya's Position

"You may ask", Dr. Obote continued, "how in these circumstances Mr. Batarigaya remained Leader of the Opposition. It was because he was appointed under the internal self-government Constitution, which gave the Governor the right to appoint him in that office. That came to an end on October 9, 1962. However, the Order-in-Council provided that all holders of offices which existed before independence would continue in office during independence. Now, with the resignation of Mr. Batarigaya from the Opposition benches, the office of Leader of the Opposition dies according to the provisions of the Constitution."

"If anyone calls himself Leader of the Opposition, it has no constitutional basis and cannot be recognized. It would be wrong for anybody in the country, or the Press, to regard any member of the House as being Leader of the Opposition."

"The Speaker has no authority whatsoever in the Constitution to appoint anybody to the office of Leader of the Opposition. Consequently, since we do not have any official Leader of the Opposition, we do not have any official Opposition party. There is no constitutional Opposition."

#### Reception for Princess Margaret

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET Countess of Snowdon, and the Earl of Snowdon will be the guests this evening of the High Commissioner for Uganda and Mrs. T. B. Bazarrubusa at a reception to be held in the Commonwealth Institute. Mr. Bazarrubusa returned to Uganda for the royal visit.

#### Allowances Reduced

THE GOVERNMENTS of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have reduced permissible deductions for income tax purposes. The contribution of £100 per journey, to a maximum of six journeys, for passages abroad for health, recreation, or the education of children is discontinued. So are deductions for life assurance premiums unless the policies are expressed to be payable on maturity in East African shillings. The married allowance is down from £700 to £600; that for widows or widowers with dependent children from £450 to £432; and that for single people from £225 to £216. Earnings in 1964 will be chargeable on the new basis.

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A suitably qualified SHIFT ENGINEER is required by the Government Industries Board for employment at the Guneid sugar factory situated seventy-five miles from Khartoum. The factory has a capacity of 4,000 tons cane sugar per day.

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## ISLE OF MAN

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## London Sisal Association

### Mr. A. S. P. Neish Elected President

Mr. A. S. P. NEISH has been elected president of the London Sisal Association.

Mr. D. R. Frost is the new vice-president; Mr. G. W. Williams, the chairman; and Mr. E. M. Pope, the deputy chairman.

The executive committee consists of six members each representing agents of producers, spinners, and merchants. Those representing producers are Messrs. R. F. Bickford, R. W. Bryon, W. G. Cole, A. G. Fitch, W. N. Rayner, and G. W. Williams. Spinners are represented by M. Dagwell, G. C. Hawkins, K. O'Neill, A. R. Purnell, M. Rigby Jones and R. P. Smeeton; and merchants by A. C. Binnie, J. Leslie Garrard, E. W. Jacobsen, E. M. Pope, H. S. Rudge, and H. G. Sparke.

### Producers Warned

At the annual luncheon last Thursday Mr. A. S. P. Neish, who presided, said that he had no doubt that sisal production would continue to expand a great deal in East Africa and elsewhere, and that it was urgent to find new uses for the fibre if the industry was not to be seriously threatened by synthetic substitutes. Greater efficiency would also have to be attained on the estates in order to counter the present high costs of production at a time of low selling prices. Already many plantations in Africa were operating at a loss.

Mr. G. W. Williams proposed the toast of the guests.

Sir Stuart Gillett, London representative of the Kenya coffee industry, recalled in his reply that 35 years ago in Kenya he had criticized sisal growers for polluting the rivers and so giving coffee grown in the same district some extraordinary flavours.

Far from sharing a guilt complex about colonialism and imperialism, he was proud to have been in the Colonial Service in Kenya and Tanzania for 30 years. It was true

that not enough had been done, but the critics overlooked the extraordinary difficulties of the early days and the suspicions with which Africans viewed all innovations.

Two of his earliest jobs in the Kiambu district had been to teach Africans to use compost and to grow wattle. The pits dug for compost-making were filled in as soon as the white men moved on because the Kikuyu believed that in them were hidden marks for survey purposes. The tribesmen were extremely reluctant to plant wattle because they feared that the land would be claimed by the Forest Department once there were trees upon it. Yet in the years of depression and drought in the 'thirties wattle provided many Kikuyu with the money to buy food. In that same area today, under a chief whom he had taught many years ago, there is a gratifyingly high standard of agriculture, in which coffee growing and dairying play important parts.

### East Africa's Debt to Pioneers

Agriculture in East Africa owed an immense debt to private enterprise and the individuals who had risked their all to introduce exotic crops and who often lost all; those who could carry on had by their determination created a farming industry on which the whole economy had developed.

A healthy economy gave the best promise of political stability, and sisal had set a fine example of co-operation with those who were seeking to build strong new nations. If permitted by the African Governments to continue to reap a just proportion of the reward for their efforts, sisal growers in East Africa would greatly help the emerging countries to prosperity.

Mr. C. P. Ngaiza, High Commissioner for Tanzania, said that his Government was most optimistic about sisal, feeling confident that new uses for the product would be found and that there need be no anxiety about over-production and unduly low prices.

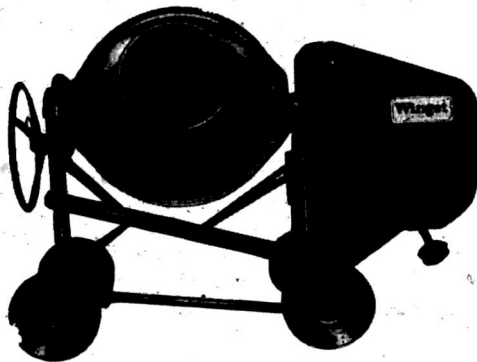
He hoped that estate managers would give advice and technical help to the Africans who were starting to grow sisal on the co-operative system.

Reports in London newspapers of the expropriation of land farmed by white men in the Arusha area had, he emphasized, been false. Land had been taken only in cases in which it had not been properly developed, though there had been one or two mistakes.

"We in Tanzania are not capitalists, but we are not Communists either", Mr. Ngaiza concluded.

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## Strikes Do More Harm Than Good

PRESIDENT NYERERE said last week at the first annual congress of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, the only trade union allowed to operate in the country, that trade unionism and nationalism could not be separated.

There was a people's Government freely elected by universal franchise and free from control by capitalist interest, and while it was not altogether illegal to strike, a long procedure of negotiation had to be gone through before there could be a strike.

"We believe that strikes bring more harm than good". Wage increases from 122 shillings per month to 1962 to 176s. last year had been achieved through a system of union negotiations supported by the legislation which defended the workers.

Mr. John Tettegah, the Ghanaian general secretary of the All-Africa Trade Union Federation, warned N.U.T.A. against foreign organizations which aimed to gain control of the trade union movement in Africa.

Mr. Mak'anyengo, from Kenya, said that Tanzania had proved that democracy could work in a one-party State and a one-trade-union movement. He hoped that Kenya would soon solve its problems in the same "African way", and that trade unionists everywhere would side with the national Governments in the struggles ahead as they had sided with the nationalist movements in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

President Nyerere holds the first membership card of N.U.T.A.

## Twelve Murders in Twelve Weeks

MR. NGOBI, Acting Minister of Internal Affairs in Uganda, has told Parliament that in consequence of tribal animosity clashes between Sebei and Bagisu had resulted in 12 murders and a number of other offences against lives and property since January 1.

## Another £10m. for Zambia

### Reluctant Acceptance by Kaunda Government

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, Minister of Overseas Development, has told the House of Commons:—

"The British and Zambian Governments had recently had further discussions on the provision of aid to Zambia. The British Government had already in July 1964 made a grant of £2.75m. towards the ex-Federal short-term debt and a loan of £3m. towards Zambia's share of compensation payments to officers designated under the Overseas Aid Scheme. In November a grant of £1m. was announced towards the cost of the new University of Zambia.

"In fulfilment of the British undertaking at the time of the dissolution of the former Federation, the British Government have now examined with the Zambian Government the whole range of Zambia's financial and economic problems and, after a full exchange of views, have offered the Zambian Government a further £10m. to be spread over the period 1965 to 1970. This aid would be in addition to British technical assistance to Zambia which would continue.

"The Zambia Government did not accept that such an offer fully met the claims that had been put forward for compensation to Zambia in respect of the share of the Federal public debt which Northern Rhodesia had taken over on the dissolution of the Federation and of the contributions which Northern Rhodesia had made to Federal reserves.

"Nevertheless, having regard to the spirit in which the British Government had made their offer and the economic problems now facing the British Government, the Zambia Government have decided not to pursue their claims any further and have accepted the British Government's offer.

"The purposes for which the new aid is to be used, the terms on which it is to be made available, and the dates on which it is to be disbursed, will be settled between the two Governments.

"It is the understanding that so far as possible the new aid will be used for British goods and services on terms which accord with normal British aid policies, and that the aim should be to draw upon the greater portion during the latter part of the five-year period."

## Four More Killed in Malawi

### "Net Closing on Chipembere"

ANOTHER FOUR PERSONS are reported to have been killed in Malawi last week. A Government spokesman said that two Africans acting suspiciously had been questioned by Malawi Congress Party members, had been searched and found to be carrying old-fashioned revolvers, and that one fired on the local party chairman. Both armed persons had then been killed. The M.C.P. official had later died of wounds. Afterwards a police patrol fired at night on a gang which fled when challenged, leaving one man dead.

A reward of £1,000 is being offered for the capture of Mr. Chipembere, of whom the party newspaper wrote last week: "The net is closing on him. Chipembere should know that the wrath of the people of Malawi is waiting for his dead body."

The Penal Code is to be amended to make punishable by death treasonable acts against Malawi committed in or outside the country. The definition of treason includes any attempt to overthrow the Government or any Ministry.

## University of Malawi

THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL of the proposed University of Malawi has invited Dr. Banda to become the first Chancellor.

The provisional council consists of Mr. John Msonthi, Minister of Education (chairman); the Minister of Finance, Mr. John Tembo; the Minister of Works, Mr. M. Q. Y. Chibambo; the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. R. B. Chidzanja; the Minister of Health, Mr. G. W. Kuntumanji; Mr. Michael Blackwood, M.P.; Fr. C. Mkona; Mr. E. D. Mwasi, headmaster of Mzuzu Secondary School; Mr. Sattar Sacranie, Mayor of Blantyre-Limbe; Dr. I. Michael, vice-chancellor of the University; and Mrs. M. Mlanga, chairman of the League of Malawi Women. The registrar is Mr. I. C. H. Freeman, Secretary for Education.

At its recent first meeting the provisional council decided that students should not be charged fees. The first intake, of between 120 and 150, may be made next September.

Recruitment of five professors and 12 lecturers will begin shortly.

Tuition will be given at Chichiri Secondary School, Soche Hill Teacher Training College, and the Polytechnic in Blantyre until there is a transfer to Government buildings in Zomba when the capital is moved to Lilongwe.

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## Barotse Land in Good Hands

PRESIDENT KAUNDA told the Barotse National Council last week that he has confidence in the Ngambela and the Council and that the affairs of Barotse Land are in good hands. The transitional development plan covering the period from January 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966, provided for an expenditure on Barotse Land development of no less than £1.6m., of which £427,000 had been allocated to the Ministry of Transport for road improvements, £257,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture, and £383,500 for secondary and primary schools. Rural credit to farmers would run to £100,000.

## Adult Education

ZAMBIA'S Minister of Education has said that of at least a million and a half Africans beyond school age in that country only 40,000 had received full primary education. For a population of three and a half millions there were 80 different languages, and most adults could be reached effectively only in their own language, not through one of the four official vernaculars.

## Restriction on Entry to Zambia Minister Speaks on Zambianization Policy

MR. N. MUNDIRA, Minister of Labour and Social Development in Zambia, said at the annual general meeting in Kitwe of the Federation of Employers that the Government had not approved of recent attempts to drive non-Zambians out of local employment; it did not wish to discriminate against non-Zambians already in jobs in the country.

"It is, however, definite policy that non-Zambians should not be allowed to enter the country at present or in the future unless they have some special skill which a Zambian cannot offer, or—and I emphasize this—a Zambian cannot be trained to offer in a reasonable length of time. In every possible case a Zambian should be fitted into industry and commerce in preference to an outsider.

"Government itself is implementing Zambianization at as fast a rate as possible and by the co-operative attitudes of everyone in the civil service rapid strides are being taken.

"It has been said that it is more difficult for a private employer to Zambianize quickly because in being over-zealous he may damage the efficiency of his business, a much more severe thing than if some mistake is made in the civil service. If industry and commerce have problems in this particular field they should put their problems to Government, and we shall do all that we can to advise and assist.

"I took over the portfolio of Labour and Social Development at a very unfortunate time from my point of view. I refer, of course, to the crop of serious industrial disputes that have faced me. I have taken very energetic steps to try and resolve fairly these industrial disputes, but Government is very anxious that employers and their employees, through their trade unions where appropriate, should tackle and resolve their problems and differences.

"Employees of all classes in Zambia are more concerned than ever before about their individual and general welfare, and it is a blunt fact, therefore, that you must treat them all with the fullest patience and consideration, particularly when they feel they are not getting a square deal.

"Do not treat labour and personnel problems as incidental

problems secondary to other principles of management. Give them priority. Anticipate and remove causes of grievance before they arise. Treat your employees at all times with consideration, and respect their personal dignity no matter how lowly the job.

"If you have to discipline your employees you must ensure that this is done for good reasons and with scrupulous fairness. I ask you not to invoke the punishment of taking a man's job and livelihood away unless there is grievous justification. In the latter case dismissal can be justified.

"If we are to have happy working conditions and industrial peace throughout Zambia you, the employers, must play your full part, for it is you who set the standard of the daily routine in which employees must work. I shall be equally forthcoming in asking employees to play their full part in co-operating with you."

## Trade Union Law Drastically Changed Curtailing Foreign Financial Influence

FOREIGN FINANCIAL INFLUENCE upon the trade union movement in Zambia has been responsible for much trouble, Mr. Justin Chimba, Minister of Labour and Mines, emphasized when he moved the second reading in the National Assembly of a Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance.

The Bill, he recognized, was a direct departure from the British trade union tradition, but that was out of date from Zambia's standpoint. The Government believed firmly in freedom of association, but not in that kind of freedom of association which tended to disunity within the labour movement.

In the course of his speech the Minister said:—

"My Government has found out that, apart from anything else, foreign financial agencies have contributed to a large extent to the past confusions that have torn and weakened our labour movement. We are fully aware of the activities of these agencies, which have led to continuous disruptions in industrial stability.

"I appeal to the conscience of our trade union leaders not to accept any aid without first seeking the approval of the Minister of Labour and Mines. If we have to check this inflow of foreign aid, which in most cases comes with strings, then the employers should, for the benefit of stability in industry, co-operate in providing facilities for the easy operation of the check-off system, to provide the unions with their day-to-day financial needs, so that there is no question of looking outside our borders.

"The Bill is designed to strengthen responsible trade unions and to lead to an improvement in industrial relations. It will oblige trade union officials to carry out their duties in a proper manner. Any trade union official who fails to carry out his duties under the Ordinance will be liable to suspension from office.

"No person who has not been employed in the industry or trade organized by the union for at least three years may be appointed to hold office in that union unless the Registrar of Trade Unions has first approved the appointment. In the case of unions having less than 500 members the officials must be currently employed in the trade or industry concerned.

"A Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is established to which it is hoped all trade unions will eventually affiliate. If a union shows that it represents the majority of workers in a trade or industry, or at any place within a trade or industry, it may, if affiliated to Z.T.U.C., apply to me for an order requiring the employers concerned to make deductions in respect of union dues from wages of members for payment to the union.

"If the union can show that 60% or more of any category or categories of workers in a trade, industry, or place are members of the union, it may apply for an order whereby all workers in that category or categories will become liable to deductions from their wages in respect of union dues.

"The Bill will protect the trade union movement from disruptive outside influences by prohibiting affiliation with foreign agencies and the receipt of outside material assistance from any non-Zambian organization without my approval.

"A person will be disqualified from holding office in a trade union if he has been a member of the executive committee of, or has held office in, a trade union which has had its registration cancelled, unless he is able to prove to the registrar that he was not at fault in the circumstances leading to such cancellation."

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## Congo Rebels Lose Strongholds

### Five Hundred Whites Killed

CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT FORCES were reported at the week-end to have taken the rebel stronghold at Aba on the Sudan border and to have surrounded Faradje, 40 miles away, thus cutting the chief supply line to the rebel forces in the north-eastern Congo.

On the previous day Colonel Hoare, commanding No. 5 Commando, reported that his men had ambushed and killed 14 Africans wearing a jungle green uniform which was thought to be of a type once used in Uganda, from which the clothing might have been stolen or bought.

On Monday a Government column led by 250 white volunteers occupied Watsa, the last important rebel stronghold in that part of the country, and rescued five Europeans who had been held as hostages for seven months.

Large supplies of Russian and Chinese weapons were found in Faradje and Watsa, which were captured with little resistance.

No more Europeans are known to be in rebel hands, and it is believed that at least 500 white men, women and children have been killed by the rebels since December. Most were Belgians, among them many priests and nuns.

For the Uganda Government Mr. Ngobi announced that on Friday afternoon Congolese troops had attacked and taken an Uganda customs post, which was recaptured the next morning. There had been fatal casualties on both sides; "and of those killed in the Congolese Army a big number are reported to be white mercenaries".

### Rebel Leaders Settle Dispute

Mr. Kanza, "foreign minister in the rebel 'government'", was reported to have said in Brussels that two of the chief rebel leaders, Messrs. Gbenye and Soumalot, had settled their dispute. As "defence minister", Soumalot had been at the head of the national revolutionary council, which had now been united with the "government" under Mr. Gbenye.

The Congolese Embassy in Lusaka announced that Mr. Tshombe would be glad to meet Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs for talks of mutual interest in the first half of April.

Mr. Tshombe called on governors and other officials in the provinces to provide a welcome, accommodation, and transport for representatives of those African countries which accepted his invitation to send observers of the national and provincial elections.

The Zambian Ambassador in Leopoldville and the Consul-General in Elisabethville have been nominated Zambia's

observers at the elections.

Tanzania and Ethiopia declined their invitations, the latter on the ground that the invitation had not been sent through O.A.U.

Observers from Burundi, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Liberia have arrived in Leopoldville.

### Polling Fiasco

Polling was to have taken place in Leopoldville on Sunday, but the arrangements were so inefficient that not even President Kasavubu could vote. On charges of having sabotaged the elections for the National Assembly and for the provincial legislature, the chairman and deputy chairman of Leopoldville electoral commission were arrested. The mayor then took charge.

About 160,000 persons were eligible to vote, and many stood for nine hours outside the booths. Then they were told to return next day. Many polling booths had received no voting papers; others had the paper but no ballot-boxes. Some had neither. In many cases there were no electoral lists.

The muddle continued on Monday, when an official communiqué accused "certain political parties" of sabotaging the election. Further arrests were made.

There were 305 candidates for 13 seats. Each voter was supposed to take into the polling booth 65 separate lists of candidates, select two, and throw away the rest.

The election started in Katanga on March 18. There Mr. Tshombe won a landslide victory.

For the East Katangan Provincial Assembly the Tshombe party, CONAC, won six of the eight seats. The others fell to an Independent and a member of the Balubakat.

## Warning to Congo Journalists

NEWSPAPERS in the Congo have been warned not to denigrate Government leaders. Mr. Ebosiri, Minister of Justice, has sent to editors and other journalists a communication stating:—

"Certain newspapers are indulging with levity in direct attacks against political leaders, particularly against Government leaders. The Press has the right to criticize, but it must be honest. It often hints at grave facts without stating them precisely. Intentions are attributed to high-ranking personalities which cast doubts on their integrity and their honesty as regards their adherence to the code of loyalty within the Government team. If some Press informants are aware of definite facts which in their opinion require investigation, and if they possess evidence, they can inform the courts. If not, they should remain silent. Their levity in such matters can only hinder the Government's activities.

"The Minister of Justice issues the warning that he will give the courts full freedom to open proceedings over complaints which they may receive from persons who are subjected to calumny and defamation. Whatever opinions may be held, the post of a Minister of the Republic requires respect from everyone.

"The Government is aware of its responsibilities when it is called upon to act in full knowledge of the facts, but it cannot allow such an unreasoned campaign to develop which can only harm the move towards national reconciliation which it has initiated".



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## Widespread Interests of Lonrho Group

LONRHO, LTD., now a group with mining, plantation, land, business and publishing interests in Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and South Africa, reports consolidated profits after tax for the year to September 30 last at £255,699 (£239,130). Dividends totalling 18½% (the same) took £160,585, and the carry-forward is £5,547 in the books of the parent company and £287,288 in those of subsidiaries, of which there are now 63.

Issued capital remains unchanged at £1,430,069. Group fixed assets increased in the year to £7,142,090 from £2,176,861, but the book value of investments at £1,984,207 showed a fall from £2,270,374. Of quoted investments standing at £1.7m. the market value at the end of the year was just over £3m. Current assets less current liabilities total £1,167,001, whereas in the previous year current liabilities had exceeded current assets by £470,627. Long-term liabilities amount to £1,942,882 (£478,373).

These figures take no account of the acquisition late in the year of control of Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd., and of the subsequent purchase of controlling interests in Riddoch Motors, Ltd., Heinrich's Syndicate, Ltd., and H. S. Investments (Pvt.), Ltd.

Mr. A. H. Ball is the chairman, and the other directors are Messrs. R. W. Rowland, J. Whitehouse, N. J. Kiek, J. A. Caldecott, F. E. O. Davies, A. J. B. Oglivy, and C. D. Mackenzie. There are two alternates, Messrs. F. A. Butcher and J. A. G. Mills.

The group have now offices in London, Salisbury, Limbe, Kitwe, Dar es Salaam, and Johannesburg.

## Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reports profits after tax for 1964 at £11,696,000 for the parent company and £13,835,000 for the group, compared with £9,752,500 and £11,927,000 respectively in the previous year. Ordinary shareholders have received 12s. (10s.), taking £7,606,500. The general reserve receives another £6m. (£5m.) and the carry-forward is £1,186,500 (£1,206,000).

## Commercial Brevities

An Australian Trade Exhibition has been opened in Nairobi. Globe and Phenix Gold Mining, Ltd., will next week repay 12s. 6d. per unit of capital.

The Cold Storage Commission of Rhodesia will in the next year spend £250,000 on expansion and modernization of its Salisbury works.

Four experts from Japan have just completed an examination of the possibilities of establishing a nitrogenous fertilizer factory in Zambia.

El Oro Mining and Exploration, Ltd., had a group profit last of £49,501 (£52,277) after tax of £37,075 (£40,582). The net asset value of the 2s. shares is now 6s. 6d.

Exploration Co., Ltd., reports group profits for 1964 at £85,684, (£89,647) after tax of £41,097 (£46,081). The net asset value of the 1s. units is given as 3s. 9d., as against 2s. 9d. in 1963.

Rhodesia's Mining Promotion Council has suggested complete reorganization of the industry, including the creation of a Mineral Development Corporation to which mining royalties would be paid.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., estimates profits for 1964 before tax at about £3,120,000, an increase of some £850,000. The directors hope to pay a final 8%, making 12% (10.7% in 1963).

### World's Best Auction Floors

Tenco-Brooke Bond, Ltd., has been formed in Kenya with a capital of £250,000 by the Brooke Bond group and the Coca-Cola Company of the U.S.A. to conduct research into improved instant tea manufacture.

An average price of 34.39d. per lb. was realized in the third week of the tobacco sales in Salisbury. Two tobacco trade visitors from Thailand have described the Rhodesian auction floors as the best in the world.

Blackwood-Hodge, Ltd., a group with East and Central African subsidiaries, reports net profit after tax on October 31 last at £775,000, against £504,619. The 12½% dividend is maintained on capital increased by a one-for-four scrip issue.

The Thomson Organization, Ltd., which has substantial East and Central African interests, reports group profits after tax for 1964 at £3,182,850, against £2,714,868 in the previous year. Shareholders receive 28% on capital increased by a one-for-five rights issue.

Low & Bonar, Ltd., are to pay 17% for the year ended on November 30, against 15%, the year having been "most satisfactory". Pre-tax profits are up on £305,000, or 16½%, and net profit attributable to the holding company at £920,000 shows a rise of 11½%.

The Southampton Insurance Company, which is to take over a substantial share of the Rhodesian interests of the African Life organization, has arranged to spend about £1m. on a 15-storey block of shops and offices in Salisbury. The first stage will cost about £400,000.

Anglo American Investment Trust, Ltd., reports profit for 1962 after tax at £5,758,500, compared with £4,487,000 in 1963. £500,000 has been transferred to general reserve, raising it to £9.5m. The final dividend of 55 cents brings the total to 105 cents for the year.

Wankle Colliery Co., Ltd., reports profits after tax for the year to August 31 at £595,000, compared with £544,000 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 6d. net (the same) has been declared. Sales of coal totalled 1,678,700 tons (1,411,174) and of coke 81,792 (62,393) tons.

The Rhodesian Milling Company's new animal feeds plant in Salisbury, built at a cost of £160,000, has been described by Sir Wilfred Vernon, president of Spillers, Ltd., as the best, most modern, and most economical animal feeds mill in all Africa, and equal to any in the world.

After a young African employee in a textile factory in Livingstone had assaulted an elderly European, all European employees gave notice. The Resident Minister for the Southern Province of Zambia addressed the African employees, warning them of the ill-effects of bad behaviour. An agreement to work harmoniously was afterwards announced.

## Strikes Called Off in Zambia

THE STRIKE at the Ndola refinery ended last Thursday, some 400 workers having absented themselves for six days. The company's estimated production loss was £78,000 daily. The National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers called off a proposed secret strike ballot at the Rothman cigarette factory in Lusaka, and the Public Service Workers' Union ended its secret strike ballot and accepted a Government wage offer. Drivers of Central African Road Services, who had threatened to strike, accepted wage increases of £5 a month.

## Company Report

# Central Line Sisal Estates Limited

MR. A. F. S. SYKES  
ON CURRENT PROSPECTS

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES LIMITED was held on March 24 in London, MR. A. F. S. SYKES, C.V.O. (the Chairman), presiding.

Supplementing his circulated statement, the Chairman addressed shareholders as follows:

Latest figures available indicate that, excluding East African Sisal Plantations, Limited, which as explained in my statement is at present a special case, we are making profits even at current depressed selling prices. We are confident that costs of production can be further reduced to a material extent on all the estates and that our efforts in this respect will be successful.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## News Items in Brief

A Bulgarian goodwill delegation is shortly expected in Ethiopia.

Czechoslovakia has offered Somalia four scholarships at universities.

There are now 15 Korean doctors in the service of the Uganda Government.

The Muslim Council of Ghana has sent a three-member delegation to Malawi.

A block of 16 maisonettes is to be built in Kampala at a cost of about £200,000.

About 2,000 Rwanda refugees have flown to areas in Tanzania in which they are to be re-settled.

One African farmer in Matabeland, Rhodesia, now earns about £2,000 a year from tomato growing.

Malawi Young Pioneers are to be given trunks. Dr. Banda, the Prime Minister, is their "commander-in-chief".

The Queen's crown on the handles of the door and the Speaker's chair of the Uganda Parliament are to be removed.

The Ethiopian Ambassador in Mogadishu has been recalled in consequence of strained relations between the two countries.

Presidential Guest House is the new name given to the building in Kitwe, Zambia, hitherto known as Queen's House.

The James Bond film "Goldfinger" has been banned by the Tanzania Film Censorship Board. It banned four films last year and 12 in 1963.

Rhodes-Livingstone Museum has lost the initial word in its title. The institution is now the Livingstone Museum of the National Museums of Zambia.

### Studying in Britain

About 2,300 men and women from 94 developing countries are studying Britain under the auspices and at the cost of the Ministry of Overseas Development.

About 250 books on Australia, an independence gift from the Government of that country, are to be accommodated in the library of the University of Zambia.

A game guard in Zambia has been killed and eaten by a pride of lions. His rifle and parts of his blood-stained uniform were found, but no traces of the body.

According to a Mogadishu broadcast, Kenya forces recently killed 25 Somalis, arrested 151, and maltreated about 50 girls at Ashabed, 85 miles south-west of Mandera.

The chairman of the Rural Land Board in Rhodesia has appealed to farmers to offer land to between 300 and 500 European farmers displaced from Kenya and Tanzania.

About 130 Africans in Kenya now hold commissions in the army of the republic, one being a colonel and five lieutenant-colonels. About another 100 African officers are required.

Delegations from five countries have called during the past year on the Uganda Chamber of Commerce—from East Germany, India, Italy, Spain, and the United Arab Republic.

Malawi is the only African Government which has acquired a shareholding and a seat on the board of a company registered to operate a Commonwealth Crafts Centre in London for the sale of indigenous arts and crafts. The Centre, at 35 Victoria Street, S.W.1., handles retail sales and wholesale distribution. Handicrafts on display include some from Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Rhodesia and Zambia.

The Government of Zambia has backdated to July 1 of last year pay increases for public service workers, though that had not been part of the demand of the National Union of Public Service Workers. Announcement of the pay rises was coupled with the statement that the general secretary of the union had been reminded by the Minister of Labour that the Government would not tolerate strike ballots while negotiations had not been concluded.

### Uganda State Bank

A Government-owned Uganda State Bank will provide full commercial banking facilities in competition with existing banks, while a Bank of Uganda is projected "to play a major part in meeting the demands of Uganda's rapidly expanding economy". An Agricultural Credit Corporation and an Industrial Finance Corporation are also to be established to provide medium and long-term credit for agriculture and industry respectively.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted leave to the Minister of Justice of Rhodesia to appeal for the upholding of restriction orders imposed last year on Mr. Joshua Nkomo and 108 other African nationalists. The orders had been declared illegal by the Appeal Court in Rhodesia. Counsel for the Minister said that 77 Africans were instituting proceedings for what in England would be called false imprisonment and claiming damages totalling £100,000.

Another 24 properties in Zanzibar have been seized by the Revolutionary Government, bringing the total of gazetted confiscations to 49 since April. The owners were Arabs and Asians.

Ministers in the new Sudan Government estimate that two-thirds of the Army of some 20,000 men have been on duty in the southern provinces during the past two years, at a cost of some £20m.

It is being suggested in Zambia that the projected railway to Tanzania will be routed through Abercorn and Sumbawanga to join the Mpanda extension to the main line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma.

The Ministry of Information in Blantyre has ceased publication of *Malawi Lero* and started a monthly pictorial publication called *This is Malawi* in the English and *Za Ku Malawi* in the Nyanja edition.

The International Organization of Journalists has sent its general secretary to Kenya to discuss co-operation with the Patrice Lumumba Institute and the party school of the Kenya African National Union.

A United Arab Republic delegation of five members is advising the Government of Kenya on the formation of a national trading corporation. The members expect to spend at least a month in Kenya.

### Ogaden Defence Fund

It has been announced in Addis Ababa that the people of Ethiopia have voluntarily subscribed more than two million Ethiopian dollars to an Ogaden Defence Fund started for "peace-keeping" in the area.

An Uganda Ministry of Information film, "Cradle of the Nile", was awarded first prize in its class at a recent international film festival in Florence. It was in competition with 26 pictures from eight countries.

Zambianization, not Africanization, is the policy of Zambia, Mr. Chimba, the Minister of Labour and Mines, has insisted: Jobs would, he explained, be available for persons of all races who make Zambia their home.

It is officially announced that eight Africans described as "Communist agitators" have been arrested in Mozambique. Most are stated to have received training in sabotage and subversion in Tanzania, Algeria, or Soviet Russia.

The East African Literature Bureau is to receive from the Canadian Government three annual shipments of about 30 tons each of high quality printing paper, enough to meet the bureau's needs during that period. The gift will be worth about £12,000.

Malawi's new Army Council is to consist initially of four Europeans: Mr. Peter Youens, the Prime Minister's private secretary, as chairman; Colonel T. P. J. Lewis, who commands the Malawi Army; the deputy commander; and the secretary to the Treasury.

Five place-names in Malawi are to be changed. Fort Herald will become Nsanje; Fort Manning, Chimji; Fort Hill, Chitipa; Florence Bay, Chimba; and Deep Bay, Chilumba. It had already been announced that Lake Nyasa would be called Lake Malawi.

### Somali Clash with Kenya Police

According to Radio Mogadishu, in a clash near Isiolo between a Kenya Police contingent and Somali nationalists the latter won "a major victory". Somali residents in Isiolo were then arrested "under the pretext that they had assisted the Somali nationalists".

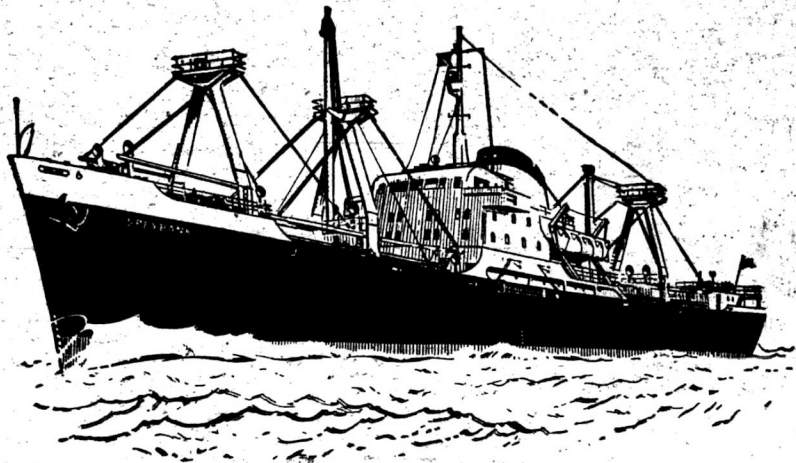
Sentence of 12 years' imprisonment and 24 strokes of the cane were passed in Eldoret last Thursday on four Africans convicted of attacking Mrs. Neville Rowan, their employer, with bush-knives. One wrist was nearly severed, and she suffered serious head, arm and leg wounds.

That their restriction at Waha Waha contravenes the declaration of rights in the Constitution has been claimed by four Africans who were former members of the now proscribed Zambabwe African National Union. A magistrate has granted their application for the matter to be referred to the High Court.

The International Transport Workers Federation has sent to Dr. Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, an expression of its concern that many trade union leaders summarily arrested in Tanganyika have been held in jail for several months on unspecified charges. It urges that they should be released or brought to trial on definite charges.

The Government of Somalia has asked the Organization of African Unity to appoint a commission to examine the "grave situation" existing on the Somali-Ethiopian border. An Ethiopian Government spokesman replied immediately that that would represent a breach of the O.A.U. charter and political interference in Ethiopia's affairs.

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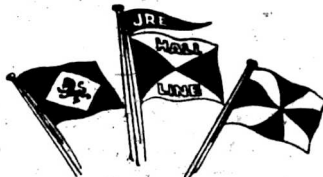
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† ASTRONOMER		April 21	April 26	May 4

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