

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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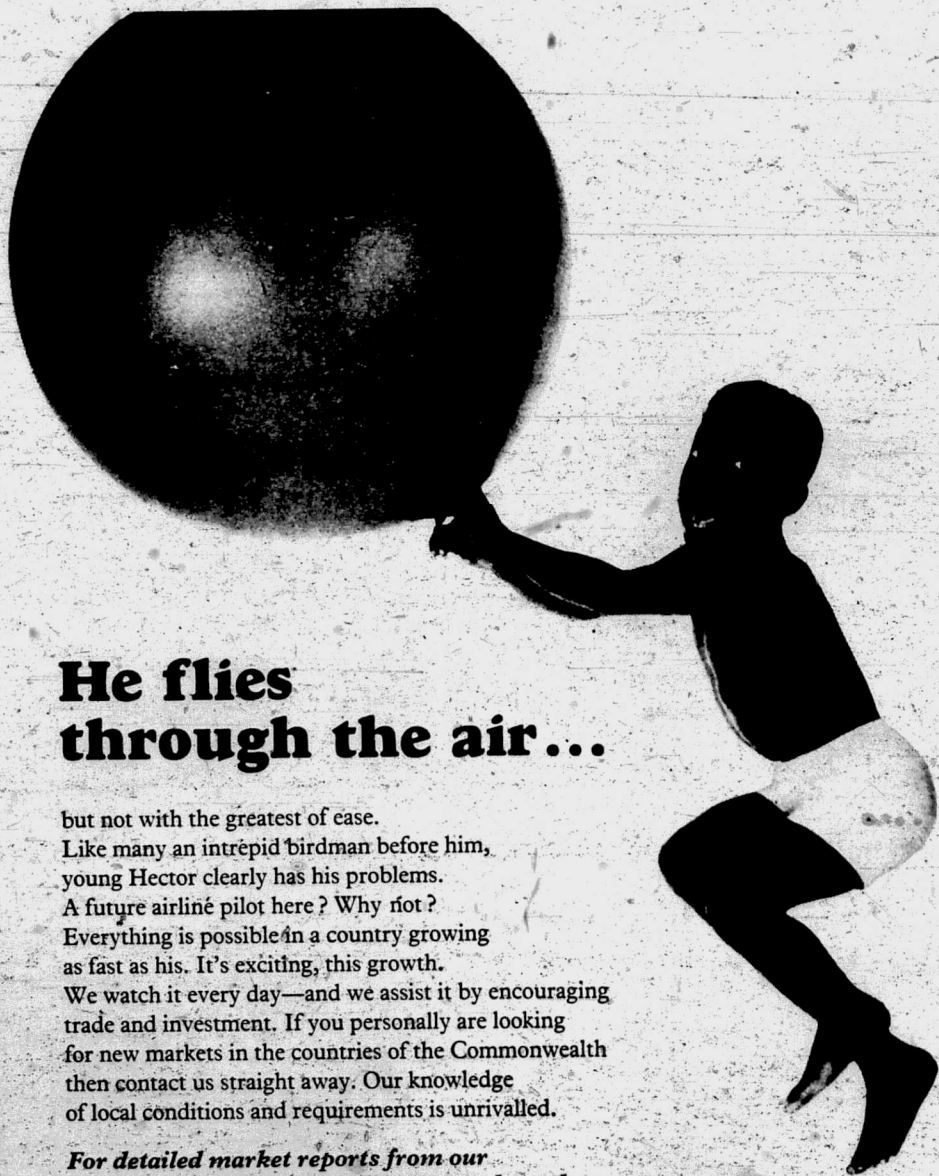
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1966

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ZAMBIA may quit the Commonwealth. President Kaunda and his Foreign Minister, the extremist Mr. Kapwepwe, emphasized that threat in Lusaka and London last week, quite reasonably and accurately calculating that the very idea of such a withdrawal would produce immediate proposals for much increased aid for Zambia in the predicament which she has brought on herself by recklessly risking her whole economy, and especially her communications, on an emotional impulse to sever relations with neighbouring Rhodesia, (1) because that country has wisely refused to introduce the disastrous one-man-one-vote system and so inevitably destroy her present and her future prospects, and (2) because the Wilson Government, for all its bluster, has had to admit that it cannot use military force against a British State which assumed its independence only to ensure that African political advancement should not be extorted by clamour but must be earned by merit. Despite its insistence that it is always guided solely by the highest principles, the Zambian Government has shown insincerity and folly—insincerity by the expedient compromise of continuing to purchase from Rhodesia all the coal and coke which the Wankie Colliery has been ready to sell for advance payment in foreign currency, and folly in assuming that the copper which is the only important export, and consequently the mainstay of the economy, could reach world markets in nearly normal quantities by routes suddenly improvised as substitutes for carriage by rail through Rhodesia to the Mozambique port of Beira. That Mr. Wilson and other British Ministers should have misjudged the situation so absurdly is not surprising, for they have been preposterously gullible on every aspect of Central African affairs ever since Labour came to power. That Zambia's

leaders should have been equally incautious and aberrant is evidence of their inexperience and of the common African failing of equating pretensions with performance.

The Kaunda Government was repeatedly misled over Rhodesia by Mr. Wilson, who, after earlier blunders, assured the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Lagos in January that sanctions would bring down the Smith Government in weeks, not months, and then, on his way back to London through Lusaka, indicated that he expected its collapse by early March. Almost alone among United Kingdom publications, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA scorned that prophecy, expressing its conviction that there was not the slightest likelihood that sanctions would ever cause Rhodesians to surrender their future to politicians in the United Kingdom whom they profoundly mistrust. Having now reached the same conclusion, Zambia felt that notification of an intention to leave the Commonwealth offered the last remaining hope of exerting pressure upon the British Government to resort to military force. Fortunately for Rhodesia (and commonsense), and unfortunately for the theoreticians in Zambia, the news coincided with a grave political, financial and economic crisis in Britain—to say nothing of the World Cup football matches—and it has therefore aroused little public attention; and as the Prime Minister was about to visit Russia he could not dramatize it. He has flown back from Moscow to wrestle with much more urgent issues, issues so fateful for fifty million Britons that scarcely any of them cares at this moment whether or not Zambia and other malcontented African States pull out of the Commonwealth. Of those who give the matter a thought probably a large majority would

say: "Go, and God bless you; and thank you for making it quite clear that, as we have long suspected, the Commonwealth has become a nonsense because its counsels has been so short-sighted swamped by the premature admission of so many small, unviable, inexperienced and unstable States."

More prominence had been given by the Press to Zambia's dismissal last week of the Inspector-General of Police, his deputy, and fifteen white officers of the Special Branch. It was, of course, presented as a startling development, whereas it can have surprised those who are knowledgeable about the country only because all seventeen were told simultaneously to leave Zambia within ten days. The well-informed had foreseen some such operation, but had expected the discharges to be in two or three batches spread over the next four or five months, for the simple reason that many of the men gave notice some time ago of their wish to leave early next year. Faced with that vote of no-confidence, Ministers have preferred to appear to take the initiative themselves, whether they would have acted if resignations had not already been lodged cannot of course be known, but, so far as we are aware, there has been no public reference in Zambia to the decision of many of the most senior police officers to depart. There has been scarcely any criticism of the dismissals without notice and without explanation by United Kingdom newspapers. Will anyone believe that they would have shown such complacency if seventeen senior Africans had been sacked in Rhodesia? Only about half-a-dozen Europeans can now be left in the Special Branch in Zambia; and they are not likely to want to remain, for they can no longer retain whatever residue of hope they may still have had earlier this month. White officials in other Government departments (many of whom had also arranged to retire next year) and white men in non-official employment will be more than ever anxious to retire from the country now that one of the two main props to security (and to the President personally) has been so suddenly and significantly weakened. The other prop, the Army, is still firmly controlled by its white officers, who perform their duties in the traditional manner and have no truck with politics (which makes them an inevitable target for ambitious political intriguers). The police had begun to be infiltrated by African *protégés* of

upstart politicians. Now the force has been damaged beyond possibility of rehabilitation.

* * *

As in other newly-independent States (Kenya in particular because of its splendid work against Mau Mau), the Special Branch was especially disliked by extremist African politicians, for one of its main duties had been to keep the Government continuously briefed on the activities of subversionists, all of whom were engaged in political or trade union work or both. The men who organized the agitations which frightened the disastrously defeatist Macmillan-Macleod coterie into granting independence to their countries long before they were fit for such responsibilities naturally abhorred those who had watched and recorded their often unpleasant careers, which had in many cases been punctuated by jail sentences for serious crimes. Consequently, the Special Branch archives were destroyed, either wholly or selectively, in a number of countries as soon as African Ministers could sink without trace intelligence about themselves and/or their associates which had been compiled over a long period for the protection of the State. In more than a few cases men who were now Ministers or senior officials knew that the police files must have details of their malpractices and their contacts with irresponsible, dangerous, or seditious groups of individuals, through whom some had received large payments from Communist, neo-Communist, or American sources. That the Special Branch in Zambia had assembled much information of this general type must be assumed, for its major task was to keep the Government informed of persons and movements that for ideological or venal reasons might threaten its existence.

* * *

There are strong grounds for the belief that some Ministers in Zambia have wanted the Special Branch to concentrate on the acquisition of intelligence about the situation in Rhodesia, and on encouraging and assisting the non-Zambian African nationalist parties which had been given hospitality in Lusaka, especially the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union, extremist organizations which have been proscribed in Rhodesia, their country of origin. Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U. zealots now in Zambia collect and dispatch to

Rhodesia gangs of terrorists who have been trained and armed by Communists, and white officers of the police made it quite clear that they would have nothing to do with such men or aid their activities. Some influential Zambians had been so blimpish as to expect that white men trained to uphold law and order would submit to pressure and become accessory to plans for murder, arson, and other crimes in neighbouring Rhodesia—with whose stand they must have had varying

degrees of sympathy. The decision of the Zambian Cabinet to rid itself of so many white police officers has made vacancies for Africans, whose selection will almost certainly depend largely upon political and other considerations which would hitherto not have been allowed to influence the judgment of those at the top. It will be surprising—and a further warning—if control be not now taken over by the President. That would at least minimize anxiety, which must be widespread.

Criminal Lunacy Not to Settle with Rhodesia

No Better Terms Will Be Obtained by Delay, Says Mr. Sandys

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., said at London airport on Sunday on returning from a week's visit to Rhodesia, where he had met about 40 persons prominent in all circles, that it was absolutely essential to find an early solution to the Rhodesian problem.

Every responsible person wanted a settlement by negotiation, which meant that each side must make concessions.

The oil embargo had proved a fiasco; anybody could buy as much petrol as he needed. Ordinary people scarcely noticed the effect of sanctions even now; eight months after they had been imposed, but in the highest quarters there was concern at the damage which they must in time inflict upon the country, and therefore an anxiety for negotiations.

It was, however, absolutely certain that the Rhodesian people were not and would not be in a mood for unconditional surrender.

In a report from Salisbury to which the *Sunday Express* gave leader-page prominence he wrote:—

Substitute Sense for Sanctions

"Harold Wilson and Ian Smith must come to terms. This futile duel has gone on long enough. It is time to substitute sense for sanctions.

"Looking around, it is hard to believe that Rhodesia is in a state of siege. In the towns and on the farms, people are cheerful and confident. The stores are well stocked. While British warships blockade the port of Beira, petrol comes in freely from South Africa. Everywhere it is 'business as usual'.

"But the position is not as rosy as it looks. The international boycott of Rhodesia's exports is now starting to bite. . . . Slowly but unmistakably the economy is running down.

"That does not mean that the Rhodesians will soon be pressing Mr. Smith to surrender. So far the only political effect of sanctions has been to unite the European population behind him and to strengthen their determination to defy Britain.

"The British Government can, no doubt, keep up the fight. But they too have their worries—the growing impatience of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, to whom Mr. Wilson made such rash promises; pressure from the United Nations to use military force; the prospect of losing for ever valuable markets in Rhodesia; the damaging effect on the balance of payments; and the probability that other countries will in time get tired of applying sanctions and will leave Britain to bear the burden alone.

"Mr. Wilson has said that before legal independence is granted there must first be 'a period of direct Governor's rule', during which the future Constitution would be decided by the British Government. In other words, Mr. Smith is being asked to give Mr. Wilson a blank cheque to shape the fate of Rhodesia as he likes.

"Unless that demand is dropped the negotiations will come to nothing. Mr. Smith does not trust Mr. Wilson; and he will certainly not haul down the flag of U.D.I. until a new charter of independence has been signed and sealed.

"Mr. Wilson will also have to swallow his inhibitions about negotiating with the 'illegal régime'. Mr. Smith is the man in possession. There is nobody else with whom he can deal.

"Most Rhodesians readily recognize that, with 20 Africans to one European, a black majority must sooner or later come to power. But they do not want this to happen until the Africans are able to assure responsible democratic government.

Basis for Compromise

"In one way or another Africans should be given an increased voice in the legislature. The number of African seats might be slightly increased. Alternatively, a Senate with substantial African membership might be created.

"There must also be further progress towards the elimination of racial discrimination. This might include another step in the relaxation of the Land Apportionment Act, which regulates land tenure on a racial basis.

"Negotiations necessarily involve compromise. If Mr. Smith genuinely wants to reach agreement, which I believe he does, he should be prepared to go that far.

"If so, Mr. Wilson would be well advised to settle for that. He is not likely to do any better by waiting.

"Agreement having been reached, there remains the fifth principle, which requires that Britain must be satisfied that the settlement is 'acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole'.

"A nation-wide referendum is obviously impracticable. It might be possible to gather representative opinions with the help of some suitable commission.

"I Believe Talks Will Succeed"

"I am optimistic. I believe the talks will succeed. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Smith can afford to let them fail.

"In the absence of agreement this disastrous feud could drag on almost indefinitely. People on both sides will get more and more hurt—and most of all the Africans of Rhodesia.

"We must settle now. This may be the last chance. To try to fight it out to a finish would be criminal lunacy."

Mr. Sandys had two long talks with Mr. Smith. He saw Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Mr. Dupont, the Leader of the Opposition, other African nationalists, and business leaders.

He visited the farm of Mr. C. G. Tracey, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, and a member of the council of the Tobacco Association.

Mr. Michael Stewart, the Foreign Secretary, said on Sunday in an interview on American television that no settlement was at present in sight in Rhodesia, and that H.M. Government would not recognise the illegal régime.

Mr. Smith's "No Surrender" Speech

Rhodesia Is Riding Sanctions Better Than Expected

THE RHODESIAN PRIME MINISTER'S reply to Mr. Wilson that "we will never surrender" was briefly reported last week. The full statement, made in winding up the debate on the Address in the Rhodesian Parliament, contained the following passages:—

"The talks are going according to my prediction. I never thought we would be able to finish them in a matter of days or weeks. I always believed it would be a question of months. I still believe so.

"So far we have made very little progress, but at the same time there has been no setback. Some people sound pessimistic. I am not amongst them. We certainly have no intention of giving up so early in the game.

"The British, as usual, have been very clever and produced a well-prepared plan. While the talks of peace and reconciliation are taking place the economic war has been intensified, probably in the misguided belief that we, the Rhodesian Government, are susceptible to intimidation. Here, of course, they are very wrong. We have learnt much about sanctions in the last eight months, and in many of the important centres in the world we have our representatives who are continually reporting back to us. Their reports are consistent, in that from the time the talks started pressure was built up as far as sanctions are concerned.

Britain's Machiavellian Scheme

"I have in my possession some incredible evidence of the part that is being played by Britain, for example, in the present Zambian boycott of the Railways. When this operation is all over the whole story will be revealed. The truth always comes out, and with this will be revealed a Machiavellian scheme of how the Zambian economy was sacrificed in order to satisfy certain external political forces.

"Meanwhile, in spite of all this, the resilient Rhodesian economy is taking all the hurdles that have been put before it in a magnificent manner. Of course, certain sanctions of our economy have been adversely affected. I would like to say how grateful I am, and Government, to the very stout-hearted efforts that so many people and so many industries are putting up in spite of the difficulties that confront them. On the other hand, many other industries are more buoyant now than they were before November 11.

"Generally, we are riding sanctions better, far better, than we expected. I think this is the result of a well-trained, highly efficient, and sophisticated economy, an economy which is in keeping with civilized government—civilized government which has at its disposal a highly intelligent and a highly principled community all living in a highly civilized country. It is because of this that we have been so successful in combating the incredible sanctions that have been imposed against us.

"The more Britain builds up sanctions, the more we fight and strive to overcome them. In many cases we have done so successfully. Indeed, recently there have been some examples of signal successes which have been put before me. I have had figures this week which show an improvement in our economy compared with the same time last month.

"I never cease to be amazed at how badly the British Government have been advised on the Rhodesian question from November 11 last year. One can only go on hoping that at some time there may be an improvement. How it is that a country with so many representatives still resident here cannot see what is so obviously staring them in the face I do not understand—namely, that the stronger the sanctions the stronger the Rhodesian resistance becomes. I do not deny that a handful of people in this country disagree with what I am saying.

"I regret to say, very much so, that among these are the representatives of the main Press in Rhodesia. I regret this very much because of the privileged position these people enjoy. When the history of this era is written it will say that these people, far from assisting us in the fight for our independence, hindered us. They are completely out of step with the majority of Rhodesians. They are so much out of step they might almost be in a different world.

Bitterness Increasing

"Of course, sanctions are having an effect, and are being successful in one direction: they are increasing the bitterness between Britain and Rhodesia. I say this regretfully. Time is a great healer, and when this exercise is over no doubt the wound inflicted by the British Government will heal; but the longer the process continues the bigger will be the scar left behind by the wound, and a big scar is not the sort of reminder which is conducive to the establishment of harmonious relations.

"I welcome the break in the talks. There is now a clearer understanding of the position between our two countries, and I think it important for the British delegation to return to Britain and take stock of their position before the talks continue.

"I was very pleased that in Mr. Wilson's speech in the House of Commons he said that he felt it was necessary to force the pace. This has always been my line of thinking. As I said recently, the sooner we stop talking about talking and get on with the talking the better.

"I find it difficult to understand how the British Prime Minister claims that Britain was carrying the can for Rhodesia and was sheltering Rhodesia. He complained; and it is no use Britain complaining about this. They are in this position because of their own choosing, certainly not because of ours. If their attempt to carry our can is an embarrassment to Britain, it is an even bigger embarrassment to us here in Rhodesia.

"One thing more than anything else we want at the moment is for everyone in the world, including Britain, to leave us alone. Their interference is hindering, not helping, and their so-called sheltering is the biggest embarrassment to us and the biggest impediment to our progress in the world today.

Mr. Wilson's Ideas of "Shelter"

"When Britain took our case to the United Nations and stirred up Communist support for an unprecedented blockade of our life-line, was this shelter? When Britain plundered our millions which we had deposited in safe custody in the Bank of England, was this shelter? When their representatives go along each day urging the Governments of other countries in the world to strengthen their sanctions, is this the sort of shelter they are referring to? It must be some perverted interpretation of the English language that has crept into the minds of those who sit and work in Whitehall, because, far from sheltering Rhodesia, Britain has placed herself at the head of those forces which are bent on the destruction of Rhodesia and the ruination of our economy.

"All we ask is to be left alone and for Britain to stop leading the pack of hounds she has gathered yapping at her heels in the hunt against Rhodesia. I repeat to all the world, and Britain in particular: "leave us alone and keep your cold, uncharitable shelter to yourselves."

"Apart from setting a few facts correct as I have done, I have no wish to aggravate the position because of the talks that are taking place. In any case we have no great need to, because sanctions are not worrying us all that much. I hope, as I think all sane people hope, that the talks will succeed. Neither Britain nor Rhodesia will gain from continuing the present state of affairs. Indeed, I would go so far as to say that as each day passes the more difficult does the problem become.

"My colleagues in Government and I all feel the same. We have set our course, and have no intention whatsoever of deviating. We will never surrender to threats. We will never surrender to sanctions. We are not the sort of people who will ever surrender to anything."

MR. WRATHALL, the Finance Minister, referred on Monday to the "Alice in Wonderland" decision of the British authorities that Rhodesian funds in London might not be used to pay British shippers for goods exported before December 18. More than £1m. was owed to British car manufacturers alone, and they and others would now have to wait for their money. Payment would be made to a blocked account in Rhodesia.

Zambia Threatens to Leave the Commonwealth

President Kaunda's Bitter Criticisms of British Government

PRESIDENT KAUNDA has threatened to take Zambia out of the Commonwealth unless the British Government quickly ends white rule in Rhodesia.

At his installation as the first Chancellor of the new University of Zambia he bitterly criticized H.M. Government for having persuaded other member States of the Commonwealth to agree to postponement of the next conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers from July until September, and continued:—

"Though the British Government may have the ability to organize the calling of the conference in September when in fact pressing problems called for it this month, they have no ability to organize me to remain within that organization.

"So, gravely, we must think again. This has been and still is an agonizing period. But if leaving the Commonwealth is the only way Zambia can show that soulless cleverness wins rounds but not victories, then we must take this step.

"Zambia can never feel completely free so long as racist minorities control the affairs of our fellow-men in neighbouring territories. No matter what she did she would be a target of men and women whose only code of behaviour is that based on colour, something for which they have no right whatsoever, born or otherwise, to claim as a certificate of glory or shame, for that is something which to all thinking people is not for human beings to say.

Above Racialism

"We in Zambia are above racialism, not only because our principles are based on non-racialism, but also because experience shows clearly that Rhodesia and South Africa have also got their own Stewart Gore-Brownes—people like Garfield Todd and Leon Barron in Rhodesia; indeed, people like Abram Fischer, Helen Suzman, and Laurence Gandar in South Africa. These are noble men, who stick to their principles; but they are not black—they are white. There are many more like that languishing in prison or detention camps.

"We have no right to castigate and condemn an entire race. If we did we should have no moral or political right to condemn racialism. Let every Zambian remain true to these principles in spite of all temptations.

"But I feel strongly that the ethics of the British, nay, of the West as a whole, are put on trial by the Rhodesian situation, and unless they can meet firmly this blatant attempt by a small racist group to maintain selfishly its position of dominance and control over the majority, their high-sounding declarations of so-called Western democracy will be hollow and useless.

"We feel most strongly about what is happening in Rhodesia. If today we have about 200,000 white people there, we had about two million in Algeria during the struggle for independence; and if in Algeria we had 11 million Arab Africans, we have a comparative number of four million black men in Rhodesia. Against all these odds President de Gaulle fought a fanatical and well-organized group of French generals under the O.A.S. and secured peace in Algeria.

"He thought and decided that the right kith and kin is that based on the entire mankind and not on selfish racial groups. He fought. His own life was in danger. He conquered. Today there is comparative peace in Algeria. People are spending their time usefully. They do not say 'This is French; this is Arab'. They are working hard to build a non-racial society, as is the case in virtually all independent African countries.

"British leaders must be told frankly and openly that sincerity of purpose in local or international affairs is the soul of true human understanding and progress. I have in the past referred to the importance I attach to any organization that helps to bring about human understanding and peace, especially if it is non-racial. This is why I led my country into the Commonwealth organization, O.A.U., and the United Nations.

"A few months ago I called for the expulsion of the British Government from the Commonwealth if they did not end this U.D.I. issue quickly. At the same time I reiterated the decision of the Commonwealth Conference of last January in Lagos

that a Commonwealth Conference should meet to review the Rhodesian issue in July if by that time the rebellion had not been quelled.

"It is now clear that the British Government has organized all other members of the Commonwealth except India, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago who have said they will stick to July; and one might mention Canada and Kenya who have said they did not mind whether this was in July or September.

Body Without a Soul

"While the British Government may have the ability to organize the calling of the Commonwealth Conference in September instead of July when in fact the pressing problem calls for it, they have no ability to organize me to remain within that organization. What I have worked for is for my country to remain in a Commonwealth in which there lies sincerity and not cleverness of organization. Cleverness of organization can be likened unto a body without a soul.

"I understand that for Zambia to belong to the Commonwealth or any other organization means giving up a certain amount of freedom in word and deed. But here we are being requested to give up principles, which thing we cannot do. So, gravely, we must think again.

"This has been and still is an agonizing period. But if leaving the Commonwealth is the only way Zambia can show that soulless cleverness wins rounds but not victories, then we must take this step.

"If this decision is taken, British or other Commonwealth persons living in Zambia, whether they be citizens or residents should have no fears at all. We act on principles, not on necessity."

Britain's record in Zambia in educational matters was, the President had said, "most criminal", for she had left the country as the most uneducated and the least prepared for independence of all the African countries.

So the task was to foster an *élite* which would be more concerned with its responsibility than with its rights, an *élite* dedicated to the noble task of national building, however harsh and humble the demand.

Mr. Kapwepwe's Statements

During a visit to London last week the Foreign Minister, Mr. Kapwepwe, spoke of the likelihood that Zambia would quit the Commonwealth, and on his return on Sunday he said in a television interview that withdrawal was not just an idle threat, but a definite proposal.

He is understood to have told the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee that failure to bring down the Smith régime quickly might mean the end of the present Government in Zambia.

Mr. Kapwepwe said in Lusaka at the week-end that suggestions in U.K. newspapers that the British Government had offered Zambia about £60m. were absurd. Britain had offered a grant of £2.6m. and a loan of £1m. H.M. Government had not budgeted when dealing with Mau Mau in Kenya. Now it was attempting to make Zambia pay the costs falling upon her in consequence of economic sanctions against Rhodesia. There ought to be no ceiling in meeting the costs of "this war". If Zambia did not insist on the adoption of her policy to crush the Rhodesian régime four million Rhodesian Africans would be "sold out".

Officials in Lusaka told journalists that Ministers were urgently considering how to make the break, and suggested that there might not be a total severance with Britain but that resignation from the sterling area was a possibility.

Zambia might decline to attend the Commonwealth Conference in September.

(Continued on page 812)

PERSONALIA

SIR GEOFFREY GIBBS has joined the board of Port Line, Ltd.

PRINCE EMMANUEL OF LIECHTENSTEIN has left Mozambique for Angola.

PROFESSOR DARYLL FORDE has been elected a fellow of the British Academy.

MR. MUNJI SLIM, Foreign Minister of Tunisia, has paid a short visit to East Africa.

DR. NOGUEIRA, Foreign Minister of Portugal, will shortly visit Mozambique.

CHIEF T. O. EJWUNMI has been appointed Nigerian High Commissioner in Zambia.

THE BISHOP OF MASASI will leave London on July 29 to return to his diocese in Tanzania.

MR. KAMALIZA, Labour Minister of Tanzania, has arrived in Switzerland for medical treatment.

MR. ANDREW FAULDS, a Socialist M.P., was in Rhodesia last week. He is to visit Malawi and Zambia.

THE REV. A. R. MORRIS, formerly Rector of Livingstone, Zambia, is to be Vicar of St. Michael's Edmonton, London.

MR. W. MWANGU has been appointed Secretary-General of the new Busoga District Administration in Uganda.

THE REV. J. WILLIAMSON, lately hospitals chaplain in Nairobi, has been appointed chaplain of Christ Church, Amsterdam, Holland.

SIR ANDREW MAC TAGGART was 78 last week. On the same day SIR ARTHUR KIRBY was 67 and SIR ALEXANDER WILLIAMS 63.

MR. BRIAN HOBSON has been appointed chairman of the Kenya Export Promotion Council by the Minister for Commerce and Industry.

THE REV. ALBERT ERNEST DUDLEY, formerly of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, left £20,572, on which duty of £3,117 has been paid.

LORD ABERCONWAY has relinquished the chairmanship but remains a director of Cravens Industries, Ltd. The new chairman is SIR ERIC MENSFÖRTH.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD has decided to buy giraffe and zebra for his 3,000-acre park at Woburn, where he has some 2,500 deer of 10 different species.

THE REV. A. V. KINGSTON, vicar-designate of St. Mary's, Folkestone, is to be one of the commissaries in England of the BISHOP OF MATABELELAND.

MR. LAFAYETTE HUBBARD, founder of the scientology health cut, said in Salisbury on Thursday that he had been ordered to leave Rhodesia within four days.

BRIGADIER J. A. HUNTER, a director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has been appointed a member of the Southampton port emergency committee.

SIR EDWIN CHAPMAN-ANDREWS is to lead a small mission to the Congo for the London Chamber of Bechuanaland, has arrived in London to seek British a Commerce.

MR. RAJ BAHADUR, Minister for information and Broadcasting in India, and MR. MUNGI SLIM, Secretary of State to the Government of Tunisia, called on PRESIDENT NYERERE in Dar es Salaam last week.

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MR. RONALD ROBSON, for the past two years the B.B.C. correspondent in Central Africa, left Salisbury on Monday for Zambia, having been declared a prohibited immigrant when his temporary employment permit expired.

SIR RONALD RUSSELL, M.P., presided last week at a luncheon at the Mansion House in celebration of the golden jubilee of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization. The chief guest was the LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

MR. GEORGE NYANDORO, a senior official of the proscribed Zimbabwe African People's Union, has returned to Zambia from a visit to Soviet Russia. He is reported to have flown from Nairobi to Ndola in an aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

After five years at Karl Marx University, Leipzig, of which he has the diploma in economics, MR. O. S. MUSAKA has returned to Zambia and been appointed to take charge of the northern regional office in Ndola of the Government's new National Provident Fund.

MR. JOHN MUKIBI, who has spent a year at Edinburgh University on post-graduate work, is the fourth Ugandan to obtain a diploma in tropical veterinary medicine. He is to be D.V.O. in Bukedi. He is the first African to have won the singles tennis cup of Edinburgh University.

MR. JOSIAH MALUIEKE, the 37-year-old former secretary-general of the African Trade Union Congress in Rhodesia, who had been placed under restriction at Gonakudzingwa and recently appeared at the University College in Salisbury, is likely to come to a university in Britain.

SUPERINTENDENT H. G. SCOTT-KNIGHT, of the Zambia Police, has won the silver medal at Bisley for the highest individual score in the police pistol match of the National Rifle Association. With six shots in two minutes at 10 yards he scored the maximum of 60 points.

MR. S. G. MUDUKU, who was a founder member of the Democratic Party in Uganda and its president in Bugisu, which elected him to the National Assembly, has crossed the floor and joined the Uganda People's Congress, saying that he supported the new Constitution and could not serve two masters.

MR. H. S. K. NSUBUGA has been promoted Commissioner of Veterinary Services and Animal Industries in Uganda, with MR. G. K. BINAISA as Deputy Commissioner and MR. H. KAGODA as Assistant Commissioner. MR. NSUBUGA is a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

MR. LARRY ROBBINS, a young American graduate working on a grant from the National Science Foundation of the United States, has been engaged for the past eight months on excavations near Lake Rudolf which indicate that that remote and inhospitable area of Kenya was populated some 5,000 years ago.

The 20-year old OMUKAMA OF TORO, who in March succeeded his late father, was last week sworn in by SIR UDO UDOMA, Chief Justice of Uganda. He took an oath of allegiance to the sovereign State of Uganda, promised to defend the Constitution, and then for the first time opened the Rukurato (Parliament).

After a voyage which began in Mombasa on January 8, LIEUT.-COMMANDER GEORGE COLE and his family have arrived in Darwin, Australia, on their way to settle in New Zealand. MRS. EMILY COLE, a 92-year-old grandmother, insisted on making the trip in the 40-foot trimaran, firmly refusing to travel by air or passenger liner.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia and PRESIDENT NYERERE of Tanzania, the only two visiting heads of State at the celebrations of the sixth anniversary of the independence of the Congo, each received the Grand Gordon of the National Order of the Leopard, of which PRESIDENT MOBUTU and GENERAL LUNDULA are the only other holders.

MR. DANIEL HANENE LUZONGO, a B.Sc. of Fort Hare University, South Africa, and a former vice-principal of the Zambia College of Agriculture at Monze, has been appointed an Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension), with charge of the extension services. He recently spent a year in the United States on an agricultural extension education course at Cornell University.

MR. LEWELYN SPENCER JONES, who has retired from Rhodesia Railways after 37 years' service, was released soon after the outbreak of the last war to join the Kenya Regiment. He was later on active service in Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ceylon and Burma with the 12th and 11th East African Divisions. Latterly he has been Traffic Officer (Commercial) for the Southern Region in Bulawayo.

MR. S. R. RUHWEZA is the first African to be appointed a chief game warden in Uganda. He succeeds MR. L. D. TENNANT, who is leaving the country. MR. RUHWEZA obtained a diploma in education at Makerere College, taught for five years, studied zoology at the University of Wales, of which he is a B.Sc., and was appointed a biologist in the Game Department of Uganda in 1961.

SIR JOHN RICHMOND, British Ambassador in Khartoum, who has tendered his resignation from the Diplomatic Service, is to become lecturer in modern Near East history at Durham University. He qualified as an architect, worked as an archaeologist, served in the Army, and on demobilization was concerned with the preservation of ancient buildings in Palestine. Then he switched to diplomacy, and made himself a leading Arabist.

MR. JAMES GICHURU, Kenya's Finance Minister, and MR. T. J. MBOYA, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, paid a one-day visit to Zambia last week and then flew on to Malawi. They carried messages from PRESIDENT KENYATTA. Mr. Mboya said in Lusaka that Kenya was disappointed at Britain's failure to crush the Smith régime. It was premature to say whether or not Kenya would leave the Commonwealth if Zambia and perhaps Tanzania took that course.

MR. G. N. S. RIDLEY, a Rhodesian, has been elected cricket captain of Oxford University for next year; and MR. F. S. GOLDSTEIN, another Rhodesian, is to be secretary for the 1967 season. Their families both live in Bulawayo. The president of Oxford University Cricket Club is BRIGADIER E. T. WILLIAMS, warden of Rhodes House. The team which last week beat Cambridge had been coached by MR. A. E. G. RHODES, who has umpired in Test matches and previously played for Derbyshire.

MR. V. A. MADDISON has been appointed chairman of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., in succession to MR. J. C. MUNDY, whose heavy business commitments have made it necessary for him to resign the office, though he will remain deputy chairman and a director of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tana River Development Co., Ltd. MR. MADDISON, who has been a director of E.A.P.L. for the past 12 years, is chairman of the Kenya Power and Tana River companies.

Obituary

MR. JAIME SIGAUKE, who was found dead on a road near the Zambian capital at the week-end, was a leader of a Mozambique African Nationalist movement.

DR. R. S. FAWSSETT, formerly of Gerrards Cross, Bucks., who has died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, was the father of COLONEL FAWSSETT of Rhodesia and Zambia.

MR. EDWARD JAMES WAYLAND, C.B.E., who has died suddenly in Ramsgate, Kent, at the age of 78, was a former Director of Geological Surveys in Uganda and afterwards in Bechuanaland. A memoir will appear next week.

Anglo-Rhodesian Society

THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETING ever organized by the Anglo-Rhodesian Society will be held this evening in the Royal Albert Hall, one of the largest in London.

Among the speakers will be Lord Salisbury; Mr. Duncan Sandys, Conservative M.P. for Streatham, and a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, who arrived back from Rhodesia only on Sunday; Mr. Patrick Wall, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, who has often visited Rhodesia, twice this year, and who will preside; Mr. Reginald Paget, O.C., a Socialist M.P. who has been outspokenly critical of his party's attitude to Rhodesia; and Mr. Stephen Hastings, M.P.

Many provincial branches of the society have chartered coaches to bring members to London for the gathering.

Politicians Rearrested

FIVE FORMER MINISTERS in Uganda who were arrested in February on charges of plotting against the Government of which they were members were ordered last week by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to be released on the ground that the Deportation Ordinance under which they were detained had become void in 1962 because it conflicted with the new Constitution introduced that year. The appeal judges directed that the case should be remitted to the Uganda High Court, which should allow the plea of *habeas corpus* and costs to the appellants.

The five men—Dr. E. Lumu and Messrs. Grace Ibinōira, Balaki Kirya, George Magezi and Mathias Ngobi—were released on Friday, but were immediately rearrested under the emergency regulations.

Each had been restricted to a different small town at a distance from Kampala. They are still M.P.s, and receive their salary of £100 a month in that capacity.

Disgusted

MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Home Affairs, told African youths at Katembora Reformatory School near Livingstone a few days ago that the President and Cabinet had been "disgusted and annoyed" to hear of their frequent outbreaks of disorderly behaviour. He warned them that a continuance of such lawlessness would lead to the closing of Katembora and their removal to major prisons to serve the remainder of their four years' sentences. Two new reformatory schools will shortly be opened at Ndola and Chingola on the Copperbelt.

Penalizing Non-Voters

THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT has been asked by the United National Trade Organization to close all shops owned by members of the Watchtower movement or any other religious body who on religious grounds have declined to register as voters for forthcoming local government elections. The secretary-general of U.N.T.O. said that he would warn people who did not believe in anything earthly that they had no oath registered in heaven which entitled them to flout the law of Zambia.

Paint or Quit

SHOPKEEPERS in certain streets in the capital of Zambia were recently warned that their shops would be closed if within 10 days they had not been painted internally and externally. President Kaunda had instructed the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to convey that warning to the mayor of Lusaka.

Zambia's Difficulties

(Continued from page 809)

In Dar es Salaam it was thought that Tanzania would take whatever steps were decided upon by Zambia, and political circles in Kenya expected that that republic would do the same, though reluctantly.

Mr. Katilungu, Zambian High Commissioner in London, left by air on Sunday for Lusaka. At the airport he would say only that his Government thought highly of the Commonwealth as a non-racial institution.

Commonwealth Governments are discussing a joint plan to give Zambia urgent assistance. Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, suggested to the Sanctions Committee in London last week that each Commonwealth Government might pledge one transport aircraft and crew for an airlift to and from Zambia, and that some might provide rolling-stock or motor vehicles.

B.B.C. News Discontinued

Radio Zambia ceased at the beginning of this week to relay B.B.C. news bulletins. Mr. Changufu, Minister of Information, denied that that decision was in any way concerned with the Government's dissatisfaction with British handling of the Rhodesian problem, but he admitted that world news would henceforth be supplied by a French news agency.

Zambia's arrangements to send 16 competitors to the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica have been suddenly cancelled.

Whitehall would not be surprised if President Kaunda asked for withdrawal of the Royal Air Force squadron of Javelin aircraft sent to Zambia in January at his request.

The Zambian Government announced on Monday that it had "taken over" the purchase of 26 diesel locomotives ordered from the U.S.A. by Rhodesia Railways. Ten are due to arrive almost immediately. Five hundred railway wagons have also been ordered from America by Zambia.

Calculations About Copper Exports Amended

Mr. H. D. Banda, the Transport Minister, said that it would be three or four months before about 40,000 tons of copper a month could be moved, and then only if Zambia could provide locomotives, wagons and crews for service in the Congo, which had agreed to make all routes available. At present about 10,000 tons were being railed from the Copperbelt to Lobito, and when Zambia could deliver 100 wagons the monthly total could be raised to 14,000 tons. With another 10 diesel locomotives and 25 drivers a further 16,000 tons could be added.

Since May 24, when carriage through Rhodesia was discontinued, about 18,000 tons of copper have been sent out by alternative routes. Estimates of the quantities stockpiled on the Copperbelt range from 60,000 to 90,000 tons.

The *Church Times* referred to the President's "bitter attack on Britain" and commented:—

"Dr. Kaunda is in a precarious political position, being under constant pressure from opponents who are always ready to criticize him for not being a fervent enough African nationalist. He is also obviously sincere in the depth of his emotional dislike of the Smith régime's policies in Rhodesia. At the same time, it would become him better to show some sign at least of appreciation of Britain's difficulties and of the vast amount of money which she has poured out in the past year to save Zambia from economic collapse. There is a risk that British public opinion will become extremely tired of African nations whose one desire seems to be to bite the hand that feeds them."

"The particular occasion for President Kaunda's latest explosion of wrath against Britain is the news that the next meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss Rhodesia has been put off from this month to September. In arranging this postponement Mr. Wilson is buying time. If there is still no progress over Rhodesia by September it is possible that the British Government may decide to wash its hands of the whole thing and simply land the problem in the lap of the United Nations. But this would be interpreted as the final abdication of British responsibilities in Africa."

The *Scotsman* wrote editorially:—

"Mr. Wilson has not dispelled the African suspicion that he is contemplating a 'solution' which would allow white supremacist rule in Rhodesia a further lease of life. The only people who would in fact benefit from such a 'solution' would be the Russians and the Chinese, who have been the sole beneficiaries of U.D.I."

"Mr. Smith's survival, and the difficulties Mr. Wilson and Dr. Kaunda, must be welcome in Moscow and Peking—especially in Peking, for China's diplomacy in Africa is badly in need of a boost after recent setbacks."

"It is even reported that China has bought some of this year's Rhodesian tobacco crop. South Africa, of course, was the best customer, and although the extent of her aid to Rhodesia is a closely-guarded secret, the affinity between Dr. Verwoerd's and Mr. Smith's policies is blatantly obvious. The Rhodesian régime now plans to introduce legislation modelled on the notorious South African Suppression of Communism Act. Extremism fosters extremism. The longer Mr. Smith bars the way to majority rule in Rhodesia the bleaker the outlook for inter-racial co-operation there and in Zambia."

Zambian Police Purge

Seventeen White Officers Dismissed

PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA dismissed on Thursday the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Lawson Hicks, his deputy, and 15 white senior officers of the Special Branch, including three senior superintendents, two superintendents, and five assistant superintendents.

Some had been summoned to Lusaka in the middle of the night from stations in the provinces, and others found when they reached their offices that the premises were being searched. They were not allowed to enter, and personal property was carried out to them. They were given 10 days in which to vacate their Government-owned houses.

The Inspector-General and his deputy were told that their posts were no longer deemed necessary. Special Branch officers received brief letters merely stating that they were being retired "in the public interest".

A statement from the President's office said: "After examination of the security position the President has decided that the police security services are not in a sufficient state of preparedness to deal with the present situation caused by the Rhodesians' unilateral declaration of independence."

Two Africans, one in charge of security, were simultaneously removed from President Kaunda's office, and there were other changes in civil service appointments.

The Permanent Secretary in the Information Ministry has been transferred to the office of the President, whose former Permanent Secretary has moved to Lands and Natural Resources.

Mr. Philemon Ngoma has been appointed Under-Secretary to the President.

The *Guardian* suggested in a short leading article that the Zambian Government ought to give more of the facts, for "life will be made to seem precarious for expatriates in other activities if so many men in positions of trust can be ordered out without explanation." It wondered if the colour of the officers had been an embarrassment to the Government, and expressed the view that "a false step in present circumstances could cause more security problems than it solves".

"Ethiopia has one of the best trained and equipped armies in Africa and a small but modern air force"—Colonel Neil McLean.

"High wage rates on the copper mines drag other rates upwards. The rate fixed by the Zambian Government for apprentices of 5s. 3d. an hour will almost inevitably result in a negotiated rate of between £60 and £70 a month for the emerging journeyman. Will new industry start up if it has to pay £65 a month for a skilled man? Will commerce begin to proliferate if such rates are imposed? Will it be possible with an African labour force still in the first generation of industrial skill to create import-substitution industries which can compete with European prices and quality if the wage rate is almost European and the productivity is not?"—*Optima*.

High Tobacco Target

Good News for Rhodesia

Tobacco growers in Rhodesia have been told that the Government will guarantee a sale price of 28d. per lb. for 200m. lb. of leaf next year—substantially higher figures for crop and price than had been expected. Pessimists had talked of a crop of between 150m. and 175m. lb., and for some weeks the probable guarantee average price had been put as a maximum of 26d.

There are some 3,000 tobacco growers, and according to the latest available figures the industry employs about 3,800 whites and 137,000 Africans.

In making his announcement the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rudland, spoke of "far-reaching implications for the Rhodesian business world", adding that the effects of the decision would be felt by every sector of the economy. Farmers could now plan with increased confidence.

Retailers who have been withholding credit from farmers pending the announcement will be relieved, especially as the guaranteed price of 28d. for the next crop is believed to be considerably higher than the average price received by most growers this year.

Mr. Charles Hurtle, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, felt that the guaranteed return would give the economic grower "the possibility of regaining something above his production costs". The crop should suffice to guarantee continuity of supply to established markets.

An acreage control scheme is shortly to be announced.

The public now assumes that tobacco has sold more freely since U.D.I. than had been realized, and that Rhodesia's financial position is better than British Government and other circles had calculated.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent in Lusaka telegraphed: "It must now be accepted that sanctions against Rhodesia are unlikely in the remaining months of this year either to bring down the Smith régime or soften it into submission".

The *Daily Telegraph* representative in Salisbury interpreted the news as indicating "the Smith régime's confidence that it will soon reach agreement with Britain". He added: "Another piece of evidence indicating that the régime believes agreement is in the offing is the fact that staff of the oil refinery at Feruka have been told to complete their holidays by September".

Mr. Bottomley's Comments

In London the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Mr. Bottomley, issued a long statement which said, *inter alia*—

"The target of 200m. lb. is 40m. to 50m. lb. less than the estimate for this year's crop. If the new target were realized the farmers would receive between £23m. and £24m. as compared with £32m. to £35m. which they normally receive.

"The tobacco farmers will need credit immediately for seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for the next 12 months. They will wish to know how the régime intends to finance the planting of a target crop of 200m. lb. and how it will find the money to pay them £23m. to £24m: if a crop of this order is planted. This will be additional to the money which the Government-sponsored Tobacco Corporation must find to pay the farmers for this year's crop. The policy directive is silent on both these points.

"In deciding how much reliance they can place on the régime's promissory note, which does not fall due to be paid until this time next year, the farmers will no doubt have in mind what has happened so far to their tobacco this year. At the prices fixed by the Tobacco Corporation the farmers could have expected to receive an average of 24d. per lb. but on the best evidence available the prices paid by the Government have been averaging no more than 20d., and there have been numerous complaints that the Tobacco Corporation has deliberately down-graded the tobacco sent for sale to depress farming receipts. The farmer had no redress. If he does not sell to the Tobacco Corporation he cannot sell to anyone else.

"The countries which traditionally took 90% of the Rhodesian crop have embargoed its import. It is, of course, in the interests of the régime to put abroad rumours of extensive sales to new markets, but there is no evidence that it has been able to get round the international embargo. It is reasonable to assume that the great proportion of this year's crop will have to be bought in by the régime and stored in Rhodesia.

"The new policy directive will only put the inevitable day of reckoning. Though the full impact of sanctions on the farmers would be further delayed by a policy of internal subsidies, this in its turn must raise many problems of economic management for the régime. Not the least of these would be the difficulties caused by the storage of the greater part of this year's crop and the effect on future demand should a large part of the 1966 crop be left unsold in the hands of the Tobacco Corporation.

Student Demonstrators

ABOUT 60 AFRICAN STUDENTS at the University College in Salisbury demonstrated on Saturday against Mr. Wrathall, Minister for Finance, and Mr. A. P. Smith, Minister for Education, when they attended the annual graduation ceremony.

Shouting, dancing, and waving placards declaring that "Rebels must die," they blocked the way of the Ministers, who were with Viscount Malvern, chairman of the college council, and a former Prime Minister, Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the college, and Dr. Jacobus Duminy, principal of Cape Town University, the guest of honour.

Police and white students pushed back the shouting Africans and formed a lane through which the procession could pass.

The prayer opening the ceremony was drowned by the demonstrators singing nationalist songs. There were frequent scuffles, and police had to draw their batons. Some white students were punched by Africans, one of whose slogans was "We never trust rebels except dead ones". The students' representative council later apologized, saying: "In no circumstances can we condone violence and rowdiness". One white student has been charged with obstructing the police.

White students have suggested that Government grants should be withdrawn from the Africans who demonstrated. About 80 of 191 Africans at the college have such grants.

"Somalia is getting a lot of guns, aircraft and tanks from the Soviet Union and building a very huge army. The build-up in arms seems far in excess of the normal requirements of internal security". — Dr. Mungai, Defence Minister of Kenya.

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M.P. Opposes Government

MR. AHMED ABDI OGLEH, M.P. for Wajir South, has sharply criticized the K.A.N.U. Government's new policy for the North Eastern Region. In a broadcast from Nairobi he said *inter alia*:

"You have heard Government announcements that people should register their names and tribes and that the nomadic people are to be grouped into camps. We, your Members of Parliament, were not consulted or notified about this decision. It was taken by the Government alone. It surprises us just as much as it surprised you. We have seen the President about this issue and also the Minister for Home Affairs and other Ministers. Our discussions continue. We would like to raise this issue in Parliament.

"Registration is not a bad policy, as it will enable the Army to know that the holders of identity cards are Kenyans.

"On the second issue, that of camps, we have told the Government: that this is impossible. Circumstances force the people to move because of the lack of rain; there are no rivers and not enough wells. The people are, therefore, forced to roam in search of grazing and water for their livestock. We have told the Government that they must not be compared with the Central Province or the Kikuyu and Meru areas which are agricultural. It should not be thought that the methods used to put down the Mau Mau movement can be used to eliminate the *shifita*.

"We have told the Government that the people do not possess just two or three cows each, like the Kikuyu or the Meru. It is possible, as I have myself seen, for a single man to have two or three thousand head of cattle. It is therefore difficult to put these people into a single camp. Even two brothers cannot be in the same camp.

"We have clearly told the Government that we cannot be held responsible for offences committed by Mogadishu Radio and the Somali Government which anger the Government.

"We have duties both towards the Government and our electorate, and our duty is to speak the truth. It would be wrong

of us to tell the Government that it is possible to keep the people in camps, when it is impossible. Ministers very rarely visit the N.F.D. and have little knowledge of it. It is possible that they imagine it is similar to Nyeri and Meru, which are agricultural and have good rains and many rivers, and that the methods used during the Mau Mau can be applied to Wajir, Mandera, and that area.

"People are so very unhappy that they have started fleeing to the Somali Republic and Ethiopia. It is something bad, but it is no good leaving your country and moving to a country which you do not know. Remain where you are while we discuss the matter with the Government. We are not without hope. So stop fleeing until we speak to you again."

MR. B. GOVAN (Magondi) recalled that during his visit in October the British Prime Minister had found it necessary to say that the time required to reach majority rule "cannot be measured by clock or calendar but only by achievement". Did that mean majority rule in 10, 15 or 20 years? He doubted it. All agreed that achievement was the proper test.

MR. DAVID SMITH (Marandellas) described "dark clouds spreading down the African continent under the cloak of nationalism as nothing short of international Communism". It had to be resisted.

Dirty Trick and Double-Cross

Kenyatta Party's Attack on Mr. Wilson

THE KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION, the party forming the Government of Kenya under President Kenyatta, has issued the following statement:—

"From the earliest days of nationalist movements in the countries of Africa, the leaders and peoples have always looked beyond their own boundaries to build links with their brothers throughout the continent. The close bonds between K.A.N.U., T.A.N.U., A.S.P. and U.P.C. forged in our common struggle against colonialism, have proved of the greatest value in our post-independence efforts to maintain and strengthen unity for the more rapid advance of our peoples.

"K.A.N.U. has always held that regional harmony achieved through the Common Services Organization, the East African Common Market, P.A.F.M.E.C.A., and now the Economic Community for Eastern Africa, far from being a barrier to pan-African unity, represents positive steps towards it. This is the view of virtually all African States today.

"We are especially happy to send fraternal greetings today, Saba Saba Day, to our brothers and sisters in T.A.N.U., to the people of Tanzania, and to their party and national president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.

"Special congratulations and best wishes are due at this time also to the people of Malawi on their achievement of republic status, and to their first President, Dr. Kamuzu Banda. This move means that all the former sufferers under British colonialism in Eastern Africa who have achieved independence have also chosen to be republics with executive Presidents.

"Our thoughts must turn all the more poignantly to those who are still in the grip of colonialism and white minority rule. Especially in our minds is the problem of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). The illegal seizure of power by the Smith racialists has been met by Britain only with bungling, incompetence, and indecision.

"Britain has abused the trust which she begged Kenya and other Commonwealth countries to place in her to end the illegal régime and introduce swift, democratic independence. The British people have themselves experienced enough bitterness through the breaking of solemn agreements by others. Are they now to play the same dirty trick? Are the pledges and undertakings given by Wilson to the Commonwealth leaders to be treated as mere scraps of paper?

"Wilson promised the downfall of the racist Government in a matter of weeks. We have seen the weeks grow into months. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference has been postponed from July to September, while Wilson's Government continues its secret double-cross talks with the racialists.

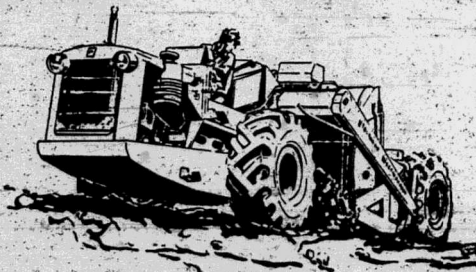
"While Zambia bears the brunt and strain of British inaction, while the people and leaders of Zimbabwe suffer under a more and more oppressive police State, Britain carries out negotiations which are called 'talks about talks' with Smith's Government. The judges play with constitutional niceties about Dupont's right to represent the Queen without her consent. The whole situation is reduced to a series of games and playing with words.

"In view of the British betrayal, the people of Zimbabwe must realize that they have to take action themselves. In the struggle which they will wage there must be unity, sacrifice, and hard work. Whatever form the battle takes, they will have the material and moral support of K.A.N.U. and the people of Kenya in their endeavours."

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Questions in Parliament

MR. SMITH'S REGIME is not a Government and Rhodesia is not a State, MR. BOTTOMLEY, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, told the House of Commons in explanation of his refusal to accept the suggestion of MR. EVELYN KING that he should "support the application made by Mr. Smith's Government in Rhodesia to be heard by the United Nations in accordance with Article 32 of the United Nations Charter, which specifically contemplates the circumstances which now exist".

MR. DRIBERG asked the Prime Minister if he was satisfied that the illegal régime in Rhodesia would be removed by the end of July.

PRIME MINISTER: "I have as yet nothing to add to the statement I made in the House on July 5".

MR. DRIBERG asked the Prime Minister what evidence he had that arms or other goods made in Belgium were being exported to Rhodesia.

PRIME MINISTER: "I have seen the Reuter report of the claim by a Z.A.P.U. spokesman that a consignment of Belgian Rifles had reached Rhodesia. The Belgian authorities have assured us that no licences have been issued for the export of weapons to Rhodesia since the imposition of their arms ban following the illegal declaration of independence".

Radio Zambia

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON inquired whether the condemnation by the Zambian authorities of killings in Rhodesia had been broadcast from Radio Zambia, and if so in what terms.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Radio Zambia carried an official statement issued by the Zambia Government on June 14 which included the following passage:—

"Zambia does not support killings by anyone. Murder is condemned no matter whether this is perpetrated by rebels or freedom fighters. Critics should search their conscience and discover whether they are right in condemning effects and not the root causes of the situation. Zambia maintains that the loss of life would not have arisen had the British Government adhered to principles of humanity and non-racialism.

"Such criticism by paid agents of the rebel régime are red herrings to draw public opinion away from the conspiracy now going on in Salisbury. It is a smokescreen behind which rebels seek to have U.D.I. legalized by Britain."

Expulsion of Journalists

MR. KING asked the names of British journalists expelled from Uganda this year and what protests had been made by H.M. Government.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Mr. Billy Chibber and Mr. E. A. Jones. On my instructions our High Commissioner asked the Uganda authorities to state the reasons for these expulsions; to explain why they were carried out so hastily; and to say whether Mr. Chibber and Mr. Jones were given an opportunity to safeguard their property in Uganda. He was informed that reasons could not be given, but that their continued presence was not conducive to good order and stability".

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News Items in Brief

Doctors from Korea are now working in Uganda. Gombolola chiefs in Buganda no longer serve summonses or try cases.

Two Japanese climbers recently reached the summit of Mount Kenya, 17,040 feet.

A new military airfield in the Ogaden Province of Ethiopia has cost about 2.5m. Ethiopian dollars.

Between £50m. and £60m. will be spent in the first year of Zambia's new four-year development plan.

A National Council for Scientific Research is to be established in Zambia with a budget of about £1m.

Seventeen more Norwegian volunteers have arrived in Uganda to work in various Ministries, making 57 in all.

All Tanzanians in Zanzibar over 16 years of age are to be registered, photographed, and issued with identity cards bearing their portraits.

The former Congolese rebel leader, Mr. Antoine Gizenga, has left Moscow for Cairo, where it is said that he will resume his activities with Communist assistance.

Sixteen Africans from Uganda are spending six weeks in Federal Germany. The visit is sponsored by the Milton Obote Foundation and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

The University of Zambia has an initial enrolment of 300 students, of whom 14 are Europeans or Canadians. By 1970 the student body is expected to be about 1,500.

Despite its ban on Kenya aircraft, the Government of the Somali Republic is continuing landing rights to Kenya-registered planes of the East African Desert Locust Control.

Elections in the Southern Sudan are now planned for late November or early December. Conditions are said to be stable in the Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile and in most of Equatoria.

Communist War Material

Communist war material captured from terrorists in Mozambique is on exhibit in Lisbon. It includes arms made in Soviet Russia, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Yugoslavia, and Algeria.

The Muljibhai Madhavi Foundation Trust in Uganda has sent £11,500 to the trustees of the Uganda Independence Scholarship Fund, the money to be used for the promotion of scientific and technical education and research.

The Kenya People's Union, of which Mr. Odinga, M.P., is president, has denounced Somalia for encouraging bloodshed in north-eastern Kenya, and has said that if the party were in power it would not tolerate the activities of Somali *shifita*.

Four postage stamps are to be issued on August 2 by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration to commemorate the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica. The denominations will be 30 and 50 cents, 1s. 30 cents, and 2s. 50 cents.

The courts in Buganda have been integrated into the national system of Uganda. Fifty-two of the 65 magistrates in the former Buganda judiciary have been retained, the other 13 having been retired with gratuities or pensions because they lack adequate knowledge of English.

The Zambian Police team finished fifth with a score of 391 in the police pistol match at Bisley last week. Birmingham City police won with 408 points (out of a maximum of 480), followed by City of London with 402. In this team event six shots in two minutes were followed by six in 30 seconds.

Charter flights from London to Salisbury have been arranged by the Anglo-Rhodesian Society. One will leave Gatwick on July 25 and Salisbury on the return journey on September 3. Another will leave this country on December 15 and Rhodesia on January 20. Particulars are obtainable from the society at 1 Dover Street, London, W.1.

Complaint to the Kenya Government having been made by Communist China that some Kenya Ministers have made public remarks unfriendly to China, the Nairobi *Daily Nation* referred to "a Chinese diplomatist going round the country bribing people and doing political organization on behalf of certain anti-Government individuals".

Politicians and civil servants in Busoga have been sharply criticized by the Minister of Regional Administrations, Mr. J. W. Lwamafa, who has told the District Council that expenditure of £350,000 had been incurred in the area without proper authority. The district commissioner has consequently been made responsible for all administration, with full authority as chief representative of the Central Government.

Two Mozambique Africans who were studying in Yugoslavia on Government bursaries have returned home, saying that they resented the attempts to make them Communists. It had been suggested that they would be sent to join the African terrorist organization operating in northern Mozambique from Tanzania. The two students made their way to Rome, reported at the Portuguese Embassy, and were flown back to Mozambique.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.

New East African Boards

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. announced on Monday that the control of its business in East Africa will from August vest in separate boards in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Membership of the new boards will be as follows: Kenya: Messrs. J. E. C. Innes and H. G. Aspinall; Tanzania: G. E. A. Elliott, J. E. C. Innes, and H. G. Aspinall; Uganda: A. G. Woodcock, J. E. C. Innes, and H. G. Aspinall.

Kilembe Resignations

THE NUMBER OF RESIGNATIONS of senior staff at the Kilembe copper mine, Uganda, rose last week to 54—after exchange control officials had offered to allow expatriate staff to send out of the country 20% of their salary in addition to enough money to meet liabilities for the maintenance of dependants and for the payment of insurance premiums and school bills. The previous intention had been to permit the transfer of only 15%, which was supposed to cover all such commitments. Kilembe's export earnings last year exceeded £8m.

Decimalization

RHODESIA has decided to convert to decimal currency on Monday, February 16, 1970, when the 10s. unit will be adopted. A Decimal Currency Board will be established in the autumn of next year, one of its duties being to calculate the cost of the conversion of existing machines. The costs in the private sector of the economy will be met by the Government.

"If art be a form of self-expression, it would certainly be interesting to hold a compulsory art class for all Members of Parliament"—Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Finance Minister in Kenya.

Business Brevities

The Labour Ministry in Tanzania is to review the present minimum wage rates.

Kenya-made safari boots are being sold in the United States. The Government of Yugoslavia has arranged to lend Uganda £4m. for urgent development works.

In the first six months of this year the City Council of Nairobi has approved private building plans totalling about £1.6m.

Immediate expenditure of about £500,000 on water supplies and of £250,000 on new sewers is envisaged by the city of Kampala.

Tanzania's meerschau pipe industry has become the largest in any country. About a quarter of a million pipes were exported last year.

Attachment to British engineering companies for a year has been arranged for three African engineer officers of the Uganda Ministry of Works.

Siemens, Hunter & Co., Ltd., leaf tobacco merchants, report group fixed assets at £209,999, current assets at £2.2m., liabilities at £1.4m., and bank loans at £855,309.

Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd., a company in the Lonrho group, has declared an interim dividend of 5d. per share on the 5,988,699 shares of 4s. each, including a one-for-five capitalization issue.

A "Buy Zambian Produce" campaign has been started, the Government having contributed £10,000. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is chairman of the national committee.

Russian Geologists for Tanzania

Russian geologists have been invited to study the oil-producing potentialities of the coastal belt of Tanzania. Other teams of geologists from the Soviet Union are to prospect the western areas for minerals of all kinds.

At the recent Zambia Trade Fair in Ndola there were national exhibits from the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, the Congo, Kenya, and Tanzania. Altogether there were more than 100 exhibits, and goods on display were valued at above £1m.

World production of coffee is now about 12m. bags a year above consumption, Dr. Santos, director of the International Coffee Council, said while recently in Uganda. That body hopes that a balance may be reached in about five years since consumption is rising by 2.5% annually.

The Defence and Aid Fund, London, which has provided financial assistance to African nationalists in Rhodesia, South Africa, and elsewhere, reports income for the year to June 30, 1965, at £92,234 and an excess of income over expenditure of £14,356. Grants from the funds totalled £59,251, not including £7,313 given to Christian Action for administrative services. Government donations amounted to £37,679.

Malawi Railways and the subsidiaries, The Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., and Road Motor Services, Ltd., report group profits after tax for 1965 at £143,543, against £35,149 in the previous year. £30,000 is transferred to general reserve, £20,000 to the reserve for the increased cost of replacement of fixed assets, £15,000 to obsolescence of locomotive stock, and £94,500 to sinking funds. Taxation had amounted to £129,618.

Several thousand Africans in Kenya took part last week in a go-slow movement ordered by the left-wing Kenya's Oilworkers' Union, which had demanded immediate repayment of cash paid into provident and pension funds. On the second day of the strike Dr. Kioko, Minister of Labour, threatened legal action, and next day normal work was resumed. There had been a threat to prosecute Mr. Makenyengo, general secretary of the union.

The Congolese Government seized eight large buildings in Kinshasa (Leopoldville) belonging to the Belgian national airline Sabena after one of its employees had been arrested for "disrespect to a senior Congolese officer". Towards the end of May the Mobutu Government blocked Sabena's bank account, and the airline threatened to withdraw all its technicians from the Congo if the funds, believed to be about £1.4m., had not been released before the end of July.

Sisal Outputs in June: Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd., report sisal production in June at 1,797 tons (1,830 and 19,261 for 11 months (19,251); Central Line Sisal Estates, Tanzania, produced 450 tons from the Pangawe and Kingolwira estates, making 3,630 tons for the year to date, 100 tons from the Kilosa plantation, making 1,025 tons, and 160 tons from Mnazi, bringing the output to 1,370 tons; Dwa Plantations, Kenya, produced 165 tons, making 866 for six months, compared with 877 tons for January-June, 1965.

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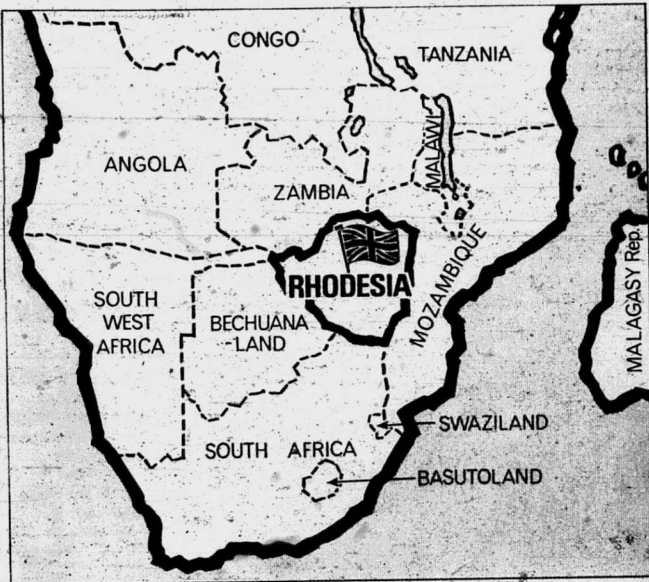
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Mr. Ian Smith,
Prime Minister,
4th June, 1964.



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Thursday, July 28, 1966

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Peace for Rhodesia: Royal Albert Hall Meeting

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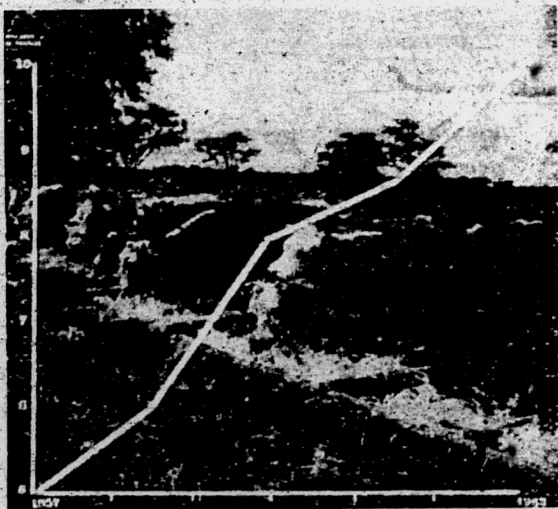
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHOSE PRESTIGE is highest after eight months of sanctions—that of Mr. Smith in Southern Africa and many other parts of the world, of Mr. Wilson in Britain and elsewhere, or of President Kaunda in Zambia? Who has conducted himself most competently since Rhodesia assumed her independence? Who of the three has adhered most closely to his declared principles and objectives? Who has been the least bombastic in word and extravagant in deed? Whose policy has been least costly to the people of whom he is the political leader? Who is most trusted by his colleagues in his own Government? Who is most firmly in the saddle? There can be not the slightest doubt that the answer to all these questions must be “Mr. Smith”. Being the modest man he is, he would be the last person to claim success for all his ideas and endeavours — some of which had to be risky in the circumstances in which Rhodesia had been placed by the persistent folly of United Kingdom politicians of all parties — but any impartial judge of the course of affairs in Central Africa during the past year must find in his favour on these and other counts.

At the half-conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Lagos in January — half-conference because only half of the Prime Ministers thought it worth their while to fly to Nigeria to listen to Mr. Wilson speak and argue about Rhodesia — the British Prime Minister was emphatic that the Smith Government would be “toppled in weeks, not months”, and the then Prime Minister of Zambia (who is now the executive President of that State), innocently accepted that absurd assurance, one which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA promptly ridiculed as hopelessly untrustworthy. Believing what was manifestly incredible, however, the

leader of Zambia threw caution to the winds, began to clamour ever more shrilly for an invasion of Rhodesia by British troops, and embarked upon a thoroughly irrational step-by-step retreat from relations with Rhodesia, though his country was absolutely dependent upon that neighbour for rail connexion with the world and heavily dependent upon it for essential imports. Realism was brushed aside for paper plans and political promises, none of which could become effective for many months and some not for years, even on the optimistic assumption that the African politicians who gave undertakings would abide by them when they were found to involve complications inconvenient to themselves and their Governments. Events of the past few days suggest that some African leaders in Zambia and elsewhere have suddenly realized the gravity of some of their miscalculations.

Least perturbed of the heads of Government in Britain, Rhodesia, and Zambia must certainly be Mr. Smith, for almost simultaneously Mr. Wilson has been stripped of the myth of leadership, let alone infallibility, and President Kaunda has been driven to say publicly that he was grossly and tragically misled by the British Prime Minister and must consequently reverse his policy in regard to Rhodesia Railways. So angry is he that he has given notice of an intention to “disengage” from the Commonwealth. If Zambia should decide to withdraw, other African States recently made prematurely independent by utterly foolish politicians in Britain would probably adopt the same course. That prospect has caused the customary flurry in pro-black, anti-Rhodesia circles, which still pretend that the Commonwealth is a real force in the world. Many Britons — and still more Australians, New Zealanders, Rhodesians, and many others — at long last realize that the Commonwealth has

been reduced from honourable substance to pathetic shadow, not primarily because of the reduction in its military strength, but in consequence of the supine abandonment of its essential bases by unprincipled politicians. That tragic dereliction had much to do with Rhodesia's determination to settle her own future without interference from politicians in Britain or any other part of the Commonwealth; and no responsible person in Rhodesia, whatever his party feelings, would now reverse that decision.

None of the speeches at last week's great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall, London, was more significant in that sense than those by a missionary of twenty years' standing in a wholly African area of Rhodesia and by a leading businessman who has lived and worked in that country for twenty-six years. The one said specifically that he had never supported the Rhodesian Front, and that was probably the case with his colleague; but both were insistent that Rhodesians must settle their own problems and work out increasing co-operation between the races until it becomes safe for the African majority to be entrusted with the responsibilities of government. In not one speech was there a word unfair or unfriendly to Africans. In not one was there a word in support of Mr. Wilson. How could there be from men who know his shocking record throughout the Rhodesian crisis? They were unanimous that Rhodesia cannot be brought down by sanctions, however severe and however protracted; and it was made evident that the damage done to Britain's own economy by the sanctions so recklessly applied is already far greater than to Rhodesia. Astonishingly, that aspect of the matter has still not been recognised and emphasized by the Press, not even in the areas so dependent upon export trade. The Albert Hall audience reflected the sentiment general in Rhodesia of deep loyalty to the Queen coupled with unyielding loyalty to Rhodesia. After the National Anthem had been sung, there were spontaneous cries from all parts of the hall for "Three cheers for Ian Smith". The response could not have been warmer if the meeting place had been Salisbury. That great gathering felt as Rhodesians do—unswerving attachment to the Royal House, allied with the conviction that Rhodesia's own elected leaders should guide the country through its problems.

"Investment in Uganda's second five-year plan will total £240m., of which £155m. is expected to be raised from domestic and £85 from external sources."—Mr. John Kalonge, Minister of Planning and Economic Development.

Statements Worth Noting

"I have never been one to take two bites at a cherry". —Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

"In the 36 independent African States soldiers now control nine and are influential in half-a-dozen more".

—Mr. Dennis Austin.

"President Nyerere of Tanzania has proved to be the perfect good neighbour in this time of national crisis".

—President Kaunda of Zambia.

"Africans see little sense in doing things voluntarily except perhaps within the tribe".—The Commonwealth correspondent of *The Times*.

"Capital expenditure of £13m. by the Ministry of Health is included in Uganda's five-year programme."—Mr. S. Nkutu, Minister of Health.

"I suspect that maximizing profit as a universal motive is a fancy of salaried economists". — Lord Campbell of Eskan, chairman of the Booker group of companies.

"The leader must be obeyed. We are in power for five years, and it is not up to a group of politicians to provoke more disorders in this country".—President Mobutu, when addressing Belgian radio correspondents visiting Kinshasa.

"Control of imports and exports is the very basis of our budget. We must trade as equal partners. That must be the basis of East African co-operation. We do not want Uganda to be a market for things which we can produce here."—President Obote of Uganda.

"Britain and South Africa are the only two countries from which the Copperbelt mines can recruit mining engineers, but they have been looking at the Dutch mine schools. American and Canadian graduates will not come to Zambia for what the mining companies pay".—Mr. Mars-Jones.

"An African has a constitutional right to become a citizen of Zambia, and I am troubled about a contractual provision in an agreement of employment which imposes some kind of fetter on his becoming a Zambian citizen. Might this not raise a matter of public policy?"—Mr. Roland Brown.

"There is today in Ethiopia, as elsewhere in the Middle East, alarm and anger at the disastrous effects which Britain's premature withdrawal from Aden are bound to have. Ethiopians hope that our Government will keep troops in Aden at least until Nasser withdraws from Yemen".—Colonel Neil McLean, in *The Times*.

"Just before independence about 13% of posts with salaries above £750 were occupied by Africans. Today about 50% of all administrative, professional and super scale officers are Kenyans. There are programmes in every Ministry for this process to be intensified".—Mr. D. Ndegwa, Permanent Secretary in the office of the President of Kenya.

"If the children of Watchtower members do not sing the national anthem and respect the Zambian flag because these things are 'earthly', those children will be immediately expelled from the schools".—Mr. Henry Shamambansa, Resident Minister in the Central Province, when addressing followers of the Watchtower Movement in Broken Hill.

"Rhodesia's imports from Mozambique last year had a value of £1,370,845, and our exports to Mozambique were £1,198,993, but the invisible transactions of port handling, rail freight, and tourist traffic resulted in a balance in favour of Mozambique of over £6m. We should particularly like to see greater purchases of Rhodesian goods by Mozambique. The time has come for countries in Southern Africa to support each other and build up our mutual trade."—Mr. B. H. Mussett, Rhodesian Minister of Commerce and Industry, speaking at the Mozambique Agrarian, Commercial and Industrial Fair in Lourenço Marques.

Peace for Rhodesia : Demand for Settlement Now

Full Report of Speeches at Royal Albert Hall Meeting

PEACE FOR RHODESIA was the theme of an Anglo-Rhodesian Society meeting held last Thursday evening in the Royal Albert Hall, London.

While most of the speakers were warmly applauded, some remarks were greeted with jeers, and, when repeated, with slow hand-clapping.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., the particular victim of such demonstrations of disagreement, was unperturbed, and declared that he was as anxious as anyone else in the hall for an early settlement which would recognize Rhodesian independence.

Towards the close of the meeting a man who had used a loud-hailer to voice his opinions walked up the hall as though to leave by an exit. Then he suddenly leapt on to the platform and made for the microphones. A clergyman seated at the side of the platform, immediately recognizing his intention, brought him down with a splendid flying tackle.

Outside the hall groups of demonstrators clashed with the police. Students of both sexes, some of whom said that they were from the London School of Economics, carried banners demanding "Majority Rule in Rhodesia".

Not one daily newspaper published a fair account of the meeting. Those which reported it concentrated on the interruptions.

MR. PATRICK WALL

MR. PATRICK WALL, Conservative M.P. for Haltemprice, presided. In opening the meeting he said:—

"Why has the meeting been called at such short notice? Well, Mr. Wilson announced on July 5 his decision to adjourn talks with Rhodesia and stated that the talks would be resumed later this month. This afternoon I asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on what date the new talks would start. He refused to name that date. The object of this meeting is to insist that these talks restart immediately and that they should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion before the start of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on September 6.

"Of course, I mean a conclusion that will bring Rhodesia both legal and constitutional independence, and a Constitution that will at the same time protect the rights of all racial groups in that country. Certain suggestions to this end will be made by our main speaker tonight, the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, the architect of the successful 1961 Constitution, who has only recently returned from Rhodesia.

This Crazy Quarrel

"The urgency of reaching a solution to this crazy quarrel will be underlined by Mr. Reginald Paget, the Member of Parliament for Northampton, who has also recently visited Rhodesia. He will stress the serious cost of the sanctions campaign to the British economy. Only yesterday the nation received a severe economic shock which may affect every man, woman and child in this country. Yet we continue a campaign of sanctions which is not only ruining our trade with Southern Africa as a whole, but is putting in jeopardy the economy of Zambia, which has to be supported by the British taxpayer.

"The people of Rhodesia have risen above party politics and rallied around their leader, Mr. Smith, in order to save their nation. Whatever damage sanctions may do to the Rhodesian economy, Rhodesians will never surrender. In this attitude they have the support of both black and white in their own country and of their neighbours in the Portuguese territories and South Africa. After all, they have only to look to the north, where there have been nine revolutionary changes of Government in 12 months, to reinforce their determination that this growing chaos shall never cross their borders.

"The future of our nation, here in these islands, is bound up in many respects with the survival of the four million white people in Southern Africa. Intervention by the United Nations would be a major disaster. That is why I believe that the message from this great meeting must be 'Peace for Rhodesia, and peace now'."

MR. REGINALD PAGET

MR. REGINALD PAGET, O.C., Socialist M.P. for Northampton, said that his had been a very lonely voice in his party but that he had been guided by the principles that racialism was ~~evil~~, *apartheid* wrong, and that the Government owed a duty to protect the poor and ignorant precisely because they could not protect themselves.

"Giving the vote to people at African levels of poverty and ignorance does not enable them to protect themselves. It merely delivers them as victims to the gangster type of leader who is capable of exploiting their ignorance. Responsible Government cannot shelve its responsibilities by shifting them on to voters who have not reached the stage of making real political decisions. Britain has a duty to the whole of the people of Rhodesia, and it should be our task to see that the road to advancement is open, and, in the words of Cecil Rhodes, that 'there is equality between all civilized men regardless of race and an open road to civilization'.

"Since 1923, when Rhodesia started to look after her own affairs, the population has gone up from just over a million to just over four million. The national wealth has gone up 10 times, to £350 million. Half the population is under 17. I do not believe that the way to perform our duty is to see that that population advances in to wreck the economy upon which it lives and upon which its advancement depends.

"So on November 11 last, much as I disapproved of U.D.I., I raised a very lonely voice against the consensus of all the great parties in the House to make two quite simple points. I said that it is not wise to call a man a traitor when you have to deal with him, and don't be too blithe about your sanctions because it won't be very long before you find them hanging round your neck like a dead chicken. I am going to talk mainly about the weight of that chicken.

At Panic Stations

"Of course sanctions have injured Rhodesia and will injure her more. But I am concentrating on the injury to us. Since yesterday we are at panic stations, and it is relevant to look to the injury of our own economy. In Monday's issue the *Daily Express* put that injury at £100m. a year. They did not explain how they arrived at the figure. A great deal must be guesswork. Some is temporary and some permanent.

"The oil lift to Zambia, according to Mr. Wilson, has cost £84m. Support to alternative means of transport for Zambian copper is very expensive. Creating a road through Tanzania is going to cost an awful lot in lorry axles. Say, £7m. down the drain.

"Then there is the blockade of the Mozambique Channel. It's said: 'These aircraft carriers would be exercising anyway; so would their aircraft.' But to carry on a blockade a thousand miles from their nearest port is not a cheap operation. Then there are the R.A.F. in Zambia. They can't use Tanzania, for Mr. Nyerere, who is screaming for war against Rhodesia, will not allow our services to use his territory. They have to be supplied from Nairobi.

"A Britannia uses 4,000 gallons in order to carry 2,500

MR. PAGET ASSESSES COST OF SANCTIONS TO BRITAIN

gallons, and 2,500 gallons is rather less than a Javelin uses in one hour's operational flight. This is important to consider when we talk, as some people blithely do, about armed intervention.

"They talk about armed intervention. Are we to take on the second best army in Africa? It is a two division job even if this folly were contemplated. We haven't the logistics to support a brigade, let alone two divisions. Is the Organization of African Unity going to do it? I think Dr. Banda said that that would take two platoons of Rhodesian troops!

"Guerrillas are a different question. That is a really serious threat, and the only answer is the support of your own people, of the Africans of Rhodesia. Infiltration by guerrillas has failed because Mr. Smith has had the support of the Africans of Rhodesia. The information has come in.

"Is Russia going to do it? Mr. Wilson has told us about his fear of Russian troops in blue United Nations berets. When it was a question of supporting the rebels in Stanleyville we did an analysis of this. Even if the Russians had had the use of an Egyptian airfield they had not the logistics over those distances to support a couple of battalions. Rhodesia is a thousand miles further off.

"This kind of thing is nonsense, and I do not think we need concern ourselves too much with the question of protecting Rhodesia from the United Nations. It is a bit like protecting the bull from the cow.

"More important than the direct costs are the indirect costs. Firstly, there is a loss of £36m. on exports. Some of those, but not an awful lot, we can divert. It is probably a £20m. loss on our balance of payments.

"Then services which we cannot divert—say another £12m. on the wrong side of our balance of payments. Our direct investment is about £180m. Indirect, through holdings in South African companies, another £40m. Payments due to us, about £26m. on investments.

Not Very Good Sense

"And, you know, we blocked the Rhodesian Bank, we froze £11m., and thereby in effect released the Rhodesians from £26m.? It's not very good sense to stop payments between yourself and the other chap when it is the other chap who owes you money.

"As to imports, it is jolly difficult to replace tobacco. There aren't any other sterling sources. We are short of dollars. We have had a tremendous job educating the taste of this country to take Rhodesian tobacco instead of American. Are we to re-educate the other way and destroy an asset which in very large measure we own? It's folly.

"Then there is the effect on gold will with regard to our trade with South Africa, our third largest customer—at £260m.—and they don't like our Rhodesian policy. There is an active movement to boycott our goods, represented in this immensely prosperous economy by the enormous expansion of French, American, and above all Japanese goods—but no expansion of ours.

"This is even happening in Australia. I am not saying that all Australians disapprove of Mr. Wilson's policy. A whole lot of them approve of it. But those who disapprove of it disapprove enough to stop buying British.

"Then again there is the indirect effect on insurance and finance. If you are going to be a world banker, you mustn't use your position for politics. If you are going to be a world insurer, you mustn't default because you don't like your risk's politics.

"Heaviest of all is copper. Copper is an inelastic supply. You can't just push it up. The cheapest copper mine involves £16m. investment and it is only just about in balance. Tuesday's *Financial Times* said: 'Copper has cost the balance of payments an extra £25m. or so in the first half of the year; but this might go up to £100m. by the end of the year.' That is a really serious item. I don't say it is entirely Zambian; there is trouble in Chile too. But the marginal supply is Zambian, and when you hit that you are in real trouble.

Mr. Wilson's Vanity Offended

"Look at Zambia herself and our enormous investment in the Copperbelt. Mr. Kaunda is dependent on this white form of economy, on the industry of the Copperbelt—European; on the Army—loyal to him because it is loyal to its European officers; on the Police Force—and it has begun interfering—again European. We have put Mr. Kaunda is a very, very awkward position.

"Mr. Wilson got himself involved in this in a way a Prime Minister ought not to do. Prime Ministers ought to stand in the background. But he prescribed this as his cure, and when it went wrong on him, as I warned him it would, his vanity was offended. When he went to see Mr. Kaunda he talked from his wounded vanity, not from the facts. Dr. Banda was wise not to get involved with Rhodesia, with whom he had to

tive, but Kaunda was persuaded, without any basis of facts at all, that Smith could and would be toppled, and that we would pay for all Zambia's expenses in this conflict. Of course, we haven't and we can't.

"Kaunda tells the copper companies to keep an account of every extra penny they are spending, and that he will pass it to the British Government, who are going to pay. It hasn't worked out that way. Mr. Smith honestly tried to help because he doesn't want to see Kaunda in trouble. He offered to let his oil through, but as the British were paying that was turned down flat. He offered to take out his copper; that was turned down flat too. Then Mr. Kaunda found that the paying wasn't quite as simple.

Pretty Girl Disguised As Minister

"Doris Hart was sent to break the bad news to him. That wasn't a very sensible thing to do, because Mr. Kaunda was under fire, and it didn't really help his prestige to send him a pretty girl disguised as a Minister. This made Africans laugh at Mr. Kaunda, and he didn't like it. Remember that to most of Mr. Kaunda's electorate the highest which you can say of a woman is that when correctly handled she can be changed into cows. It's not the way to treat an African régime if you want to give it confidence.

"Zambia's economy is crumbling. Copper is in long-term trouble because it has been pushed above the price at which it begins to pay to develop substitutes. That will wreck our investment in the long run.

"Somebody, somebody serious, has to go and tell the unfortunate Mr. Kaunda that it has all been a great mistake and that he has got to live with Mr. Smith after all.

"Why are we doing all this? Is it a matter of principle? One mustn't let down our black brothers. I'm a lawyer, and I remember opening a case once and saying: 'My client is fighting on a matter of principle.' The judge turned to me and said: 'When I am told that I know that he is fighting because he is in a bad temper.'

"Consider the Protectorates for a moment. They are our direct responsibility. We were advised in 1960 that if they were to be given a chance of independence they must have a £94m. investment over five years. They got £13m. Then Sir John Maud advised that if we left with any conscience we must provide aid over 10 years at £27m. We are leaving and not providing any aid. We are handing those Protectorates over to apartheid South Africa, because they will be totally dependent on the South African economy. If we are really concerned in this sort of thing surely we should spend our money better there than in trying to wreck the Rhodesian economy.

"I have concentrated upon the folly and hypocrisy of Mr. Wilson. I could equally establish on many issues the folly and hypocrisy of Mr. Smith. This is a clash of two follies, in which both sides have to learn sense. If both sides don't learn sense we are going to destroy a very wonderful country. I was once present when follies clashed before—in Israel. A terrible struggle evolved, but nonetheless out of those follies and that struggle a nation was born in glory. It may be that we are seeing the same thing occurring in Rhodesia today—to be born in glory."

MR. PATRICK WALL: "When the pioneers outspanned, they named their first city after the Lord Salisbury of that day. Our next speaker, Lord Salisbury, is the president of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, a man to whom the society and Rhodesia, and indeed Britain, owe a great debt."

LORD SALISBURY

LORD SALISBURY opened with a reference to Mr. Paget's "courageous speech" and a warning that those who had interrupted him might continue to roar but would do so ineffectively.

"It will, I hope, not be regarded by anyone as a sign of precipitation or irresponsibility that the Anglo-Rhodesian Society should have decided to hold this great meeting tonight. While the talks in Salisbury, Rhodesia, have been taking place, we have remained commendably quiet. But it is impossible to remain entirely silent.

"Probably in less than three weeks Parliament will rise for at least two months, and before Parliament meets again there is to take place a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers at which crucial decisions on Rhodesia may be taken. Even before that conference, and while Parliament is in recess, there may be developments in the situation which the Government

RHODESIANS WILL NOT GIVE UP THEIR INDEPENDENCE

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS

may feel force them to embark on some far-reaching step without the opportunity of further consultation with the elected representatives of the people.

"Nor have we been reassured by the enunciation in a statement in the House of Commons on July 5 by the Prime Minister of a new requirement for a settlement—that it must be acceptable to the general community of nations. That is something quite new. When this unhappy dispute originally arose it was generally agreed in all parties that the only two nations who were directly concerned were ourselves and Rhodesia. How far we seem to have moved since then; how dangerously far!

"This is not in any sense a party meeting, for the Anglo-Rhodesian Society is not a party organization. Moreover, we must always remember that the responsibility for the situation with which we are faced today does not rest on any one party alone. Both main parties alike share that responsibility.

"What is the wise course or all parties to adopt if widening of the conflict and misery to countless innocent people, black and white, is to be avoided? Some people feel that the only equitable solution lies in the very early application of a principle of one man one vote. To us in this country one man one vote means democracy. But to Rhodesians, black as well as white, one man one vote means dictatorship.

"They have seen what has happened in State after State to the north of them—in Zanzibar, Nigeria, and now Uganda and Burundi. *The Times* has reported that last October in the course of a plot against the King of Burundi the Prime Minister was seriously injured and all the elected members of the National Assembly were executed. It is perhaps not surprising that Rhodesians, black and white, should look askance at any policy liable to produce such results.

"Anyone who is realistic must face the fact that Rhodesians will not be willing in any circumstances to give up the independence they have gained or take any step which will make it impossible, in their view, for them to decide their own destiny.

Bitterness and Determination

"I was told the other day by a very distinguished ex-officer of the Air Force that he had a letter from an old friend who fought by his side in the late war in which the writer said that he would rather fight on, over the bodies of his dead children than give way over this. That is only one instance of the bitterness and determination which exist in Rhodesia.

"Not all the Rhodesians who think that way are normally followers of Mr. Smith. Of course not. All political leaders have their followers and their opponents. But he is the symbol of Rhodesia's fight for independence, and those in this country who think that the present policy of H.M. Government will bring him down are, I believe, living in a world of illusion.

"Our sanctions against Rhodesia will bite harder as time passes, but so will their counter-sanctions in the form of the loss of our trade with Rhodesia, and, what is even more important to us, with South Africa. I have seen the cost of the sanctions policy to us estimated at £60m. Mr. Paget put it rather higher. If one takes into account the indirect results the cost may run into well over £100m. It may be more. The bill is piling up all the time.

"There is no certainty that when our sanctions come off, which they will have to do sooner or later, these counter-sanctions will come off too. Rhodesia and South Africa may have transferred much of their trade to other nations for ever.

"Nor will that result be averted by our handing over the whole business to the United Nations. That would only make them hate us more than ever. Such are the results of this ill-advised policy.

"It is possible for Britain to destroy utterly the economy of Rhodesia; to condemn her inhabitants, black and white, to ruin and misery; and to wreck our trade with two of our best and oldest customers when our own economy is in such dire straits. Who would benefit from that?

"We cannot afford to let this cold war—for that's what it is—go on any longer. It is against the interests not only of Rhodesia but of ourselves that it should go on. A settlement based on the present talks, on the best terms that can be agreed, must be reached and reached soon.

"That is the message that must go out to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith from this meeting. It is the course of wisdom. That is what I believe the British people are more and more coming to want. It is for that policy of moderation, of wisdom, of peace, that I ask your support tonight."

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., a former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who had returned only four days earlier from a visit to Rhodesia, said that he had accepted the invitation to speak because of his affection for Rhodesia and because he felt that such a meeting at such a time could serve a very useful purpose. He continued:—

"The crucial talks in Salisbury are about to be resumed. We cannot allow them to drag on for ever. Up to now they have got nowhere. The two sides have just been walking around each other. Within the next couple of months or so they will succeed or fail, and since failure would be an absolute calamity we as friends of Britain and friends of Rhodesia have a very special duty to speak quite frankly to both sides and to do everything in our power to bring them together.

"I have not come to sing the praises of Ian Smith or Harold Wilson. Some of you disagree. Mr. Paget said that this was a clash between two follies. I agree with him. These two men have mishandled the situation and each other about as ineptly as it is possible to imagine. (Interruption.) I want the same thing as most of you in this hall, but we are far more likely to get the right result if we face the facts.

"Mr. Wilson has from the start quite needlessly aroused the worst suspicions and fears in Rhodesia. During their years in opposition the British Labour Party adopted a hostile attitude towards the white Rhodesians. This was underlined in a letter from Mr. Wilson to an African, Dr. Mutasa, published in the middle of the general election of 1964, in which he said that a Labour Government would insist on majority African rule before granting independence.

"When Labour came to power Mr. Smith and his colleagues were naturally dismayed by the prospect that Britain would refuse independence except on altogether unacceptable terms; but they might have borne this disappointment with patience had they not, rightly or wrongly—and I believe rightly—feared that under pressure from Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations Mr. Wilson might try to force Rhodesia to change her Constitution. That was a justifiable fear.

Mr. Wilson A Political Chameleon

"It was greatly strengthened by the obvious reluctance of the new Labour Government to confirm the long-established constitutional convention under which Britain had promised not to amend the Constitution of Rhodesia except at the request of the Rhodesian Government. I had the greatest difficulty in the House of Commons in extracting a confirmation of that convention by the Labour Government.

"When it came to the negotiation for independence, Mr. Wilson's terms were hedged around with all sorts of equivocal reservations, which, like a political chameleon, varied according to the audience he was addressing. The result was that nobody really knew where they stood.

"This confusion reached its climax during the Prime Minister's visit to Rhodesia, at the end of which he threw out a proposal for a Royal Commission and then flew away without settling what it was to do or how it was to do it. It's not surprising that Mr. Smith became more and more distrustful of the British Government's intentions, and then let it be known that he was contemplating an immediate declaration of independence. You make a mistake to cheer at that.

"Mr. Wilson tried to retrieve the situation over the telephone on that last fateful night, and it was only then that the full extent of the concessions he was prepared to make clearly emerged. But by that time it was too late. Mr. Smith had already irrevocably committed himself to what I must describe as his reckless adventure. I am bound to say to you that U.D.I. was just about the stupidest idea that anybody could have thought up. Rhodesia was already, for all practical purposes, independent". (Interruption).

THE CHAIRMAN: "All opinions are represented in the Society. We all aim to do our best for Anglo-Rhodesian relations, and it is only right that we should listen to all points of view."

MR. SANDYS: "Let me be quite clear. I want the same thing as you; but it is no good blinding ourselves to the facts. I want a legalized, independent Rhodesia as soon as possible. By now both sides must realize that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the continuation of this sterile confrontation. Each country in different ways is getting hurt.

SHEER MADNESS FOR BRITAIN TO FIGHT TO A FINISH

"In Rhodesia one's first impression is that the economic situation is fine and healthy and that economic sanctions have virtually had no effect. In the towns and on the farms there is a buoyant, confident mood. While the Royal Navy continues to blockade the port of Beira, petrol flows freely into Rhodesia. Everywhere it seems to be 'business as usual', for the bulk of the population have scarcely noticed sanctions and have convinced themselves that any ill-effects are purely temporary.

"There is no such confidence among the leaders of commerce and industry, who are in a position to see ahead. They see that Rhodesia is losing many of her traditional export outlets. There are many other disturbing factors. There is quite a lot of short-time working and management will soon be obliged to discharge labour. (Interruption.) You'd better face the facts; it doesn't follow that because you face the facts you will come to a different conclusion. A small but increasing number of people are leaving Rhodesia and moving over the border into South Africa.

"If you will listen to me you'll find that we end up on the same side. The main effect of sanctions is now beginning to make itself felt. The economy is slowly but unmistakably running down, and the business community in Rhodesia, which knows more about the economy than you do, has warned Mr. Smith that the situation will continue to deteriorate.

Rhodesians Will Not Give In

"Now for the other side of the picture. Mr. Wilson should not imagine for one moment that he has Rhodesia at his mercy, and that he will soon bring Mr. Smith to his knees. If he thinks that he is totally misjudging the white Rhodesians. They are a robust and determined lot of people. Far from inducing them to withdraw their support from Mr. Smith and to press him to capitulate, the political effect of sanctions has been the exact reverse. (Applause).

"You like this better, do you? (Laughter.) Sanctions have consolidated the whole European population behind Mr. Smith and strengthened their determination to defy Britain at almost any cost. They have seen what has happened in other African countries to the north and they do not mean to allow the same thing to happen in Rhodesia.

"Rather than accept terms which in their opinion would prejudice the whole future of their country, they will tighten their belts and face a considerable drop in living standards. They will not give in. They will not give in without a long struggle—longer perhaps than Mr. Wilson can afford to wait, for it is not only Rhodesia that is being hurt by sanctions.

"Mr. Wilson also has reason to be worried. He told the Commonwealth Prime Ministers last January that sanctions would bring about the collapse of Rhodesia within a matter of weeks. An awful lot of weeks have gone by since then. Unless he has settled this matter before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meet again in September they are going to give him a pretty hot time. The United Nations are also getting increasingly impatient, and at their session in the autumn they are certain to press for the use of force, which, of course, would be totally repugnant to the British people. This Government have therefore a great advantage in reaching agreement before then.

Personal Relationship

"On the economic side, as Mr. Paget has explained, sanctions are costing us a lot of money. Financial aid to Zambia has involved heavy Government expenditure, but more serious perhaps is the injury caused to British firms who are losing, probably for ever, long-established export markets in Rhodesia, and precious good will for insurance and other business. The damage to Britain's balance of payments would at any time be serious, but at this moment of financial crisis, when every penny of foreign exchange must be saved, the mounting cost of the sanctions just cannot be ignored. Moreover, we must face the possibility that other countries may grow tired of waging a trade war against Rhodesia and gradually relax their restrictions; and should that happen the continuance of sanctions by Britain alone would be utterly ineffective.

"Nor can we be indifferent to the extreme bitterness and hostility towards Britain which has grown up in these last months among the Europeans in Rhodesia. They used to be more British than the British and their loyalty and affection for the Mother Country were unsurpassed anywhere in the Commonwealth. It is therefore particularly painful to see labels on the backs of motor-cars depicting the Rhodesian flag with the Union Jack crossed out.

"This poisoned relationship between two members of the British family must not be allowed to continue a single day

longer than can be avoided. It is clearly in the interests of both Rhodesia and Britain to come to terms with one another and as quickly as possible.

"I am hopeful of the prospects of agreement for two reasons. First, both sides are beginning to realize that it would be sheer madness to fight it out to a finish. Secondly, the area of disagreement is not nearly as wide as many imagine. Happily, both sides recognize the basic realities of the situation. Mr. Smith and every European Rhodesian whom I met accept that, with 20 blacks to one white, African majority rule in due course is inevitable (I'm only telling you what the Rhodesians think; you may think differently)—but they are determined that this shall not occur until the Africans can assure responsible, democratic government.

Flexibility the Way to Agreement

"Mr. Wilson, with equal realism, accepts that the Africans are not yet capable of taking over control of an advanced industrial country like Rhodesia and of safeguarding the liberties of the large European population. He made it clear that he is willing to agree to independence without the prior establishment of African majority rule. He has said that he is not asking for any fixed time-table for the achievement of majority rule after independence. That is quite a lot for a left-wing Socialist Prime Minister to say. On the other hand, he has, in my view quite properly, insisted that the gradual advance of the Africans to political power must not be put into reverse by subsequent changes in the Constitution.

"There is nothing mutually inconsistent between the positions of the two sides. With a little more flexibility—that is what we need—in London and Salisbury it should be perfectly possible to reach agreement.

"Get ready to boo at what I am going to say now. The whole world condemned the unilateral declaration of independence, including a very large number of white Rhodesians, though I am quite sure that the African nationalists who protested the loudest were in their hearts delighted at this opportunity for a showdown with the white Rhodesians. We in Britain want to settle this unhappy dispute without bloodshed and with as little lasting bitterness as possible, whereas some African Governments, though not all, would like to see the Rhodesian Government overthrown by force and would positively welcome a violent uprising of the African population.

Mr. Wilson's Inhibitions

"This attitude was reflected in a shocking article in a newspaper published in England the other day. It expressed surprise that the bloodbath—that was the description—which was expected in Rhodesia had so far failed to materialize and it demanded an investigation into the reasons for this apparently limp African acceptance of U.D.I.

"If the negotiations are to succeed two important points of procedure will have to be dealt with. First, Mr. Wilson will have to drop his inhibitions about dealing with what he calls the illegal régime. Mr. Smith's administration is, of course, unconstitutional, but it is nonetheless the *de facto* Government of Rhodesia. He and his Ministers exercise complete and undisputed control, and there is nobody else with whom Mr. Wilson could sign a binding agreement.

"But voting rights and representations in Parliament are not the only things that matter. Racial discrimination in everyday life is in my view in many respects a more urgent problem. While most of this has already disappeared long ago, the African still has to endure humiliations and irritations of many kinds.

"It would do much to improve the atmosphere if a further step could be taken to relax the conditions of the Land Apportionment Act. It is also essential to bring an end to the colour bar in hotels, restaurants, and other public places. This would do more than anything else to relieve tension between the races and to give the African the confidence that the Europeans want to build a Rhodesia for the future in partnership with them.

"If the Europeans want when the time comes to be treated as partners by future African Governments, they must hurry up and develop between themselves and the Africans a relationship of mutual trust. It is no good continuing to ignore and slight the Africans until they are on the eve of assuming political power, and then at the last minute to hold out the hand of friendship. Death-bed conversions are unconvincing. It is not enough to talk vaguely about co-operation. The Africans must be positively associated more and more with the running of the country, Parliament, welfare in local government, business management, and every other sphere of national life. Only in that way—this is

VIEWS OF RHODESIAN PRIEST AND BUSINESSMAN

very important—will be build up a body of responsible, moderate African opinion of sufficient strength to hold its own against the forces of extremism.

"If the talks break down there will be bitter recrimination, and it will be impossible for a very long time to bring the two sides back to the conference table. Britain and Rhodesia would thus be irrevocably set on a collision course, with the most painful consequences for both our countries. A clear and simple message should go out from this great meeting—an appeal to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith in the name of sanity to end this damaging and dangerous duel. They can rely on us and countless others in both countries to support any reasonable settlement which will enable Britain and an independent Rhodesia to go forward again together as partners and friends."

MR. K. G. STEVENS

MR. K. G. STEVENS, managing director of Stevens and Dawnays, Ltd., Salisbury, and a past president of the Chamber of Industries, who has lived and worked in Rhodesia for the past 28 years, said:—

"Will sanctions bring a speedy end to our *de facto* Government? Emphatically no. Sanctions have welded the Rhodesian whites into one determined block, determined to show that we genuinely believe that the Rhodesian people, black and white, are the only persons capable and interested in finding a satisfactory solution to our problem.

"We do not wish to meddle in the affairs of other countries. We want the newly-independent countries to the north of us to succeed, for only by their success as well as our own can we all finally reach maturity and stand upon our own feet without massive aid from Britain—who can no longer afford it—others.

"The average African in the independent countries is not concerned about which Government or what party is in power in Rhodesia. They are more concerned with their own leaders fulfilling the promises they made to their own people.

"With sanctions in force Rhodesia can exist but cannot have a healthy economy. All our people suffer, particularly in the first instance the poorer people, who are mostly African. Our schemes for new schools, new housing, etc., must be curtailed.

"Lift these wretched sanctions, accept the *de facto* Government, and start discussions at top level immediately. As business returns to normal, so will our politics.

"In the long run any country is controlled, however indirectly, by the people who produce the profit and pay the income tax—the business community. In Rhodesia the African has already gained an important place in the industrial fabric.

Sanctions Postpone African Advancement

"There is no colour bar in our national industrial councils, and with an expanding economy the African will surely take the rightful place in industry and commerce to which his own efforts entitle him. Continue sanctions and the advance of the African will be put back several years.

"Why do the African leaders of the independent States clamour for the use of force against us? Is it to hide the fact that they are doing little or nothing for the practical advance of the Africans they now govern? Do they think that outside aid will be theirs for ever?

"I had been told that in the opinion of the British people we Rhodesian whites are expendable. During my stay in Britain I have found this to be completely untrue.

"Most Rhodesians are proud of their British connexions and honoured when called upon to serve their Queen. However, the effects of sanctions and a slanted Press are having a very bad effect upon those loyalties.

"Britain needs all the trade she can get, but is losing a lot through sanctions. The longer sanctions are applied the more difficult it will be for Britain to regain this trade. Quite a number of people are only too pleased to take her place.

"Sanctions breed hate and deceit. They are not constructive in any way. Therefore stop them forthwith and get around a table to end this nonsense.

"Most white Rhodesians are not worried about eventual government by Africans because they feel that when this comes the Africans will have advanced to a state of development that will ensure that they treat their white minority

fairly. This is the crux of the matter—rule by Africans when they have reached our standards of hygiene, culture, integrity, and law and order.

"Most Rhodesian whites work very hard. The much-maligned white artisan can lay as many bricks in an hour as the average African lays in four, and the average Englishmen in two.

"Discrimination between different racial groups is practised in Australia, New Zealand, England, Europe, Canada and America, even South America, as well as in Rhodesia. During a recent visit to the U.S.A. I made it my business to observe this problem, and I shall return to Rhodesia with a completely clear conscience that we are doing more to improve racial harmony than most. I mean in actual fact, not of course verbally, for we could not hope to compete with the U.S. in that department.

"I do not think Britain has cause to feel ashamed of her treatment of her former Colonies, and she has almost made herself bankrupt in her efforts to appease them. Nor are we Rhodesians ashamed of our history. We have developed Rhodesia to the benefit of both races.

"Britain owes no country any apologies for us, so let her openly say so and announce that she, in co-operation with our Government, will conclude an honourable agreement forthwith.

"Your Government and mine can solve this problem in a few weeks if only both display humility, common-sense, and honesty."

THE REV. A. R. LEWIS

THE REV. A. R. LEWIS, priest-in-charge of an Anglican mission at Manda, Rhodesia, who has lived in the country for the past 20 years, said:—

"A few months ago the telephone rang at my remote mission. At the other end was the very worried voice of one of our African headmasters. The school is half empty, he said, the children are not coming. He wasn't used to the telephone and couldn't explain what was the matter. Petrol rationing—notwithstanding, and with the aid of some shoe leather, I got to his mountain school next day and found the elders collected together. The spokesman said: 'It is the fees. The men are coming back from the town without work, and we cannot pay the fees'. The school fees which we charge in our African primary schools are half-a-crown a term.

"That problem was solved by the generosity of friends in Britain, and I don't suggest that there is wholesale unemployment among Africans in Rhodesia. But it is an illustration of the fact that when one member suffers all the other members suffer with him. The Africans are being hit hard by sanctions, and all who have the interests of Africans at heart in Rhodesia should exercise their influence now to bring this fratricidal struggle to an immediate end.

"I do not speak to you as a politician. My political views are those of Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky, who I believe tried to make a reality of partnership and to take the Europeans with them. I believe that those men are out of office today and that we have a Conservative Government in power in Rhodesia today simply because those leaders got no joy out of Britain.

"But if I cannot speak as a politician, much less will I speak as a representative of either the white or the black community in Rhodesia—though I am a white Rhodesian and my work is entirely among black Rhodesians. Too many people tell us what Africans think when the truth is that there is a great variety of opinion among the African people.

Africans Fear British Intentions

"Of course, there are the young men who vocally oppose the Government, as in any other country, and who are entitled to do so provided they do not issue threats of violence. Then there is a large body of progressive but more moderate African opinion. Large numbers of Africans are in fact represented today by the traditional leaders, the chiefs, though it is extremely difficult to know how many there are because so many of them have no interest in politics.

"The Africans must speak for themselves, but they are not free to do so until this crisis is over, because they still have the conviction that somehow or other, by hook or by crook, Britain will get the extremists into power and then God help the people who have opposed them in the past. The Africans are for the most part not free to speak for themselves. So I must give a personal impression of what many Africans think.

SMITH GOVERNMENT THE ALTERNATIVE TO TYRANNY

"Most Africans, I believe—I'd rather you would listen to this and not misquote it, please—accept and recognize the present Government in Rhodesia as being the immediate, practical alternative to extremism, chaos, tyranny, and misery. I believe that they have respect for the Government because it has dealt firmly with terrorism."

"And I believe that they want changes—because they want more human dignity. They want changes which will give them more education. They crave for more education. They want more education than the country can possibly afford to give them without outside help. If Britain wants to help, let her help with education without strings."

Give Rhodesian Christians Their Chance

"Many Christians in Rhodesia want changes; but they want law and order and responsible government even more. It is therefore deplorable that so many prominent churchmen should have taken it into their hands and heads to denounce Rhodesia while at the same time remaining silent about the evils in the all-black States to the north."

"It is lamentable that so many Christian leaders, like their less worthy predecessors in the past, should openly advocate and back up persecution—because sanctions are nothing less than persecution; persecution by the secular State in order to impose their opinion upon their fellow Christians who have the courage to disagree with them, and have good reasons for disagreeing with them. These people forget that there are Christians in Rhodesia—and I am not talking about the people who come from Britain for two years—Christians who were born in Rhodesia, Christians who live in Rhodesia, Christians who are prepared to fight Rhodesia's battle within Rhodesia and to work for reforms in Rhodesia, and yet these people are almost powerless until the pressure is taken off."

"So to you in Britain I would say: 'Take off the pressures. Give Rhodesian Christians a chance to work for reform in their own country, and give them practical help in every possible way in order that they may better the lot of the majority in Rhodesia and effect willingly and peacefully in Rhodesia those reforms which Britain is powerless to impose upon the country from without.'"

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS, Conservative M.P. for Mid-Bedfordshire, said:—

"Rhodesia set out with Cecil Rhodes's broad theme of multi-racialism as a guide. That brave concept differed markedly from the South African solution. Of course it has not been perfectly pursued and realized. There are things wrong, just as there are things wrong in Birmingham and Paddington, Washington and New York."

"But immense progress has been made, and Rhodesians have a right to think that they see their problems more clearly than they are appreciated in Kensington or Whitehall. This is particularly so when every trivial incident in Salisbury is presented in British newspapers or on the B.B.C. as though it were the beginning of racial anarchy."

"This lack of mutual understanding has led to a bitter disenchantment with this country and a longing to be free at last from a frustrating connexion which seemed to leave Rhodesia at the mercy of a control from Whitehall which yet was no control; at the mercy of a constitutional restraint based on cloudy principle and unpredictable emotion. Britain no longer seemed to stand behind Rhodesia as a friend, but rather to fester her, without tangible commitment to her future, like an incubus."

"The risks were to be Rhodesia's, provided Britain's liberal conscience could be salvaged, and the U.N. and the Commonwealth appeased. Nor is this sentiment new in Rhodesia's history. In a speech in Port Elizabeth Cecil Rhodes, exasperated at the time at his dealings with the current British Government, echoed it: 'May God preserve me from the unctuous rectitude of my countrymen'. That was exactly the psychology of U.D.I."

"Can anybody now doubt that Rhodesia will establish her independence, with or without the sanction of the present British Government? That no negotiation can be realistic unless it is based upon a formula for complete independence? That if the British Government are serious in their wish to achieve a settlement they must be flexible in their approach instead of protesting a rigid set of prior conditions?"

"The Prime Minister must realize that the last of his five principles is simply an impracticability, and that no real progress can be guaranteed with the others, no matter what document may be signed, unless there is good will. And there can be no good will unless there is some concession to good faith."

"You cannot, in the granting of independence, lay down the course of future history. That is not independence at all. Why, we may ask, was there no provision in the Ghanaian treaty against the establishment of a vicious dictatorship? Why no provision in the Nigerian independence treaty against the murder of Sir Abu Bakar and his Ministers?—a melancholy event which passed in the Commonwealth practically without expression of regret. Why was there no provision against the brutal oppression in Zanzibar? Against revolution in Buganda? Against race war in Sudan? Does any man of sense believe that such heinous things as these would be likely under the present Rhodesian Government?"

British Government Must Show Magnanimity

"Independence and the future well-being of all the peoples of Rhodesia are a matter for mutual trust. There is little trust left, and the British Government should have the sense and magnanimity to restore it. They could do so tomorrow if they would."

"Why the delay? Do they still believe that Rhodesia will give in? Are they content to tell themselves that these wretched sanctions are biting deeper, that things will be worse in Rhodesia by September?"

"Laurens van der Post, with a lifelong experience of South Africa, wrote a month ago: 'I can only see sanctions having an increasingly destructive effect. The greatest liberalizing force at work in Africa is the economic and technological advance of its inhabitants, of all races and colours. If sanctions are to continue much longer in Rhodesia they can only destroy this creative force, which is already giving the Rhodesian African a far higher standard of living than any of his neighbours except those in South Africa.'"

"What a contemptible aftermath to our Imperial mission it is that these warriors in the Commonwealth Office should be smugly counting the extent of their success in bringing economic chaos to an area of the world which is crying out in the name of humanity for economic advance! What a nightmare this is!"

"The choices are a full independence settlement based on the first four of the Prime Minister's principles, but framed in the realization that you cannot lay down the exact future course of politics in Central Africa in advance or by legislation:

"Or, second, indefinite continuation of the present defiance, with Rhodesia drifting inevitably beneath the South African aegis, increasing suffering to the African people, and British prestige, influence and trade dwindling, while we continue to attract nothing but hatred and contempt from all sides for our pains;

"Or, finally, the British Government can choose to extend the blockade or resort to the use of force either alone or together with the United Nations."

If Force Were Used

"It is hard to believe that a Government which shrinks even from vicarious contact with the Vietnam war will decide to march against Rhodesia, but we should appreciate what this would mean. In any of these circumstances Britain would be opposing not simply Rhodesia but all the entrenched European forces in Southern Africa."

"In March 1965 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York published a report entitled 'Apartheid and the United Nations: Collective Measures and Analysis'. They worked it out like this:

"For a blockade of 120 days 50 warships of all kinds would have been necessary, plus 300 aircraft at a cost of 111m. dollars. To maintain it for six months would have cost 165m. dollars. This, in their view, would have led almost inevitably to a military operation, and, based upon the logistics of the Congo, 93,000 men would have been necessary in the initial assault. Four months of operations would have cost 223m. dollars, and additional naval and air strike necessary would have added 50m. dollars."

"Therefore, a six months' blockade, followed by an assault of this nature, would in their view have cost about £300m. The casualties for which they budgeted in the assault period alone were 7,200 on the United Nations side killed."

"It is salutary for us to remember that the Rhodesians could and would maintain in the field some 30,000 to 40,000 men, and the South Africans, counting commandos and every one else, 250,000."

COMMONSENSE AND COMMON LOYALTIES RIDICULED

"The last time this country engaged in military operations that part of the world 448,000 men were in action on our side to hold down about 60,000 Boers. The British South Africans were with us on that occasion—about 50,000 of them—but they would not be the next time. We were helped by 50,000 Empire troops as well, and there were 97,000 casualties.

"What is the conclusion? That the operation isn't on—unless it was supported by a Great Power such as Soviet Russia or America.

"I do not believe the Prime Minister intends to invite Soviet Russia to assist. Does anyone seriously think that America would take on such a commitment in addition to Vietnam even if she thought it politically sensible?

"It is the purpose of this great meeting to make public that there are those in this country who will have no such thing. This tragedy has brought us together—in exasperation, in some cases almost in despair, because of something more fundamental still.

"How is it that the simple values, which should have guided us in our dealings with Rhodesia, have been so subtly overthrown that commonsense and common loyalties are held up to ridicule in the name of liberalism? It is not only the Government; it is the incessant argument of all those who preach permanent retreat, who equate virtue with surrender, fashion with principle, and who bend to so-called international pressure like so many rotten reeds in the wind.

"The impulse to destroy Rhodesia is a symptom of our condition. That we are met here is the tangible evidence that there are many who still hold real values who will have none of all this.

"If our country is to retain her honour and her self-respect, then our Government must cease this tragic and senseless quarrel and let Rhodesia face her future—safe in the knowledge, not of our weakness and hostility, but of our friendship and our strength.

"Let us dispatch a clear message from this hall: 'Take heart Rhodesia; your friends will not forget you'."

QUESTIONS

Many questions had been handed to the stewards, but there was time for the chairman to put only one to each of the four members of the panel.

FATHER STUART, a Roman Catholic priest and a barrister, was asked to outline the policy of his church to the Rhodesian problem.

He replied that the Roman Catholic Church left her children to decide in such matters in accordance with their conscience. The Catholic Bishops in Rhodesia had issued pastoral instructions which deplored events, but extracts, taken out of their context, had been printed in this country by Catholic and secular papers giving the impression that the bishops had unreservedly condemned Mr. Smith's Government and supported Mr. Wilson's. That was entirely untrue.

In the Rhodesian affair there was a clear moral issue only in the question of sanctions. He agreed with Lord Clitheroe that the policy of H.M. Government towards Rhodesia was un-Christian.

"I am morally allowed to set in motion a cause which will have two effects, one good and the other evil, only under these conditions: first, if the cause, here sanctions, is not morally evil in itself. The effect intended or willed is the collapse of the Smith Government, which I should not regard as a good effect; but presumably Mr. Wilson does.

"Mr. Wilson cannot justify his policy by invoking the principles of the double effect or by the abhorrent theory that a good end—and in this case doubtful—justifies patently immoral means."

Censorship in Africa

MR. F. S. JOELSON, editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, was asked: "How can you justify press censorship in Rhodesia?"

MR. JOELSON: "As a journalist, I naturally regret any interruption to the free flow of news and to the publication of responsible opinion, but when a country is at war—and Mr. Wilson has declared economic war on Rhodesia—political leaders must take steps to protect the public interest. We in this country had to do it in two ways.

"In Rhodesia, moreover, Mr. Smith has to remember that 95% of the public is black. Two of the four million Africans are under 17 years of age and obviously cannot be mature enough to draw the right political and economic conclusions. Of the other two million very few have had the necessary training to do so. Rhodesia has therefore had to take particular care to safeguard morale. Mr. Smith is not afraid

of criticism from the relatively small section of sophisticated opinion. The best proof of that is that any journalist can go to a post office in Rhodesia and telegraph whatever he likes to England, America or Soviet Russia without submitting his message to censorship.

Journalists Under Duress

"Do you not prefer the mild censorship of Rhodesia—open censorship—to the hidden and almost complete censorship throughout black Africa? No black-governed State in Africa has a Press which is really free. I think at this moment of two States in East Africa, both of which are described to the British public as models of law and order, in which I have known of the murder of white men and white women without a report appearing in a single newspaper in the country concerned because the journalists on the spot know perfectly well that it would wreck their career to publish that sort of news. They are always looking over their shoulders at politicians.

"Do you prefer the mild censorship in Rhodesia—I say again, open censorship—or the hidden censorship in Britain—with constant news management by Prime Ministers, the worst of all being Mr. Wilson?—news management known only to politicians and senior civil servants and journalists which results in your reading slanted news in almost all papers, and which inhibits the criticism which was current in every paper when I was half my present age?"

MR. DAVID LARDNER-BURKE was asked "What future have you as a white man in Africa?"

He replied: "There is a fantastic future in Rhodesia because we have had leaders and have a leader who have had the guts to stand up to the hypocrisy of the bogus liberalism which is sweeping the world; because Africa needs technology and the Europeans have that technology; because the people who have made that stand are determined to stay, and will lay down their lives to save it. That's why I have a future in Africa."

DR. A. N. MALLETT, asked why white men dealt arrogantly with Africans, replied that the arrow had been aimed at the wrong target. The exercise of authority because of education, experience and technical knowledge was not arrogance. If Europeans were in fact arrogant Africans would not work for them.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION GUNEID SUGAR FACTORY

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION of the Sudan Government invites applications for the post of boiler engineer at their Geneid Sugar Factory. Applicants should have had a minimum of five years' experience in the operation of modern bagasse/oil-fired boilers and also in the maintenance of modern boilers, fans, feed pumps, and all boiler auxiliaries.

The engineer appointed will take charge of four boilers each having a capacity of 30 tons steam per hour operating at a pressure of twenty atmospheres and complete with feed-water treatment plant.

Rent-free air-cooled housing provided, with free electricity and water. Paid leave with air passages for employee, wife, and up to three children. Salary £S1,800 to £S2,000 per annum according to qualifications.

Applications to be addressed to
GENERAL MANAGER
GUNEID SUGAR FACTORY
GUNEID, SUDAN

PERSONALIA

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES is revisiting Rhodesia. THE HON. SIR GEOFFREY GIBBS was 65 last week. The PRESIDENT OF SOMALIA will shortly visit Soviet Russia.

GENERAL DE GAULLE will visit Ethiopia from August 27 to 29.

LORD BATH bought 13 lions during his recent visit to Ethiopia.

MR. JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., arrived in Mozambique last week.

MR. TEMBO, Minister of Finance in Malawi, has arrived in London.

THE VEN. JOHN C. HOUGHTON is shortly due in England from Zambia.

PRESIDENT MOBUTU of the Congo has been invited to visit Nationalist China.

PRESIDENT KENYATTA has been ordered to rest. He was ill throughout last week.

MR. R. A. MINCHEL, Commissioner for Surveys, in Malawi, is in England on leave.

MR. K. G. STEVENS will today leave London for Lisbon on his way back to Rhodesia.

MR. ERNEST ST. JOHN TUCK has been appointed commodore engineer of the Union-Castle Line.

DR. D. G. HAWKRIDGE, a lecturer in education at the University College of Rhodesia, has resigned.

THE REV. MICHAEL FULLEGAR has left for Zambia on first appointment as a missionary of the U.S.P.G.

MR. R. BATHURST-BROWN, Commissioner for Lands in Malawi, will be on long leave until early November.

GENERAL COSTA ALMEIDA, Governor-General of Mozambique, left for Lisbon on Monday for consultations.

SIR HARRY PILKINGTON has been installed as first Chancellor of Loughborough University of Technology.

MR. J. E. DENYER has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy with effect from May next.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY has been appointed to the reconstituted British National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O.

DR. NATESH, a U.N.E.S.C.O. broadcasting expert, is in Uganda for three months on secondment to the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, M.P., has joined the board of governors of the Overseas Service College, Farnham Castle, Surrey.

MISS D. M. HUNT has been awarded a research grant by the Houlton-Norman Fund to make a study of agricultural credit in Uganda.

MR. B. S. KAJUNUMELE, of Tanzania, a member of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, has visited Communist China.

MR. G. J. W. TURNER has been appointed deputy chairman of Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., which has large interests in Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN WHITEHORN, overseas director of the Confederation of British Industries, will on August 1 become deputy director-general.

MR. BOMANI, Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning in Tanzania, has returned from a 12-day visit to Federal Germany.

THE REV. C. A. SHAW, for the past four years domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham, is to be Dean and Rector of Bulawayo Cathedral.

MR. ERIC NORRIS, who is in charge of the East and West African division of the Commonwealth Relations Office, has paid a short visit to Uganda.

MR. MUHAMMAD AHMAD MAHGOUB, Sudanese Prime Minister, resigned on Monday after being defeated by 126 votes to 30 in a motion of censure.

MR. C. R. P. HAMILTON, deputy chairman of the Standard Bank and a director of the Rank Organization, has joined the board of Rank Xerox, Ltd.

MR. HAROLD SOREF attended a dinner in Witham, Essex, on Saturday at which it was decided to form a local branch of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society.

BIBI MWANANDA DAI, chairman of the League of Women in Zanzibar, and the secretary-general are spending three weeks in the East German Republic.

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, has warned local Asians who hold three passports, Kenyan, British, and Indian, that they will be deported.

MR. T. E. PEPPERCORN, a director of Dunlop Rubber Ltd., and of a number of its overseas companies, including that in Rhodesia, is now chairman of Triplex Holdings, Ltd.

During their recent visit to Zambia PRESIDENT NYERERE was presented with a copper desk set and matching blotter and MRS. NYERERE with a gold bangle with Zambian amethysts.

MR. JOHN KAKONGE, Minister of Planning and Economic Development in Uganda, has said that a 15-year perspective plan should double the monetary income per head within the period.

CAPTAIN E. J. WRIGHT, MR. B. J. FREYBURG, MR. J. E. LUND, and MR. I. C. W. BAYLTON are the four members representing employers appointed to the Non-Plantation Agricultural Wages Council of Tanzania.

LORD BOYD OF MERTON, this year's Messel medallist, addressed the Society of Chemical Industries last week at its annual general meeting. The medal, awarded every second year, is for distinction in science, literature, industry, or public affairs.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON presided last week at the annual general meeting of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship. Among those present were the COUNTESS OF ATHLONE (president), LORD TWINING, MRS. JUDITH HART, M.P., and SIR KENNETH and LADY BLACKBURNE.

GROUP CAPTAIN D. M. WHITE is about to retire after 25 years in the Rhodesian Forces. He has commanded the R.R.A.F. station at Thornhill, Gwelo, for the past three years. During the last war he served in No. 237 (Rhodesian) Squadron in the Middle East. His two sons are members of the R.R.A.F.

MR. SAMUEL MBILISHI, lately Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Works in Zambia, has just entered upon his duties as Zambian Ambassador in the United States. He succeeds MR. HOSAYI J. SOKO, who has been transferred to Moscow in succession to MR. V. MWAANGA, now back in Lusaka in the Office of President Kaunda.

When MR. H. J. SOKO, Zambia's new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to Mr. N. V. Podgorny, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, he conveyed President Kaunda's assurances of high esteem and consideration for the Soviet people and Government. Emphasizing Zambia's policy of non-alignment, he said that Zambia did not believe that non-alignment could remain insensitive to the evil forces of colonialism and imperialism.

MR. J. M. MUBIRU has been appointed governor, and MR. I. D. LEWIS, of the staff of the Bank of England, deputy governor of the new Bank of Uganda. MR. MUBIRU, aged 37, holds an honours degree in economics, was for two years on the staff of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, and in 1964 became general manager to the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank. Later he was appointed managing director of the Uganda Commercial Bank.

Rhodesian M.Ps. Confident About the Country's Future

Public Opinion As Reflected by Speeches in Parliament

RHODESIA'S CONFIDENCE has been made evident by many recent speeches in Parliament, as is shown by the following summary.

COLONEL G. H. HARTLEY (Victoria) paid a warm tribute to the Officer Administering the Government when he proposed the vote of thanks for the address from the throne. Mr. Dupont was, he said, deeply admired in the Fort Victoria constituency, which he had once represented, for his sincerity, courage, resolution, and proven devotion to the interests and well-being of Rhodesia—a country which had "thrown off the yoke of a suzerain who sought only to use her as a pawn in international intrigue".

MR. J. PINCUS (Bulawayo), who seconded the motion, expressed the conviction that history would demonstrate that the assumption of independence had not been made in the interests of merely one section of the people of Rhodesia but in the interests of them all. The declaration had been described as a rebellion and a revolution. It must surely have been the most peaceful and humane in all time.

Population and Productivity

Most Rhodesians of all races considered the country their permanent home, but there were some who, frightened by the change in British policy in Africa, no longer regarded it as a permanent home for themselves and their children. So when there arose a political party whose object was to subordinate the immediate material profit of the individual to the long-term and greater objective of making Rhodesia safe for all its peoples, despite any temporary economic or financial disadvantage, such people were inevitably hostile.

Eventually there would be international recognition of Rhodesia's sovereign independence.

"In approximately half the country the population increase is rapidly outstripping the productivity of the land, so that unless something very radical is done in about 20 years famine conditions will prevail in that half of the country which has been reserved for our African citizens. Conditions could arise there as dreadful as those in great parts of India. Here is a task for co-operation between all sections of the community. It is impossible for half the country to be prosperous and the other half poverty-stricken. We must raise the productivity of the subsistence farmer at a rate faster than his population increase. In the success of this endeavour lies the strength and prosperity of Rhodesia and all its peoples".

One-Sidedly Neutral

MR. T. M. ELLISON (Greenwood) sharply criticized the British Government for helping Zambia to broadcast messages of hate and virulence to Africans in Rhodesia, the vast majority of whom, however, had paid no heed.

"The plan of hate comes from the Zambian Broadcasting Corporation, led by a neutral official of the British Broadcasting Corporation; and everyone knows on which side the B.B.C. are neutral. They are the most one-sidedly neutral people in the world".

MR. T. A. PINCHEN (Raylton, Bulawayo) said that heavy industrial products now being manufactured in Rhodesia were of equivalent quality to the articles previously imported, and that in a recent visit to South Africa he had been surprised to see how many products of Rhodesian factories were on sale.

MR. J. W. PITHEY (Avondale) considered that the affairs of Rhodesia had been managed in an exemplary manner since the assumption of independence. Every effort by the British Government to sabotage Rhodesia's economy had been countered with remarkable efficiency, thanks to the loyalty of the chiefs, their followers, and thousands of other Africans, the uniformed forces, the civil service, commerce and industry. The British attempt to overthrow Rhodesia by every measure short of invasion could not have been withstood but for the defiance and determination of all such people.

There was great scope for a far larger white population. Not long ago the chairman of the Rural Land Board had said:—

"In Rhodesia there are 1.3m. acres of land which do not produce any revenue. Existing farms can support three times the existing agricultural population. In Mashonaland only one-fifth of the arable land is under the plough. Mashonaland's farms could pasture another 750,000 head of cattle".

When normality returned there would be a boom unprecedented in the country's history. It was therefore urgent to have a fully prepared scheme for land settlement and other developments.

Half-Truths and Double-Talk

MR. R. T. R. HAWKINS (Charter) referred to the "continued distortion of fact and downright lies about Rhodesia" in newspapers in Britain and other countries.

"Now that all the half-truths and double-talk is stripped away we must appreciate that all the Europeans of Rhodesia have been considered expendable in Anglo-American colonial policy in Africa. When victory is achieved we should do well not to fall into the mistake of attempting to recreate the old trade patterns and so put ourselves once more in fief to the Government of Britain should they disagree with our policy. We should ensure that never again can any one country exercise such influence on our economy".

DR. AHRN PALLEY (Ind., Highfield) suggested that more and more Rhodesians were becoming sceptical about the country's ability to overcome its economic problems. The worst feature of the railway dispute was that it had escalated from an economic into an ideological quarrel. In an affidavit for a court hearing in Zambia the general manager of Rhodesia Railways had testified that because of the retention of railway funds in Lusaka the Railways would require overdraft facilities of rather more than £1m. at the end of June, of more than £2m. at the end of July, almost £3m. at the end of August, £5m. at the end of September, and nearly £6m. a month later. Because of that situation the two leading commercial banks had refused the Railways overdraft facilities of £2m.

Criticism

MR. R. PATTERSON (Bellevue), who expressed admiration for the way in which Mr. and Mrs. Dupont had discharged their duties since independence, found it both illogical and deplorable that the Leader of the Opposition and the Member for Highfield (Dr. Palley) should have absented themselves when the Officer Administering the Government delivered his speech from the throne but nevertheless returned and immediately entered into debate on that speech. The Leader of the Opposition had lost a wonderful opportunity of playing a key part in a political settlement with the British Government.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs of the House of Commons of Canada had considered Rhodesia, and the published record showed complete lack of knowledge of Rhodesian conditions and affairs.

On his electioneering stunt to South Africa Senator Robert Kennedy of the U.S.A. had had the grace to admit that every country had the right to determine and settle its own affairs. That might be noted in America and Britain.

MR. J. A. NEWINGTON (Hillcrest) referred to the statement in Lusaka by Mrs. Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, that her only purpose in visiting Zambia was to tighten the sanctions screw against Rhodesia, and continued:—

"We have lent over backwards to avoid giving offence. We have sold our coal to Zambia at below market price to keep their economy going. We are still giving employment and education and medical services to nearly 700,000 Zambians, but all the time we know that Zambia is giving support and refuge to trained saboteurs, saboteurs trained to infiltrate our borders and attempt to cause chaos and distress. Most of these people—aiming at murder—have been picked up before they have been able to do their frightful deeds.

"For the six weeks during which Zambia was not paying Rhodesia for her share of the cost and expense of transporting copper, we were not only repairing locomotives and rolling-stock free; we were not only supplying the currency for the cost of spares and maintenance for Zambia; we were not only paying for the coal that ran their engines and then transporting it through Rhodesia for nothing; but, to add insult to injury, we were even paying for the passage of Zambian copper over foreign lines."

MR. R. H. JAMES (Salisbury City) said that a recent insolvency had brought claims from a number of branch officials of the two African nationalist parties, Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U., in respect of salaries of between £50 and £100 a month each.

If the laws were amended to allow the operation of fruit machines he thought that the additional revenue to the country would be between £1m. and £1.5m. a year.

Sanctions Costing Britain Hundreds of Millions

BRIGADIER ANDREW SKEEN (Arunel) had no doubt that the more responsible nations of the world deplored the situation which had arisen between Rhodesia and Britain, as was indicated by the fact that only two of the 20 missions in Salisbury had been withdrawn since U.D.I. After seven months of independence the outside world was beginning to realize Rhodesia's determination.

The target in external affairs should be to get recognition by countries other than Britain, "because as soon as one country recognizes us the others will see the disadvantage of not recognizing us in the economic sphere; they will hustle to recognize us once that single country has done so. Then Britain, realizing the financial loss from the previous markets she had here, will be more inclined to hasten her recognition."

"Many of us now realize what a very privileged position Britain has had in our economic life and how very well she has done out of it, often to the detriment of our own commercial, agricultural, mining, and other industries. This is called neo-colonialism, a term at which we all laugh but in which we now see a certain truth."

"Our main target now should be to assure the nations of the world that we are determined to maintain our independence and that it will pay them to recognize us. They must be encouraged to come in for an equal share of our economic life. Then if at a later stage Britain wishes to recognize us, we should be very happy to have that recognition, but it is not our only aim at the moment."

The Information Department had done sterling work in telling the British public of Rhodesia's situation and countering the mischievous efforts of the fellow-travellers, anti-colonialists, and Afro-Asians who spread false allegations against Rhodesia.

What Britain Should Be Told

"Now we must talk about Britain. Sanctions are costing that country a great deal. The British Prime Minister has given the ridiculous figure of £8m. to £9m. as the cost. A little simple arithmetic shows that it is running into hundreds of millions. If matters are not shortly resolved it will be many hundreds of millions—taking into account sustenance to Zambia, the blockade by the Royal Navy, the R.A.F. in Zambia, lost insurance premiums, losses on investments, the loss to Britain of indirect trade in a hundred ways, and the myriad uncounted other items. Our Information Department should point this out to the British public. Otherwise the cost will be minimized by Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons."

"On whose behalf are the British imposing this hardship upon themselves? On behalf of the Communists and the Afro-Asians—people who run barbaric States, behave in a barbaric way in States where justice is a mockery and Government corrupt, ignorant and undemocratic. This must be brought home to the British, who still have a very false idea of the Afro-Asians in the Commonwealth and the African and Asian States."

MR. F. A. ALEXANDER (Highlands North) thought that commerce and industry had been mollified before November 11 but had since achieved a great deal in the way of defeating sanctions. Criticism of the Government, while perfectly legitimate, should be constructive. What the local Press said did not matter, but what publications in other countries reported was important.

When the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. M. Chipunza, had stood as a Rhodesia Party candidate in the Bindura electoral district last year he had received only 71 B votes from 698 B voters on the poll, probably all Africans, but 6,558 A roll votes from Europeans. Did that not refute the statements of African Opposition Members that they had the support of Africans?

Rising costs and falling export prices had progressively lessened agricultural profitability long before the imposition of sanctions or the recent drought. Tremendous progress had, however, been made in research, one consequence of which was that the maize plant grown today was incomparably better than that of a decade earlier.

The average age of white farmers in Rhodesia was 45. Most of their children saw more lucrative openings in the towns

than on the land. Was it surprising that they took them when they knew that their farmer fathers just made ends meet year after year? Farming profitably must be increased in order to encourage young people to enter the new phase of farming and so build up prosperous agriculture. The standard should be that of a profitable enterprise by the average farmer on the average farm.

MR. FAWCETT RHILLIPS (Hillside) urged the Government to prepare for a boom in industry and commerce, for after settlement of the political problems there would be an economic upsurge.

If the dispute with Britain was a domestic matter, as Mr. Wilson had repeatedly stated, why had he rushed round the world exhorting other countries to interfere and impose sanctions upon a State with which they had no dispute? It was because Mr. Wilson could not handle the situation himself that he had sought help from others—some of whom had given their help because U.D.I. had completely upset the plans of international Communism.

Attitude of U.K. Political Leaders

It ought not to be forgotten that in October 1964 Mr. Wilson wrote as leader of the Labour Party to Dr. Matasa, a Rhodesian African: "The Labour Party is totally opposed to the granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia so long as the Government of that country remains under the control of the white minority. We have repeatedly urged the British Government to negotiate a new Constitution with all the African and European parties represented in order to achieve a peaceful transition to African majority rule."

Six days later Mr. Grimond, leader of the Liberal Party, wrote to Dr. Matasa: "Whatever Government is returned after our general election, the Liberal Party will be alert to see that that Government does not accept any measures in consultation with Southern Rhodesia that are not absolutely genuine. I agree with you that consultation with the chiefs, whom I believe are not only paid by the Government but can be deposed by the Government, is a sham of democracy. The Liberal Party has expressed its view that no country should have independence unless the majority of adult citizens have an effective vote in their own Government. That remains our aim in Southern Rhodesia."

Though challenged to withdraw his letter, Mr. Wilson had no done so.

Among those who wanted to dominate Rhodesians with their own ideological ideas were such people as Lord Caradon, Mrs. Judith Har, M.P., Mr. David Ennals, M.P., Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P., and Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, M.P., who between them were or had been associated with such bodies as the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Christian Action, the Movement for Colonial Freedom, the Union of Democratic Control, the National Peace Council, the African Bureau, the National Congress of Africa, the Pan-African Congress, etc. — Communist organizations. Such were the people who were trying to dictate to Rhodesia.

Retort to Zambia

In reply to Zambia's refusal to remit to Rhodesia Railways in Bulawayo funds collected for the Railways in Zambia, export royalties should be levied on coal and coke sent from the Wankie Colliery to Zambia, and a transport tax should be imposed on all traffic for Zambia.

MR. D. DIVARIS (Belvedere), himself an industrialist, considered that industry was in pretty good shape and ought to be congratulated on its ingenuity in so quickly producing a number of articles which in the ordinary course of events would not have been manufactured in Rhodesia for another 20 or 30 years.

"That 146 new companies should have begun operations since U.D.I. was 'a jolly good effort'. The organization with which he was connected had launched 10 companies in Greater Salisbury since 1962, another two since November 11 last, and a third was about to be started."

MR. A. L. LAZELL (Milton Park): "One of the most important decisions ever reached by a Minister of Education is that there shall be a two-year course of vocational preparation for pupils leaving school at about 16 years of age, one-third of the time in this course being devoted to handwork and activities suited to the area in which the school is situated. If we can thus create in Rhodesia an African equivalent to the peasantry of such countries as France, Italy and Greece we shall confer an inestimable boon upon the mass of Africans and also upon industry in the widest sense."

MR. C. I. H. STUART (Mazoe) said that at least 15, and perhaps 17, Members of the House were directly engaged in farming. Agriculture and mining were the country's backbone, commerce being the ribs.

Credit ought not to be expected from trade, but solely from the commercial banks, the Land Bank, and if necessary a new agricultural bank. Commerce sometimes charged interest rates as high as 16%, whereas from the other source mentioned the maximum was 8% and the minimum 4%.

There would, he was confident, be terrific expansion of farming in Rhodesia.

SAVE RHODESIA FUND

BELIEVES that majority rule in Rhodesia in the near future would be disastrous for all Rhodesians, black and white alike, and that this can come only by achievement.

ACCEPTS Mr. Ian Smith's Government as the de facto Government of Rhodesia

REJECTS the demand of the Black African States for the destruction of Mr. Smith's Government as an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of another nation

VIEWES the prospect of military action against the Rhodesian Government as a threat of war against the British people

AIMS to inform public opinion in this country about Rhodesia and to secure its recognition as an independent member of the Commonwealth, in the firm belief that this would be in the best interest of the Rhodesian people as a whole

REQUESTS Her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to reach a settlement with the de facto Government of Rhodesia, with a view to finding a common basis for granting Rhodesia independence within the Commonwealth

THANKS all those who have contributed to this Fund, thereby meeting the cost of this advertisement

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Mr. W. M. IRVINE (Marlborough) claimed that his constituency contained the best motor racing circuit in all Southern Africa. It was there that the great Rhodesian motor cyclist, Amm Redman, and Hocking, had learnt their jobs.

Lack of co-ordination in town planning for Greater Salisbury was due to the fact that in that metropolitan area there were eight local government units and half a dozen road councils, upon which were superimposed six town planning authorities; and, to make things worse, the borders within which those planning authorities worked did not coincide with the local authority borders. A regional authority was necessary.

In the agricultural faculty of the University College in Salisbury there were only 11 students—for whom there were nine lecturers.

Mr. B. PONTER (Willowvale) was confident that there would be a large flow of investment money into Rhodesia when the present political problems had been solved. Investment would come to Rhodesia, not to countries to the north in which conditions were chaotic and unstable. In his view the Rhodesian economy was standing up wonderfully well.

Mr. P. H. MKUDU (Manicaland) said that African terrorists trained in countries to the north of Rhodesia had been arrested when crossing into the country because Rhodesian Africans wanted matters to be settled constitutionally, not by terrorism.

Mr. J. S. HOVE, the African Member for Beilingswe, emphasized the importance of inter-racial harmony and advocated abandonment of the Land Apportionment Act, even though that would remove protection from tribal trust lands.

He described Rhodesia's system of education as the best in Africa, and said that he had not been surprised when he learnt that the "private doctor brought by Mr. Wilson on his visit last October had been impressed by what he had seen of the medical service.

He praised the Minister of Law and Order for his actions for the preservation of peace, especially in the African townships, where Africans could now sleep without fear.

Music from A One-Man Band

Mr. W. J. HARPER, Minister of Internal Affairs, thought that much of Dr. Pally's speech would be music for Mr. Wilson's ears; but the music came from a one-man band. The Member for Highfield had attacked only the Government of his own country; he had not sought to apportion blame fairly between the two sides.

The British Government had tried to take everything and give nothing; coming to the table with nothing to offer, they expected the other part to make the going. U.D.I., far from detracting from Rhodesia's future and the chances of settlement, had improved the conditions for negotiation, having brought a sense of reality to the situation.

Mr. PHILIP VAN HEERDEN, Minister of Mines and Lands, could find nothing constructive in any speech from the Opposition, who had brought up the hardy annual of repeal of the Land Apportionment Act, which the Government had been elected to retain. It would not be repealed.

As to complaints that there had not been enough settlement of Africans on Native purchase area farms, 271 farms and 27 ranches had been advertised last year, and from 209 applications received and carefully examined only 23 allocations could be made. This year 184 farms and 22 ranches had been advertised, and applications were now being scrutinized. To obtain a farm an applicant must have a master farmer's certificate, a farm training certificate or equivalent qualification, and assets of at least £500 with £200 in cash. For ranches the assets must have a minimum value of £1,000; of which 50% must be in the form of livestock and £200 in cash.

In the absence of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, points concerning his portfolio were answered by Mr. RUDLAND, Minister of Agriculture.

Employment of Africans in manufacturing at the end of March was, he said, higher than it had been in March 1964, and employment of Europeans was above that at the same time in 1965 and 1964. More Africans were employed in mining, construction, transport, and electricity, water and other services, and at the end of the first quarter of this year the total African employment was above the 1964 level and that of the second, third and final quarters of 1965. That also applied to Europeans.

The Industrial Development Corporation had lent nearly £1m. last year to a wide range of industrial concerns, and since U.D.I. foreign exchange had been authorized for 68 new industrial projects.

Export on a barter basis had not been overlooked by the Ministry, which had negotiated such deals and would continue to examine other possibilities.

No producer in agriculture, manufacture, or mining need be frustrated by lack of fuel, for all essential needs would be covered if a case were proved to a petrol rationing office.

That diversification of farming was necessary was proved by the fact that Rhodesia had spent £12m. last year on the import of agricultural products. At least £8m. of that total could within a short period be grown in the country.

Beware Communism

BRIGADIER DUNLOP, Minister of Transport and Power, was confident that "when this Wilsonian nonsense is over finance will flow into Rhodesia".

Though the Zambian Government knew that the unitary railway system could not continue, it had not yet appreciated the need for an orderly dissolution, though that must be in the best interests of both countries. Zambia appeared to be facing economic strangulation, for that would inevitably occur if her copper exports failed to flow.

No one on the staff of Rhodesia Railways would now be compulsorily to serve in Zambia against his will, and all who took part in a phased withdrawal from Zambia must be absorbed into the system whether or not they became supernumerary to the establishment.

He (the Minister) usually admired the single-handed, well-prepared, characteristic attacks on the Government by Dr. Pally, but on this occasion some of his statements had been scurrilous, the most sinister being the allegation that facts were being deliberately hidden from the country by false Government propaganda. His vision had become blurred and his judgement warped.

"A passage in a Communist textbook reads: 'If you can only kill the national pride and patriotism of just one generation we shall have won this country. Therefore there must be continual propaganda abroad to underline the loyalty of citizens in general and the teenagers in particular'."

He would hand to the Ministers concerned a five-page list of organizations which were doing the work of Communism. They, not the Communists themselves, were the real enemies—such bodies as the American Association for the United Nations, the American Committee on Africa, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Movement for Colonial Freedom in Britain, and the Christian Socialist Movement.

Mr. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE, Minister of Justice, paid tribute to the police and the police reservists for their magnificent services.

Ministry of Information

Mr. J. W. HOWMAN, Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, said that he could obviously not disclose some of the activities of his Ministry, which had had wonderful support from the Rhodesian public and considerable success internally and externally.

Its *Rhodesian Commentary* now had a circulation outside the country of more than 80,000 copies in English, Portuguese, French, and Afrikaans.

Anglo-Rhodesian Society branches had been formed throughout the United Kingdom. In the United States there were more than 60 Friends of Rhodesia societies, which lobbied senators and members of the Houses of Representatives. In Australia there were similar societies in Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. There were "Aid Rhodesia" movements in New Zealand, where it had been suggested that 80% of the people supported Rhodesia's stand. There were also similar societies in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Malta, Italy, and Sweden.

Highly important activity had been generated in South Africa; without the goodwill of the people of that country Rhodesia's task would have been infinitely more difficult. South Africa now had 150 Friends of Rhodesia societies.

African Times had been started to provide information to Rhodesian Africans.

Gross distortions had been disseminated by the world Press and radio, but people in many countries had nevertheless come to appreciate something of the truth about the justice of Rhodesia's cause. Sympathy and support were gradually growing. The attitude of Australians was changing; New Zealand was now giving positive support; and goodwill was mounting in Europe.

Censorship of local publications, a distasteful duty, had, he believed, been discharged with great ability.

"I said in April that I hoped that censorship could be removed. I regret that my remarks did not strike a responsive cord. The daily Press seems to be unrelenting and determined to pursue a course which we believe to be opposed to the best interests of our country.

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"I distinguish between the daily and weekly Press. Whilst the national weekly Press does not hesitate to be critical of Government, it has maintained a responsible and constructive attitude towards our affairs. Discussions with representatives of working journalists indicate to me that they are often unhappy at their lot. At present censorship must continue".

"It would not be in the interests of the country to permit unrestricted reporting of events in Parliament lest Parliament should be used as a vehicle for mischief.

MR. I. B. DILLON, Deputy Minister of Mines and Lands, said that last year's mineral production had shown an increase of 19.51% on the 1964 total and of 34.7% on the 1963 figure. Last year's output was an all-time record at more than £32m. Yet Rhodesia had only been scratched from the mining standpoint.

It was encouraging that groups of farmers and businessmen were getting together with miners in different parts of the country, forming syndicates, and starting new ventures. At Filabusi the Government had contributed pound for pound to a project which looked very promising. Similar action had been taken in Umtali, and the municipality Fort Victoria had erected a mill on the commonage.

Though the Ministry had done all in its power to induce Africans to make their way in mining, there had been little success. However, a central mill was proposed for the Makhaha area. **Mr. Samuriwo, M.P.**, was chairman of the African Miners' Association.

Tribute to the Armed Forces

LORD GRAHAM, Minister of External Affairs, said that the two Rhodesian African Rifles battalions had shown as great zeal and efficiency as the other territorial and regular forces, which had tackled their duties with loyalty, pride and delight in overcoming inconveniences arising from **Mr. Wilson's** actions and sanctions—and that applied to the African forces as much as to the European forces.

"The other day, together with the Prime Minister, I had the honour of being entertained in a sergeants' and a warrant officers' mess. We had a wonderful evening. About half-past midnight the Prime Minister began to make his departure. Before he could reach his car he was lifted shoulder-high and carried a few times round the lawn by the sergeants and warrant officers and taken back into the mess. We were there until 1.30. It was a wonderful evening, with all the old songs, all the old games, and overwhelming expressions of loyalty and love to the Prime Minister and independence. There was no doubt whatsoever of the feelings of those splendid fellows.

"I have encountered very much the same attitude in the officers' messes. Anybody knowing these men can assure themselves that there is a tremendous spirit in the armed forces.

"Anybody who thinks of invading our borders and interfering internally with our affairs, or any person who might think of assailing our independence by causing internal strife, must know that they will meet the very strongest opposition from our armed forces.

"We must in this small country bristle like a porcupine. Churchill once said 'Some chicken, some neck'. Let us in Rhodesia say: 'Some porcupine, some quills'."

The secretary of **St. Patrick's Mission**, near Gwelo, Miss Dugdale, suffered a skull fracture when an African broke into the nurses' hostel and attacked her.

Because of misinterpretation of Government policies, President Kaunda has decided that seminars for civil servants shall be held in every province of Zambia.

For repeatedly refusing to obey orders of the principal of Munal Secondary School, near Lusaka, Zambia, 50 out of 65 boys in the fourth form have been suspended.

Exports from Rhodesia to Zambia in the first quarter of this year had a value of just over £7m., a reduction of only £300,000 on the figures for the same period of 1965.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., report net profit after tax for the year to March 31 at £12,754,000, compared with £10,955,000 in the previous year. £2m. is added to the general reserve, and maintenance of the dividend at 6s. 9d. net of Zambian tax takes £10.8m. Finished copper production totalled 257,650 long tons (232,258).

Rhodesian security forces were last week fired on by terrorists in a remote part of the Zambezi Valley. The gang then withdrew into thick bush under cover of darkness, leaving one dead. He was identified as among those sought for the murder of the Villojo family at Nevada Farm, near Hartley. Aircraft and dogs joined in the search for the gang.

News Items in Brief

Tanzanian and Malawian Ministers have met in Mwanza to seek a solution of differences between the two countries.

The Junior Mackinnon shoot at Bisleby was won by Kenya with 333 points, followed by Jersey with 332 and Guernsey with 331.

Blantyre has become Malawi's first city, and has dropped the title Blantyre/Limbe, which had been used for the joint municipality of the two towns.

Charter Consolidated, Ltd., the £125m. mining group, has broken into merchant banking by handling the issue of a £2m. debenture for Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd.

Four Uganda Army officers charged before a general court martial found the case indefinitely suspended because the court had been illegally constituted.

When an oil tanker on its way from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka was in head-on collision with a lorry loaded with explosives near Isoka six men were killed.

The Zambezi District of Mozambique exported 10,839 tons of tea last year, 6,216 tons being shipped to the United Kingdom, 1,060 to Kenya, and 890 to the U.S.A.

Cable and Wireless (Holding) Ltd., report pre-tax group earnings for the six months to June 30 at £1,743,000, a 10.25% increase. Tax takes £724,000, leaving just over £1m. (£980,000).

Kakuzi Fibrelands, Ltd., Kenya, is paying a final 54%, making 8% for the year to February 28. Net profit before tax was £43,696. Some months ago the company amalgamated with Sisal, Ltd.

Proprietors of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., a group with East African interests, report that in the half-year to March 31 pre-tax profits were £581,000 compared with £774,000 in the same period of the previous year.

The Government of Uganda has notified the Katikiro of Bunyoro that, in consequence of the need to build up national unity, there can be no question of any further boundary adjustments within the State.

Malawi Railways' Higher Revenue

Receipts of Malawi Railways and the Central Africa Railways at £908,000 for the first five months of this year show an increase of 55% on the 1956 figures. Much traffic is now being handled for Zambia.

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., report output of 34,063 tons of sugar to July 16, compared with 35,013 in the comparable period of last year, but the amount of cane available for crushing in 1966 is about 8% higher.

The Commonwealth Development Finance Company has invested a further £200,000 in Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., bringing its holding to £1m. in this subsidiary of the Government-owned Uganda Development Corporation, Ltd.

Four postage stamps are to be issued on August 2 by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration to commemorate the Commonwealth Games in Jamaica. The denominations will be 30 and 50 cents, 1s. 30 cents, and 2s. 50 cents.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., a group with very large East African interests, have acquired all the issued share capital of an electrical contracting company in Australia, paying the agreed consideration of £388,400 by the issue of 127,000 ordinary shares of Power Securities.

Six former Colonial Secretaries and other former Ministers in the Colonial Office attended a farewell party at Marlborough House. Next Monday the Colonial Office will be absorbed by the Commonwealth Office. Most of the present staff will continue their work in a 'Dependent Territories' Division of the Commonwealth Office.

Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., reports profits after tax to March 31 at £210,231, compared with £217,614 in the previous year. Repayments from the Geita gold mine in Tanzania totalled £34,500 (£79,556). After dividends of 15%, taking £72,867, and making necessary adjustments the carry-forward is £1,027,827 (£865,780).

Another three deep-water berths, costing about £3.5m., are to be built in the port of Dar es Salaam, which has at present three such berths. A further £1m. will be spent on increasing the capacity of the lighterage wharf. When these improvements have been completed it is hoped to be able to handle an additional 300,000 tons of Zambian goods annually.

The Malawi High Court has rejected claims totalling £36,000 by 82 former officials of the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for compensation for loss of employment. Their action against the liquidating agency was for three months' salary in lieu of notice. The court noted that many of the officials had promptly obtained appointments under the Nyasaland Government, and held that they could not successfully argue that employment had been denied them after December 1963.

Zambia to Send Copper through Rhodesia Again

May Quit Commonwealth in Quarrel with British Prime Minister

ZAMBIA, which is already committed to expenditure of about £31m. because of its attitude to Rhodesia's assumption of independence, has decided to resume the dispatch of copper through Rhodesia to Beira, and has begun to plan for stage-by-stage disengagement from the Commonwealth because of the British Government's "unsatisfactory" handling of the Rhodesian problem. These official statements were made in Lusaka in the latter part of last week.

President Kaunda told a news conference on Saturday that it was a bitter disappointment to him that Zambia had been let down so badly by Mr. Harold Wilson.

"If the British leader was not prepared to fight this rebellion in Rhodesia he should have let me know. I want to emphasize that my fight has never been against the British people as a whole. It has been against the British leader. Mr. Wilson takes the decision, and he must take full responsibility".

Because of Mr. Wilson's lack of desire to fight Mr. Ian Smith, Zambia was now forced to change her policy on the railgate of copper through Rhodesia in order to prevent further damage to her economy. It was bitterly disappointing for his Government to make that decision, but it was unavoidable because of the need to safeguard Zambia's interests and property. She had a £100m. share in the fixed assets of Rhodesia Railways and if the joint railway system were broken up she would lose another £20m. in debt adjustment. That could not be lost for nothing.

Will Fight the Smith Régime

Zambia, however, had not given up her principles on the Rhodesian issue and would continue to fight against the Smith régime with or without British help.

Because of the indecision of Mr. Wilson and his unsatisfactory handling of the Rhodesian problem Zambia would start disengaging from the Commonwealth, but would not make a final decision until the Commonwealth Conference in London in the first week of September, before which time he hoped that the British position would have been made evident, so that he could decide whether to attend the conference himself or to send a Minister.

In Lagos in January Mr. Wilson had promised that the struggle against Rhodesia would end within weeks, not months. Now it was plain that the battle would be protracted. President Kaunda wondered if Mr. Wilson was still interested in bringing down Mr. Smith.

Zambia would maintain its present policy against Rhodesia, even if Britain came to an agreement with Mr. Smith. From now until early September a policy of steady disengagement from Commonwealth affairs would be developed. Zambia would meantime concern itself with some Commonwealth activities but not with others.

On the previous day it had been announced that limited quantities of copper would once more be exported through Rhodesia. Because alternative export routes had not yet been sufficiently developed to carry all copper exports "it will temporarily be necessary to allow small tonnages to be exported on Rhodesia Railways under c.i.f. contracts".

Stockpiles of copper at the refineries were then estimated at about 80,000 tons, worth some £46m. Railgate through Rhodesia had been stopped on June 8.

It was later stated that Zambia would not provide foreign currency to cover the cost of railway freight across Rhodesia, and that such payment would have to be made by the buyers of the copper. Since nearly half of the output is bought by the United Kingdom, President Kaunda is in effect adding this new burden to the problem of Britain's adverse balance of payments.

MR. ARTHUR WINA, the Finance Minister, had told the National Assembly in his budget speech that the Rhodesian rebellion had already cost Zambia £5.2m. and that another £25.6m. would be added to the bill during the next year. The total, he emphasized, would be presented to Britain as a claim for settlement.

Britain's Inconsistency

Britain's offer of aid had consisted of four elements: (1) work to the value of £2.6m., to be spent mainly in Tanzania; (2) a loan of £1m. for road improvements; (3) continuation of the air lift of fuel by the Royal Air Force; and (4) revival of the air lift by civil aircraft in October if the need could then be shown.

The British declaration that H.M. Government could not undertake an open-ended risk and its attempt to fix ceilings to expenditure seemed to the Government of Zambia to be inconsistent with the requirements of economic warfare and with the principle of total commitment to end the Rhodesian rebellion. By contrast, said Mr. Wina, Zambia had not placed limits on her expenditure for the maintenance of national integrity in the face of threats from Rhodesia.

During the past year Zambia's gross national product had risen by 33%, and the budget surplus was nearly £24m., so that financially it had been a wonderful year. Rhodesia's seizure of independence had, however, saddled Zambia with a heavy burden and had hit businesses and consumers.

Referring to newspaper reports that Britain might be asked to pay in American dollars for purchases of copper in Zambia and that the Government of Zambia was studying the effect of a withdrawal of £80m. of Zambian sterling reserves from London, Mr. Wina told correspondents: "I am not aware of any policy at this stage to withdraw from the sterling area or remove our reserves. We should not like to do anything to prejudice sterling, the club to which we belong, and except for a modest degree of diversification it is not our intention to increase the pounds present difficulties".

Switching Part of Reserve from Sterling

At a conference in Jamaica last year he had, he said, warned the deputy governor of the Bank of England of the intention to diversify Zambia's sterling reserves. Diversification into dollars, gold, and a small amount of German marks had reached the level of 12½% and would increase to about 15%, which seemed to him a reasonable figure.

When news reached the London Metal Exchange that copper was again to be exported through Beira, the price of three-month futures immediately dropped from £578 to £561 per ton and a few hours later to £534. The turnover at 12,300 tons was the highest on any day for some years. The cash price on Monday receded to £500.

It became known that the decision of the Zambian Government had been made after Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation group, had seen President Kaunda.

Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia met in Dar es Salaam on Monday to discuss President Kaunda's plan to disengage from the Commonwealth in protest at Mr. Wilson's handling of the Rhodesian issue. He let it be known before he left Lusaka that he hoped to persuade the other three Governments to follow his example in giving public notice that they would quit the Commonwealth in September if Mr. Wilson had not then given specific promises of adequately firm action. Because of President Kenyatta's indisposition Vice-President Murumbi represented Kenya.

The Lusaka correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled: "The Rhodesian crisis at first seemed to be turning into a personal vendetta between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith. Now it was becoming a conflict between Mr. Wilson and President Kaunda. With a likelihood of support from the East African countries, and then the rest of the African Commonwealth members, President Kaunda can in effect cause the break-up of the Commonwealth. In his present mood of disillusion with Britain he seems likely to do so".

Zambia News commented on Sunday: "If Mr. Wilson lets the Rhodesian rebellion succeed he will go down in history as the clever politician who smashed the Commonwealth and created a Rhodesia which must inevitably take the same road as South Africa if the minority is to stay in power".

Mrs. Judith Hart, Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, who was to have visited Ghana this week, postponed

her departure at the last moment because of developments in Zambia.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., said on Saturday: "The reversal by Zambia of her over-hasty decision to boycott Rhodesia Railways has understandably been greeted in Salisbury as a notable victory in the sanctions war. Zambia's mortifying experience should be a lesson to all Governments not to embark on policies which they cannot afford. Britain is no exception. So long as we are living ignominiously on 'tick', we should give up, trying to play the role of Lady Bountiful".

He hoped, however, that the reverse for Zambia would not lead Mr. Smith to stiffen his terms in the negotiations with Britain, for Rhodesia needed a settlement quite as badly as Britain.

Zambia Accuses Portugal

PORTUGUESE VIOLATION of Zambia's territorial integrity had been reported to the United Nations, President Kaunda said last week.

When a report reached Lusaka that bombs had been dropped on the village of Chavuma, in north-west Zambia near the frontier with Angola, he sent a team representing the Government, the Army, the Air Force, and the police to investigate.

The border is unmarked, and Portuguese troops had been in the area for some time in order to check infiltration by terrorists into Angola. Lisbon promptly denied that any bombs had been dropped.

Later it was said in Lusaka that three mortar shells, one British and two American, had been found, and that villagers had reported having seen a Portuguese aircraft, which may have directed the mortar fire. There were no casualties, but 11 huts and 17 grain storage bins are said to have been destroyed.

£9.8m. for University

AT LEAST £9.8m. will be spent by the Zambian Government during the next five years on the University of Zambia, to which H.M. Government has offered another £1m. Capital expenditure on all forms of education will exceed £7.5m. in the first year of the new National Development Plan, and in each of the next three years it is proposed to spend considerably more than £10m.

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Troops Mutiny in Congo

"Mercenaries" Side With Katangese

KATANGESE GENDARMES, helped by white "mercenaries", seized Kisangani (until recently known as Stanleyville) at the week-end. The mutiny is attributed to non-receipt of pay by the gendarmes for three months.

On Sunday President Mobutu sent General Mulamba, the Prime Minister, to meet representatives of the "mercenaries" and Katangese. He had formerly commanded the Stanleyville area, and the mutineers asked that he should fly to see them. Regular troops in the area had apparently been paid, but not the gendarmerie units.

Mr. Bomboko, the Foreign Minister, told journalists in Kinshasa (Leopoldville) that a compromise was in sight and that the situation would quickly become normal.

The Congolese News Agency reported on Monday that the bodies of five mutineers had been recovered, but it gave no news of casualties on the Government side, which were believed to include at least 10 fairly senior officers.

There had been unrest for some time among the 600 Katangese and about 200 French and Belgian "mercenaries", some 60 of whom are understood to have retired across the Congo with two battalions of regular troops who had only recently completed their training.

There are some 400 European civilians, mainly Belgians and Greeks, in Kisangani. Most of the 14 Britons are missionaries.

Because the Congolese Government had imposed a new tax of 7½% on all business transactions, the four leading oil companies (Shell, Mobil, Texaco, and Petrocongo) declined to continue normal sales or imports, for they had been forbidden to pass on the higher charge to consumers. When supplies were almost exhausted in Kinshasha, the Government began negotiations for a settlement of the problem. The tax would have cost the companies about £4m. a year, though their joint operating surplus is about £700,000.

Sabena, the Belgian airline, has given notice of withdrawal of all its technical assistance to Air Congo at the end of this month unless the Government releases its bank deposits of about £1.5m.

The Forminière and Kilo-Moto companies in the Congo were last week formally taken over by the State, which has told expatriate and Congolese employees that they will be retained in their posts.

Fed Up

THE RESIDENT MINISTER in the Western Province of Zambia, Mr. A. Mutemba, said recently: "I am fed up with those politicians who want to make Zambia a platform from which they can air their views against Rhodesia's illegal Government. They should go back to Rhodesia and turn that country into a responsible majority Government". He denounced their endeavours to bring trouble upon innocent people engaged in mining in Zambia; condemned their habit of shouting for Rhodesian independence after beer-drinkings; criticized them for breaches of peace in their own ranks; and said that disciplinary action would be taken against "empty-brained nationalists who in future fail to adjust themselves to the Zambian way of life".

Alcoholism

MR. BARRY SMITH, secretary of the Zambian National Council on Alcoholism, has said that all Zambia was faced with a rapidly developing problem of excessive drinking, which affected all classes in the community. The situation was so serious that Mr. Kalule, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, and chairman of the United National Independence Party, would represent it on a much strengthened executive committee of the council, which would be joined by nominees of the University of Zambia and those Ministries whose plans and projects might be adversely affected by drinking and the other forms of addiction.

Confidence the Keynote

No Shocks for Rhodesian Taxpayers

MR. JOHN WRATHALL, Finance Minister of Rhodesia, who has not increased income tax or supertax in his budget, as had been widely expected, told Parliament last week that he had not assumed a successful conclusion to the talks between the two Governments, a result for which all must hope, but had assumed a continuance of sanctions against Rhodesia.

Their total effect had been far less serious than most people had expected. At the end of June, for instance, the number of Europeans registered as work-seekers was 768, or only 58 more than on the same date last year, while the number of Africans registered as looking for work was 11% down. Africans in employment at the end of March, the latest date for which statistics were available, numbered 655,000, an all-time record.

There had been nothing like the exodus of Europeans which had been predicted: at the end of June there were 5,000 more Europeans in the country than at the same period of 1965. Between July and December there had been a net gain of 3,184 white immigrants, and in the first six months of this year net emigration of 972.

The value of the gross national product in 1965 was 7.5% above the previous year, a growth rate excellent by any standards.

Favourable Balance of Trade

Despite sanctions, exports had gone remarkably well, while imports had been reduced, so that in the first six months of this year there was a favourable balance of trade of £6.3m. Omitting tobacco, about which the British Government was so anxious to get information, exports had dropped only 17% in the January-June period at £46m., while imports had been cut 32% to £40m.

Tobacco sales had exceeded expectations. The British Government was going to the most extraordinary lengths to interfere with the disposal of the tobacco crop, but Rhodesians were using the utmost ingenuity to overcome such difficulties.

By the end of the financial year sales of Independence Bonds had passed the £1m. target, and the net increase in deposits with building societies in June was greater than in any previous month.

Government expenditure on revenue account for the financial year just ended had totalled £72.8m., or nearly £1m. below the original estimate. Revenue receipts, however, had been remarkably buoyant, receipts from income-tax exceeding the estimate by £1.7m. and more than off-setting the drop in customs duties resulting from import controls and in excise duties from petrol rationing.

The new financial year began with a net surplus of nearly £1.5m., a cause for satisfaction after eight months of sanctions. Estimated expenditure on revenue account in the year to June next was £73,400,000. Revenue receipts were put at £71,400,000, leaving a deficit of £1.9m., or some £400,000 after allowing for the surplus brought in. The Minister did not propose to close that small gap by increased taxation, except that the undistributed profits tax would be raised from 5s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. in the £. Consideration was being given to abandonment of the sales tax in favour of a value-added turnover tax.

The armed forces and general security would cost an additional £1.6m. at £12.7m., the Army vote rising £600,000 and the police vote increasing by 6%.

Before Rhodesia resumed her rapid rate of progress her economy might be made subject to more serious stresses and strains. The country could, however, take heart from the knowledge that her strength had not been seriously sapped by the struggle of the past eight months and that she was well equipped to fight on if fight she must. The economy was basically sound, and the banking system and money markets were capable of meeting any further assaults upon them.

Loan expenditure for the next year would total £26m. Mr. Wrathall recalled the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result".

The Bulawayo property market is reported to be better than it was this time last year.

The number of coffee growers in Rhodesia has risen from 14 to 24 in the last three years.

The Cold Storage Commission of Rhodesia is to spend about £850,000 on a new abattoir and cold storage plant.

World Council of Churches

"Refer Rhodesia to United Nations"

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES meeting in Geneva on Saturday resolved "to identify ourselves with the African nationals of Rhodesia in their quest for majority rule", and added: "Because the British Government has failed to date to bring about a just solution we recommend that the issue of Rhodesia be turned over to the United Nations".

As originally worded, the motion described the situation in Rhodesia as "deplorable in that the British Government has so far shown no willingness to negotiate with African nationalist leaders, some of whom are unjustly kept under detention by the Smith régime".

Mr. Peter Kirk, a Conservative M.P., intervened to object, and Mr. Denis Munby, a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, moved an amendment to omit that clause. Its deletion was narrowly agreed—by 101 votes to 93.

A second amendment by Mr. Munby which would have permitted reference to the U.N. only if H.M. Government failed to achieve a just solution was lost by 117 votes to 82.

Rhodesian Africans

MR. EVELYN KING, M.P., has written in the *Economist*: "I spent a happy afternoon in an African township in Salisbury in February. I had tea with an African friend. I walked freely alone and was unescorted, and I gave notice to nobody. Fewer police were visible than are commonly to be found in the City of London. On a second and separate afternoon I spent some hours looking at African quarters and talking to Africans. The atmosphere was friendly and no policeman was in sight. I found also some evidence that Africans were grateful that they were no longer being beaten up by Z.A.N.U. and Z.A.P.U. thugs, as had been the case a few years before. This is not evidence of African support for Mr. Smith. It is evidence that peace and order prevail".

Director Jailed

MR. MICHAEL FENTON HADDON, a 51-year-old mining engineer and company director, has been jailed for four years by the High Court of Rhodesia. He pleaded guilty to 17 counts of fraud arising from transactions with a copper brokerage company in Johannesburg acting for a New York house. He was found not guilty of the theft by conversion of £2,700 from a legal aid and welfare fund. In passing sentence the judge said that the victims of the frauds would not suffer in the long run but that the offences were nevertheless serious. The accused had for some years been prominent in liberal political circles in Rhodesia.

Help for Rhodesian Africans

A SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMME for assisting the education of Rhodesian Africans living outside Rhodesia is to be inaugurated forthwith. It is designed primarily to help Rhodesian Africans outside Rhodesia who are qualified for further education at a university or technical college or on vocational courses but who have so far been unable to obtain or afford places. Any Rhodesian African outside Rhodesia who thinks himself qualified may apply to the nearest Commonwealth Government for consideration under the scheme. If that Government cannot offer a place, effort will be made to find one in some other Commonwealth country.

Mutilated

AN ELEPHANT which had lost most of its trunk in a wire snare set by African poachers in Rhodesia could consequently drink only from man-made water-troughs, which it sought on farms, to which it was accompanied by a herd which did great damage. The mutilated animal had to be shot.

Parliamentary Questions

Debate About Rhodesia Likely

MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS asked when the talks on Rhodesia would re-start and for confirmation that H.M. Government would in no circumstances hand over the problem of Rhodesia to the United Nations or any other international or foreign Power or body.

PRIME MINISTER: "Both sides, I think, need time for reflection in the light of the detailed discussions that have been held so far. As to future policy, I have nothing to add to my statement of July 5. I have, however, made clear time and time again—and this is the purpose of the discussions—that we believe that this is a problem that, if we can, we ourselves should settle direct with the Rhodesian people as a whole. That is what we are seeking to do by the talks".

MR. MAUDLING: "Will the Prime Minister undertake to make a further statement in time to enable the House to debate it if necessary before we rise for the summer recess?"

PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, I have given that assurance to the Leader of the Opposition. I cannot give any pledge about finding time, but what I understood that the hon. gentleman wanted was that it should be early enough so that if time is to be found, by the Opposition or in any other way, there should be time for debate".

MR. McNAMARA asked what part the Governor had played in the informal talks with the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "As the Prime Minister informed the House on April 27 the Governor played a leading part in promoting the talks, and the British officials conducting them have been in constant touch with the Governor throughout."

MR. McNAMARA asked what steps the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was taking to inform himself of the extent to which Africans in Rhodesia support the illegal régime.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I naturally make every effort to keep myself informed about the state of opinion among all communities in Rhodesia".

Still Buying Rhodesian Products

Asked what representations H.M. Government proposed to make Japan, Portugal and Switzerland because they continued to buy Rhodesian asbestos, tobacco, sugar, beet, and other commodities MRS. EIRENE WHITE replied: "The Japanese Government have now cut off imports of asbestos from Rhodesia. We understand that imports of iron ore have virtually ceased. Representations have been made to the Portuguese authorities about reported purchases of Rhodesian meat and sugar. The Swiss authorities have given an assurance that they will not allow the level of imports from Rhodesia to Switzerland to exceed that of previous years".

MR. PARKER asked what arrangements were available for scholarships and awards for Africans from Rhodesia seeking to pursue courses of study in this country.

MR. GREENWOOD: "Arrangements have been in operation for some months for considering suitably qualified Rhodesian students in this country for Commonwealth scholarships, Commonwealth teacher training bursaries, and technical assistance training awards. Forty-eight cases have been considered and 25 awards recommended".

MR. WALL asked what assistance had been given to Zambia in the construction of a new transmitting station at Livingstone.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "None".

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what U.K. citizens had been seconded to Zambia Radio and for what duties.

MR. GREENWOOD: "Three in all; a programme training officer, whose assignment is now finished; a director of broadcasting services, who is now in Zambia; and a radio news editor, who is about to go to Zambia".

MR. ORAM said that the Ministry of Overseas Development expected to spend in 1966-67, about £600,000 on the University of Zambia; £270,000 on the University of Malawi; £100,000 on Makerere University College, Uganda; £55,000 on University College, Nairobi; £5,000 on University College, Dar es Salaam; and £11,000 on Nairobi Polytechnic.

MR. WALL asked the Minister of Overseas Development what economic aid would be given to Bechuanaland on and immediately after independence.

MR. GREENWOOD: "During the recent financial talks in London, the British and Bechuanaland Governments have had a detailed discussion of Bechuanaland's economic problems and future external aid requirements. The British Government have assured the Bechuanaland Government of their wish to continue to provide budgetary and development aid and technical assistance after independence, subject to the limitations imposed by Britain's own economic position. They have undertaken to inform the Bechuanaland Government next month of the scale and nature of the financial contribution that Britain can make towards Bechuanaland's needs after March, 1967."

"Meantime, in order to assist Bechuanaland to meet its immediate needs, the British Government have agreed to make available, between the date of independence and March 31, 1967, the unspent balance of Bechuanaland's current grant allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, together with the unspent balance of the budgetary grant already agreed for the financial year 1966-67."

"British technical assistance will continue to be available to Bechuanaland after independence; and the British Government are also making loans to cover Bechuanaland's share of the payments to officers of H.M.O.Cs. under the general compensation scheme agreed during the constitutional talks held in London in February, 1966".

Kenya Farms

MR. WALL asked if agreement had been reached with the Kenya Government about procedure for the valuation of farms of British subjects acquired for African resettlement.

MR. ORAM: "Discussions between the British and Kenya Governments on the method of valuation to be used for purchases of agricultural land in Kenya from British loans are still continuing".

MR. WALL: "Have not these discussions taken a long time? Will the hon. gentleman address himself to the recommendation that valuation should be done jointly by British and Kenya Government representatives and that there should be an impartial tribunal to which appeals could be made?"

MR. ORAM: "I agree that this matter has taken rather a long time, but it is difficult and complex. The report is under joint consideration by the two Governments".

MR. FREDERICK HARRIS: "Is it not about time that the British Government paid a very great tribute to the Kenya Government for creating the stability in Kenya which makes this matter not so urgent as it was some years ago?"

MR. ORAM: "I am sure that we welcome the hon. gentleman's tribute, which is, I think, well-deserved".

MR. DALYELL asked the Minister of Overseas Development how many British sports coaches under his sponsorship were working in development countries.

MR. ORAM: "One".

MR. DALYELL: "In principle, are more requests likely to receive favourable consideration?"

MR. ORAM: "Any request from the Government of a developing country of this kind is sympathetically considered; but requests of this type have been infrequent".

Grants-in-aid to Bechuanaland in the last five years were stated by MR. FREDERICK LEE to have been £1.2m., £1.4m., £1.6m., £1.9m., and £2.7m.

Bechuanaland now had 30 African graduates and 44 taking university courses. That number should rise to 140 in five years.

There were 1,350 Africans in secondary schools in Bechuanaland. It was planned to raise the number to 2,500 in five years.

MR. GREENWOOD declined to publish at this stage the Porter report on economic development in Bechuanaland.

MR. JOHN LEE asked if the Prime Minister would order the convening of a new public inquiry in this country under the provisions of the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921, into the circumstances in which some persons were killed in 1958 in Nyasaland, now Malawi, in the course of the suppression of a conspiracy while that country was still a protectorate administered by H.M. Government.

PRIME MINISTER: "No".

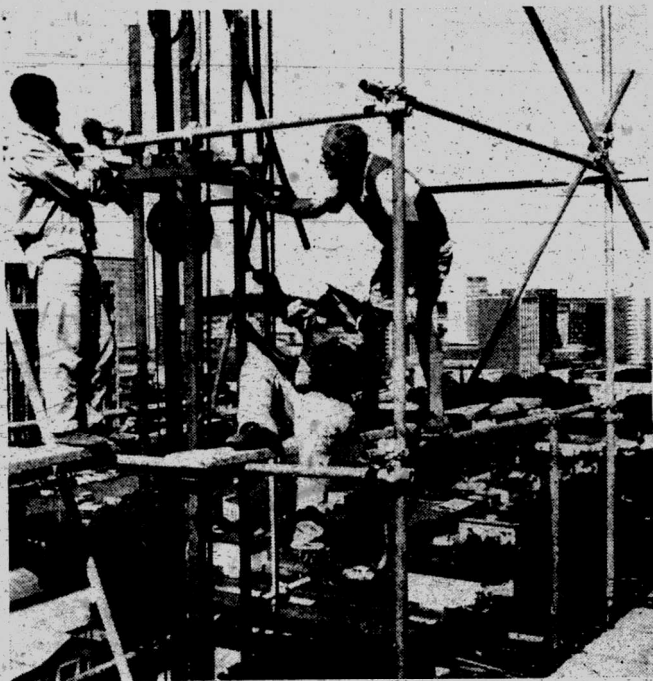
"My Great Courage"

PRESIDENT KENYATTA said in a recent speech that Mr. Oginga Odinga, who was until recently Vice-President of Kenya, was a coward. "You have been told that I sacked Odinga from his post. I never sacked this man. He ran away like a coward because he was afraid of hard work. I brought him into politics from business, and he deserted me to challenge my strength. I have accepted this challenge with great courage".

Racism in Reverse

AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN, Representative J. D. Waggoner, Jr., said recently: "America's actions in Rhodesia make a mockery of freedom and democracy. United States policy, apparently being shaped by Ambassador Goldberg, is working sometimes openly and sometimes under cover to undermine Mr. Smith and bring about a black revolution. This policy is urged on us by the extremists who brought about the rout of anti-Communist pro-American Mr. Moise Tshombe. American policy in Rhodesia is based on racism in reverse and a determination that, no matter what he wants, the black man shall have it".

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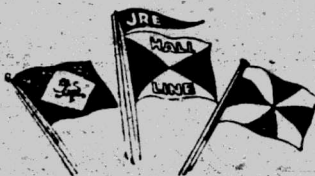
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ONLY BRITISH JOURNALIST who has known personally, of course in varying degree, every Secretary of State, Minister of State, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office during the past forty years, and also every Governor in East and Central Africa during that period, must be the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, who has consequently some special qualifications for judgment of the Department of State which on Monday lost its identity by merger with the Commonwealth Relations Office, now to be known as the Commonwealth Office. There have been outstanding Secretaries of State, men of character, vision, initiative, energy, and tireless devotion, but, to the great loss of the nation and the then Overseas Empire, they have been sadly few, not because Britain could not have produced a regular succession of such exemplars—and example counted exceptionally in the Colonial Service—but because the general practice of the politicians of all parties was to use the Colonial Office for their private convenience instead of for the maximum public good. Prime Ministers and Parliamentary careerists have commonly regarded the Colonial Office as a stepping-stone when it should have been recognized as a fountain of inspiration. Only men of real character and standing, whom nobody could consider of little account, refused other portfolios in the determination to spend themselves for the sake of the Dependencies of the Crown.

Greatest of them all was Joseph Chamberlain. But he was not of our era. Even more widely knowledgeable about the Colonies than he, and equally convinced of their potentialities, was Leopold Amery, who has had no peer as Secretary of State in the past half-century. He it was who had the foresight and the strength

of will to modernize what he found very much like a comfortable club. He created the system of advisers, bringing back to the Office men of wide experience in the field so that they might confront the desk-bound theorists with the harsh facts of life in Africa, Asia, the West Indies, and elsewhere, and be always available for inquiry, recommendation and encouragement as that became necessary in territory after territory. Unlike so many of his predecessors and successors, Amery was, moreover, a good picker of men. He worked harder than any of them, and inspired them with his own faith. Recognizing the need for closer union of the East African territories—as do the Africans now in control, though they have lacked the selflessness and will to achieve it—he set himself to create a federation, and would assuredly have succeeded had the last war not caused his transfer to control of the India Office. He went reluctantly. He would, we believe, have refused what was regarded as promotion had he not known that his work would be continued by his friend Lord Lloyd, likewise a federalist, who, unhappily, was soon to die in harness before his intentions for East Africa could be fulfilled. Had he lived he would have been likely to make himself numbered among the great Colonial Secretaries.

Another devoted occupant of the office was Arthur Creech Jones, a Socialist, who quickly learned how untenable in practice were his party misconceptions, and whose honesty, humility, humanity, and hard work won the affection of all with whom he came in contact—except of the party leaders, who were later to drive him into the political wilderness because he had refused to compromise with his conscience and force through changes for which the theoreticians clamoured but which he had come to see would be disastrous. Very different in personality and wholly different

**Ministers Good,
Bad and Indifferent**

in his political convictions was Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd (now Viscount Boyd of Merton), who, like Creech Jones, had made a special study of Colonial affairs for many years as a backbencher, and brought to his appointment a fund of knowledge, acquaintance with many people at home and overseas with real experience of the problems to be solved, and zeal, assiduity, and a resolve to make his own investigations on the spot whenever necessary. He had followed Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (now Lord Chandos), whose thrustful, businesslike attitude was just what was wanted at the time. It contrasted sharply with the gentle attitude of Mr. Oliver Stanley, whose scope was circumscribed by war conditions. Scarcely any other of the Colonial Office Ministers during the period under consideration showed themselves comparable with these men. Many of the Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries were, indeed, mediocrities appointed merely for party political convenience. Some were cynical time-servers, anxious only to move on to some other Department and caring little meantime about the territories ostensibly under their supervision. Some were sycophants who wanted lesser sycophants about them. Some were nonentities whom it would be flattering to describe as second-raters. It was what they left undone that was usually criticizable.

It remained for the Macmillan-Macleod régime to strew Africa with wreckage of territories which were prospering and progressing until Mr. Macmillan, bemused with the idea of a "wind of change", sent Mr. Ian Macleod to the Colonial Office to whip it up to gale force. Mr. Macleod knew little about Africa, and nothing from personal experience. Yet no Secretary of State of modern times can have taken less notice of the professional advisers at his disposal, doubtless because he knew that most of them, if not all of them, would have objected to almost everything which he did. Prompt evidence that he meant to do what he and his master wished was given at the first of the Kenya constitutional conferences at Lancaster House soon after his appointment. Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Howick) had just retired after more than five years as Governor of the Colony, in which Sir Patrick Renison, who had never previously set foot in Africa, had spent only three months. Yet it was the obviously unknowledgeable Renison who sat beside Mr. Macleod as his "adviser" throughout the conference, from which Sir Evelyn was excluded, though he knew all the people at the table (and the devious character and designs of some of them). By this and other means Mr. Macleod

got his Constitution—which the African signatories denounced as soon as the ink was dry upon it. That scrap of paper (as the Africans treated it) the foolish Mr. Macleod described as guaranteeing multi-racialism in government in Kenya! It was, in fact, the blue-print for one-party dictatorship in Eastern Africa. He was to pile folly upon folly, the series culminating first in the deliberate betrayal by the Macmillan Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and now in Rhodesia's assumption of independence—not because Rhodesians wanted a breach with Britain, but because they very reasonably refused to allow other politicians in the United Kingdom to inflict upon their country the type of damage so recklessly and ruthlessly done in countries north of the Zambezi.

Though it is only this week that the Colonial Office has lost its separate identity (though for the moment the Secretary of State continues to hold his seals of office as a Minister in charge of a Dependent Territories Division of the Commonwealth Office), the mortal wounds were inflicted by Mr. Macleod—whom Lord Salisbury, one of the most honoured leaders of his party, and himself a former Secretary of State, publicly denounced for "unscrupulousness", a charge for which there was in our experience no precedent. Tragedy has succeeded tragedy in the former African Dependencies upon which Messrs. Macmillan and Macleod, unchecked by a supine Government and apathetic party, thrust independence years, and in some cases decades, before they were ready for the responsibility. As was forecast in these columns, and scarcely anywhere else, the results have been catastrophic: mutinies, rebellions, terrorism, corruption, dictatorships, and departure from the standards established through many decades (in East and Central Africa over three-quarters of a century) by generations of Britons of whom the vast majority truly served Africa.

Because so many of the Secretaries of State were themselves bad selections, it is not surprising that they should often have chosen as Governors of Colonies or Protectorates men little qualified for such duties.

Tribute to A Fine Service To say that half of the Governors whom we have known must be deemed failures is no exaggeration. At least that proportion would never have been appointed by the board of any important business enterprise. Yet neither misfit Ministers nor poor Governors could suppress the spirit of a fine Service. The men in the field—and by no means least the tech-

nologists and technicians (who were never given the same degree of recognition as the administrative officers, and seldom their fair proportion of awards and promotion)—were generally true to their duty and trusted by their wards. So often the junior and middle ranks of the Colonial Service redeemed the faults of their seniors. Historians will wonder that so

many opportunities and such faithful work were so poorly used by the politicians. Their neglect at least refutes the canard that Britain buccaneered about the world, grabbing land and exploiting primitive peoples for her own gain. They were far more considerately treated under British rule than they are today by dictators of their own race.

Rhodesia Well Placed to Withstand Sanctions

“Equipped to Fight on If Fight on We Must”, Says Finance Minister

THE FULL TEXT of MR. J. J. WRATHALL'S budget statement in the Rhodesian Parliament having now reached EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the abbreviated report in our last issue can be substantially amplified.

From the Hansard record, which occupies 29 columns, we give the following salient passages:—

“It would be foolish to pretend to make an accurate assessment of the effects of external factors on Rhodesia's financial and economic situation over the next 11 months. I have had to make various assumptions, the most important of which is that the talks between Rhodesia and Britain may fail and that sanctions will remain in force. Although we all trust that these talks will have a satisfactory outcome, it would be unwise to gamble on their success.

“The growth of the economy in 1965 was greatly encouraging. The gross national product rose by £25.8m. to £364.9m., an increase of 7.6%, a most satisfactory achievement. On a *per capita* basis in real terms the gross national product rose from £81.9 to £84.1 per annum, this being the first time in five years that there had been a real increase in product per head.

Production Still at High Levels

“Mineral production reached a higher level than ever before, some £32m. Manufacturing industry also made substantial progress, the index of production rising from the 1964 figure of 110.6 to 120. Although the weather was not particularly kind, sales of the principal agricultural commodities at £62.8m. were over £6m. higher. There were welcome signs of an upturn in building after several years of depression.

“Production continued at a high level in the first half of 1966 despite sanctions. Although 1965 had been a good year, the figures for the first five months of this year were even better for some industries, notably mining, foodstuffs, and electricity. Industrial production as a whole, however, fell by about 7½% during this period compared with the same period in 1965.

“The index of retail sales in November 1965 was more than 16% higher than a year earlier, when it was started. Most areas and most types of business shared in the improved activity. In the early months of 1966 there was a setback in some types of retail business, but in the food, clothing, footwear, drapery and general merchandise trade business was at a higher level than in the corresponding months of 1965.

“More Africans entered employment in 1965 than in the previous year. The monthly average for 1965 was 629,000 Africans in employment, 8,000 higher than for 1964.

“The numbers of Europeans, Asian, and Coloured persons in employment was exceeded only in 1960, and then by a very small margin. The monthly average for 1965 was 89,000, some 2,400 (or nearly 3%) higher than the comparable 1964 figure. The major part of this increase was in the manufacturing sector.

“At the end of June 1966, the number of African registered work-seekers stood at 4,586, or 11% lower than at the same date in 1965. Africans in employment at March 31, 1966,

the latest date to which statistics are available, numbered 655,000, the highest number ever achieved in Rhodesia's history.

“In recent months the gap between the 1965 and 1966 numbers of European work-seekers has narrowed considerably. At the end of June the number stood at 768, only 58 higher than at the same date last year. The number in employment at March 31 was 1,300 higher than last year.

Migration Statistics

“Sanctions have had some effect on the migration statistics. The figures for July-December 1965 reflect a net immigration of 3,184 Europeans, whereas in the six months January-June there was a net emigration of 972. After allowing for the natural increase the European population at the end of March still equalled its highest level ever—a little over 224,000. There has since been a slight decline as a result of the net emigration which amounted to 350 in April, 253 in May, and 180 in June. Nevertheless, the European population at the end of June was still some 5,000 more than at the same time last year.

“Over the period April 1965 to March 1966 the consumer prices index in South Africa rose by 3.2%; for the higher income groups in Zambia by 4.6%; in the U.S.A. by 2.7%, and in Britain 4.3%. In Rhodesia the European index rose by 2.4% over the same period. In June 1966 it was still only 2.6% higher than in June 1965. The rise in the African consumer price index in Rhodesia in the year ended June 1966 was 3.2%—less than one-third of the rise which occurred in Zambia during the year ended March 1966, when consumer prices for urban African families rose by over 10%.

“Annual earnings of employees in Rhodesia rose by 6.6% from £183m. in 1964 to £195m. in 1965, compared with a rise of less than 3% in the preceding year. Average annual earnings of Africans rose by 4.9% to £128 and of other employees by 3.4% to £1,285.

“The six months to December 1965 were marked by substantial increases in exports, which at £94.2m. were nearly 13% higher than those of the comparable period in 1964. While imports also rose the rise was not quite so large. The favourable visible balance of trade for these six months, compared with the same period in the previous year, increased by 14.6%, or £4m., to £31.3m.

Energy and Ingenuity of Industrialists

“With the imposition of sanctions it was inevitable that there would be some decline from the high levels of exports achieved in the period July-December 1965. The drop for the six months to June this year was nothing like as large as had been predicted in some quarters. This was because of the efforts made by industrialists to search out and open up new markets and because of the ingenuity with which they have circumvented sanctions. During the six months to the end of June the value of exports other than tobacco was £46.4m., or 17% lower than in the comparable period of 1965.

“Imports were reduced to the desired level without causing any widespread hardship or impairing the effectiveness of essential industry. For the six months to June the total of imports was limited to £40.1m., or 32% below the 1965 figure.

“The substantial reductions in imports and much smaller decline in the value of exports had a profound effect on the balance of trade, and in respect of trade other than tobacco produced a favourable visible balance of £6.3m., compared with an adverse balance of £2.9m. for January-June 1965.

“These figures might appear to imply too severe a restriction of imports. However, exports of tobacco take place mainly during the period July to December, and because of the British Government's attempts to interfere with Rhodesia's tobacco trade it was only to be expected that the crop would move more slowly than usual. It was therefore necessary to build up a cushion against this eventuality.

Tobacco Sales Exceed Expectations

"The British Government is going to the most extraordinary lengths to interfere with the disposal of the tobacco crop. It is also no secret that Rhodesians are using the utmost ingenuity to overcome these difficulties. The British Government would give a great deal to know how successful we have been in this matter. Therefore I do not intend to disclose any information on this subject beyond saying that sales have gone much more satisfactorily than most people expected.

"Import control was one of the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the balance of payments and the value of the Rhodesian pound. Although these measures have been successful it remains vital to Rhodesia's economic strength that we continue to husband our resources.

"Our success or failure as a nation depends on our ability to make good, by whatever means possible, the loss of the export markets which have been closed by sanctions—a loss likely to lead to permanent change in the pattern of trading relations. The events of the past few months have emphasized Rhodesia's former over-dependence on certain commodities and certain markets. We must never again allow our economy to become so dependent upon the whims of other Governments. We must diversify markets and products in order to secure both economic and political independence.

"There was a welcome increase in investment during 1965, when gross fixed capital formation amounted to £47.1m., compared with £43.1m. in 1964. However, in relation to the value of the gross national product the amount of gross fixed capital formation is still too small. The level of investment must be improved upon if a reasonable rate of growth is to be sustained in the longer term.

"Development took place during 1965 over a wide field of primary and second industry, ranging from the production of rock phosphate to the weaving and printing of cotton cloth, and from copper refining to chocolate manufacture. This development continued into 1966.

"I pay special tribute to those investors who have shown their confidence in Rhodesia's future during the past eight months. Since November 11 foreign exchange has been allocated for the establishment of new industries the value of whose fixed investment totals almost £4m. Of this over £800,000 is in the food, drink and tobacco industries, more than £900,000 in the metal, metallic and non-metallic mineral manufacturing industries, £1.9m. in the textile, clothing and footwear industries, and about £300,000 in rubber, wood, paper, travel goods, furniture, chemicals and various other industries. These projects will give direct employment to over 200 Europeans and nearly 2,000 Africans.

"The Government is examining new proposals for the projected fertilizer factory, estimated to involve investment of £10m. A major nickel project involving an investment of £4m. will add very considerably to our foreign exchange earnings. There are many other interesting developments in the mining field.

Tribute to the Banks

"The skill with which the banks have met the nation's requirements has done much to stabilize the economy. Bank deposits at May 31, 1965, amounted to £75m. and advances to £49.1m., giving a ratio of advances to deposits of 65.5%. The comparable percentage for May this year was 58.4%, which leaves a reasonable margin towards financing the coming agricultural season. Loss of the London market credit facilities has not had the effect which had been earlier assumed; nevertheless, the loss of credit has brought problems, and if there is any lesson in this it is the vital need to avoid undue dependence on any one source of credit facilities.

"The profitability and efficiency of the agricultural industry requires thorough examination and the Minister of Agriculture is giving urgent attention to this question in collaboration with the National Farmers' Union. This is perhaps the most important of the economic problems with which we have to deal.

"Restrictions on external investment have increased the demand for local equities, with the result that prices have risen and yields become depressed. The solution lies in a greater volume of local share issues. I propose to encourage developers to offer Rhodesian investors a reasonable share of the equity capital in new ventures, and so help widen this market.

"The building societies have continued to improve their position. Deposits and share capital increased from £44.6m. to £46.8m. between June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1966.

"Deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank rose from £23.8m. to £24.1m. Sales of Independence Bonds, introduced on February 1, 1966, have been most successful, and the target of £1m. by the end of the financial year was exceeded. Sales of savings certificates during the financial year amounted to £1.8m., well over double the previous year's figure.

"There has been some ill-considered conjecture about the ability of the money market to provide adequate credit for the agricultural industry during the coming season. Uninformed speculation of this sort does not serve Rhodesia's best interests. Credit will be made available to enable the industry to continue to operate.

Combating Sanctions

"New expenditures to combat the effects of sanctions included £325,000 to enable the Industrial Development Corporation to establish a confirming house and to provide it with additional capital for assisting with the diversification and development of industry, particularly industrial projects directed towards economically sound import substitution.

"The upsurge in cotton production made it necessary to bring forward the construction of the new gin at Bindura; this involved an additional allocation of £197,000. £450,000 were made available to the Sabi-Limpopo Authority to finance the wheat scheme at Mkwajine in the lowveld, using water from Lake MacDougall for growing about 2,600 acres of wheat.

"Support for Government loans has been eminently satisfactory, the local market having taken up £9m. in short-term and £9.5m. in long-term loans. Out of the two short-term loans 73% was subscribed by the private sector, which also contributed 39% to the two long-term loans. The support given by institutional and other investors, both external and internal, was magnificent.

"The original estimate of recurrent expenditure was £73.75m., compared with an estimated revenue of £73.65m. The accumulated surplus brought forward from June 30, 1965, was £294,000. After taking this into consideration we would have entered the 1966-67 financial year with a surplus of £193,000.

"When sanctions were first applied against Rhodesia in November it seemed probable that they and our counter-measures would cause revenue receipts to fall short of the original estimates. Immediate steps were therefore taken to curtail expenditure. The response of the Ministries concerned in holding it down to minimum essential levels has been of the highest order. Recurrent expenditure for the financial year was thus held to £72.8m. The original estimate consisted of £57.9m. for supply services and £15.85m. for constitutional and statutory appropriations. There was a saving of £2.54m. on the statutory appropriations, mostly under the provision for public debt.

"Because of the economic and financial sanctions imposed by the British Government, holders of Rhodesia's London market debt, other than residents of Rhodesia, Malawi, and South Africa, have been told that they must look to the British Government for the servicing and redemption of their stock. British Government agencies who have lent money to Rhodesia, as well as other foreign lenders whose loans are under British Government guarantee, have also been advised that they should look to the British Government for satisfaction. We are, of course, paying the normal sinking fund contributions relating to the London market debt held by residents of Rhodesia, Malawi, and South Africa.

"Yield from the income taxes was £26.2m. for 1965-66, compared with the estimate of £24.5m. On March 31, 1966, some 10,800 individuals owed tax totalling £2.1m. and about 1,000 companies owed £725,000. On June 30 only just over £1m. was still owing by 4,700 individuals and £345,000 by 446 companies.

Financial Position Satisfactory

"Yield from customs and excise duties was £14.3m. below the estimates of £16.72m. because of import controls and petrol rationing. The only other substantial shortfall was in stamp duties and fees, which yielded £251,000 less than the estimate of £1.3m. Postal and telecommunications revenue exceeded the estimate by £214,000, largely because of sales of special issues of postage stamps. Revenue amounted to £73.98m., against expenditure of £72.8m. After bringing in the surplus of £294,000 from 1964-65 we thus entered the new financial year with a net surplus of £1.48m. That this position was achieved after nearly eight months of sanctions gives cause for some satisfaction. It will dispel any possible doubts as to the soundness of this Government's financial and economic policies.

"Expenditure proposed for the three-year planning period remains at a high level, namely £78.8m., of which £36.7m. is to be met from loan votes.

"The importance attached to the development of the African rural areas is reflected in the provisions of £2.5m. for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and £1.2m. for augmentation of the agricultural loan fund. A substantial proportion of the provision of £3.9m. for water development will also be spent in these areas.

"A sound and forward-looking European agricultural industry is vital to the future development of Rhodesia, and I am determined to do my best to enable the industry to regain its strength and vigour. I have accordingly included in the loan votes provision of £1.25m. to help with this problem. Its purpose is to assist those sound farmers who are in financial difficulties for reasons beyond their control; and particularly to enable them to come to a settlement with their creditors.

"The largest expenditure increases have occurred in the security and defence services and the three main social services. Police, Army and Air Force provision has risen from £11.1m. in the original estimates for 1965-66, excluding the instalment of £500,000 for purchase of aircraft, but including Army and Air Force buildings, to £12.7m. for the three votes in 1966-67. In the increase of £1.6m. the major items are £785,000 for pay increases awarded during the past year and £303,000 for the extended national service scheme.

"Provision for the three main social services, health, education, and African education, has risen by £1.5m. to £19.6m. The provision of £6.97m. for African education is £590,000 more than the original estimate for 1965-66.

"£400,000 on the Internal Affairs vote is the balance of £500,000 promised last year for special development in tribal areas to be undertaken in consultation with the Council of Chiefs.

Value-Added Tax System

"Estimated expenditure on revenue account during 1966-67, as I have said, amounts to £73.3m. Revenue receipts at existing rates of taxation should amount to £71.4m. The surplus of £1.48m. brought forward will reduce the deficit to £418,000. I do not propose to close this relatively small gap by increased taxation.

"There will be no change to the basic rates of income tax and super-tax; but the rate of 5s. 8d. for each pound of undistributed profits will be increased to 7s. 6d. with effect from the year of assessment which began on April 1, 1965.

"I propose to abolish the system of investment credit allowances with effect from the year of assessment which started on April 1, 1966.

"I am far from satisfied with the present sales tax, which has tended to lose its original character. I have been considering the possibility of changing to the value-added turnover tax system. My initial investigation suggests that this type of tax has distinct advantages over the present sales tax.

"The value-added turnover tax system can be used not only to spread taxation more evenly but to stimulate production and exports. Properly managed, it could also lead to a lower degree of reliance on income tax which should be kept at the lowest possible rate if Rhodesia's potential for development is to be fully exploited. High rates of income tax act as a drag on business initiative in any developing country; the efficient business tends to attract by far the heaviest tax and a curb is thus placed on rapid growth.

"During 1965 the economy gathered strength month by month, and by the end of the year had reached a stronger and sounder position than ever before. Rhodesia was thus well placed to withstand the pressures imposed by economic and financial sanctions. Although these have undoubtedly inflicted a setback on some sectors of the economy, their total effect has been far less serious than was expected in most quarters, and much new development has taken place in both the private and public sectors.

"The dark cloud over the agricultural industry cannot be attributed primarily to sanctions. Sanctions may have brought matters to a head more quickly than would otherwise have been the case, but this means that the problem is being tackled sooner rather than later, which is all to the good.

"The banking system and the money market are in a particularly sound position, and are braced to meet any further assaults which may be made upon them.

"The Government's own financial position is also highly satisfactory. On loan account we are probably in a stronger position than ever before; and on revenue account, without any further increase in taxation, we expect to reach June 30, 1967, with a small accumulated deficit which could quite well be extinguished entirely by fortuitous savings and under-spending throughout the votes.

Optimistic Expectations

"Claims that the economy is on the point of collapse are obviously arrant nonsense. On the other hand, the economy may well be subjected to more serious stresses and strains before we resume the rapid rate of progress achieved in 1965.

"If this is to be our testing time we can take heart from the knowledge that the struggle of the past eight months has not seriously sapped our strength and that we are well equipped to fight on, if fight on we must. We can take comfort, too, from the thought that when these problems have been overcome, the development of Rhodesia for the benefit of all her inhabitants will leap forward at a rate which will surpass all her past achievements; and when that time comes, as it surely will, we shall have the advantage of knowing who are our friends and whom we should distrust.

"I commend to hon. Members these words of Abraham Lincoln: 'Let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.'"

British Note Rejected by Rhodesian Government

Sequel to Arrests of University Lecturers and Students

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA was closed on Wednesday of last week by the acting principal, Professor Alan Milton, in protest against the arrest of nine lecturers, including a woman, and 10 students.

Mr. John Hennings, head of the British residual mission in Salisbury, delivered to the Ministry of External Affairs a protest which said:—

"It has been brought to my attention that a number of citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and a citizen of Canada were arrested in the morning of July 27 under orders purportedly made under the emergency powers regulations, and that the ground advanced for these arrests is a 'belief' that the several individuals in question 'are likely to commit acts in Rhodesia which are likely to endanger the public safety, disturb or interfere with public order, or interfere with the maintenance of any essential service'.

"I am instructed to protest against the detention in this way of citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and a citizen of Canada without trial and to call for their immediate release."

The note was rejected by the Rhodesian Government with a reminder that the reasons for the arrests had been given to Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order.

The persons in question having been detained in the public interest, "the Government of Rhodesia rejects the protest of the United Kingdom Government, and also that concerning a Canadian detainee because the Rhodesian Government had had no notification that the British mission was authorized to act on behalf of the Canadian Government". The five British subjects and the Canadian subject mentioned would be allowed visits by their families, their lawyers, and the staff of the British Mission.

Mr. Lardner-Burke, Minister of Justice, Law and Order, had told Parliament that the nine lecturers and an Asian student had been placed under detention, and that nine other students, three of them white, had been placed under restriction for one year; one white student had been restricted to Gatooma, three to various parts of Salisbury, and the five Africans to the Gonakudzingwa area.

The Government had evidence of preparations recently made at the college for violence against students who refused to fall into line with a dissident group, and that some lecturers with Communist leanings or who had been associated with banned organizations had used their influence upon students. It had therefore become necessary to take action in the public interest.

The Persons Detained

The lecturers served with detention orders are:—

Mr. Christopher R. Hill, lecturer in government, who was assistant director of the Institute of Race Relations in London until last autumn. He was a Cambridge University, and then on the Foreign Office staff from 1958 to 1962.

Mr. Ian Henderson, head of the history department, and formerly an assistant lecturer at Sheffield University. He is an M.A. of Edinburgh and a B. Litt. of Oxford.

Mr. Richard Whittaker, a Cambridge graduate, has been lecturer in classics; he was one of three members of the staff who before U.D.I. tried to investigate allegations of police brutality.

Miss Elizabeth Joyce, M.A., Edinburgh, has been lecturer in English for the past two years.

Mr. Timothy Curtin, who is of English birth but now a Rhodesian citizen, studied at the London School of Economics, and graduated in Salisbury.

Mr. G. I. Caplan, a Canadian, with an M.A. from Toronto University, was engaged in history research.

Dr. J. van Velsen, of Dutch birth but a naturalized British, read law at Utrecht, did post-graduate anthropology work at Oxford, and was then at Manchester University. He has done field work in East Africa and was appointed to Salisbury in 1959.

Mr. Axel Sommerfelt, a Norwegian social anthropologist, has been in Salisbury since 1960. Last year he was one of six anthropologists on the staff who signed a statement about African ability to vote.

Miss Joyce would have left shortly to join the staff of Kingston University, Jamaica, and Mr. Curtin to join York University.

All the lecturers were arrested simultaneously in the early morning and taken to Salisbury prison, where they were later visited by Professor Milton and their wives.

That afternoon Mr. Lardner-Burke told Parliament of the arrests, recalled "disgraceful behaviour" at the graduation ceremony earlier in the month, and stated that the threat of disorder had not been confined to the university.

When Dr. Ahrn Falley suggested an immediate judicial inquiry, the Minister replied that that would not help, but that the report on conditions in the university by Dr. Robert Birley was available to any Member. University people must behave like anyone else; if they continued to act as they had done it was the Minister's duty to protect the country.

Dr. Walter Adams Under Attack

The acting principal had already given notice of the closing of the college on the ground that adequate tuition would not be available in some departments, that college discipline had been disrupted, and that teaching could not be continued in the existing atmosphere. If conditions permitted the college would re-open in September. The vacation had not been due to start until August 20.

On Thursday Professor Milton admitted that 31 students who had been rusticated for their part in rowdiness at the graduation ceremony had not left the campus when ordered to quit. However, they were entitled to appeal. Twenty-nine were Africans and two Europeans.

On Friday about half of the lecturers threatened to resign. President Kenyatta of Kenya said that if students were expelled from Salisbury some of them might continue their studies in Nairobi.

The Academic Board having criticized the detention of lecturers and students as a "violation of fundamental human rights", Professor Milton issued a printed statement which said that after the arrests there had been danger of violence for several hours and that the régime had intruded into matters which were for the college alone to decide.

"The immediate situation on Wednesday morning, in which there was a danger of violence and the certainty that adequate teaching services would not now be available, was directly provoked by this Government action.

"The college was carrying out its own disciplinary procedures in a manner which would provide a secure basis for orderly college life. At the very time when these procedures were almost concluded the intervention of Government frustrated their operation and their purpose. No university can do its work when such action is taken or threatened".

The Student Union of the new University of Zambia condemned the arrests and stated that "Britain's stand in the matter has been diabolical".

In Salisbury the Association of University Teachers decided to consider a motion of no-confidence in Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the college since its establishment. He has been under criticism for a considerable period. Recently he was appointed director of the London School of Economics.

On Sunday Mr. Curtin was released and allowed to fly to England via Johannesburg. The other eight lecturers, four of them British, had then been served with deportation orders and told to leave not later than Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., said that the British note to the Rhodesian Government was tacit recognition of the Smith Administration and the *de facto* Government of Rhodesia, a recognition of reality which would considerably facilitate the conduct of the forthcoming negotiations.

A Commonwealth Relations Office spokesman replied that the British mission in Salisbury had been instructed to emphasize that the protest in no way denoted recognition of the Smith régime.

Background of Indiscipline

The *Guardian* correspondent in Rhodesia telegraphed:—

"For months the college has been on the verge of a serious breakdown of discipline, with basically political disputes widening the gap between African and white students and lecturers. After a stormy student meeting this morning (July 27) to protest against the detention it was decided to stage a march into the city. This was later cancelled.

"The detained lecturers were among the 23 who earlier this year came out on strike in sympathy with African students protesting against the declaration of independence. There were demonstrations on the campus and students boycotted lectures."

The special correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, telegraphed from Salisbury:—

"This year the college had been troubled with a financial crisis, numerous demonstrations, racial tension, police patrols on the campus, a strike by lecturers, a boycott by some students a near-riot, an offer to resign by the principal (Dr. Walter Adams), some actual designations by lecturers, and, finally, the public demonstrations at graduation day a month ago against the Smith régime by about 50 students, mainly Africans. From then on racial tension rose.

"The night before the police swooped some students took clubs and sticks into their rooms in case of a racial clash. One African student is said to have told whites that they would be hacked to death with bush-knives".

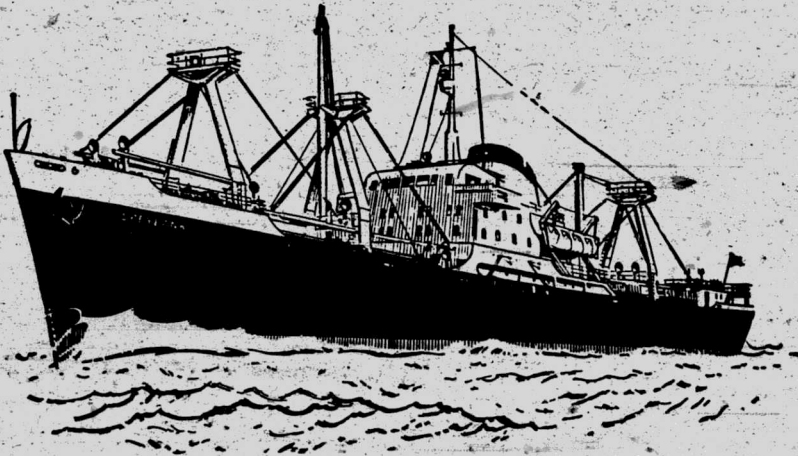
"The Rhodesian budget suggests that sanctions are failing, and that Rhodesia expects to continue to defy them successfully".—*The Times*.

"Whatever gloss he puts on it, Mr. Wilson has been obliged to adopt in principle the practices he has spent years in scorning".—*The Economist*.

"Mr. Wilson's genius for factual inaccuracy is such that the only safe rule is never to believe anything he says unless it is corroborated by the evidence of at least one independent witness".—Mr. Quintin Hogg, Q.C., M.P.

"Zambia's actions are comparable to, say, the Norwegian Government wrecking her economy by cutting off all trade relations with Britain because Norway abhors the methods by which the Westminster Parliament maintains its writ over the Scottish nation".—Mr. Robin Goodsir Smith.

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PERSONALIA

SIR ROY WELENSKY arrived in London on Tuesday from Rhodesia.

A daughter was born on Sunday to PRINCESS ALEXANDRA and MR. ANGUS OGILVY.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD GALE, a member of the council of the Anglo-Rhodesian Society, was 70 last week.

SIR EDWARD MUTESA has left King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, after treatment for a back injury.

MR. CHIMBA, Zambian Minister of Commerce and Industry, is leading a four-member mission to Communist China.

DR. ZIMMERMANN has led 17 members of the West German Parliamentary Committee on Defence on a visit to East Africa.

MR. SAMUEL CHINYAMA MBILISHI, Zambia's new Ambassador in the United States, has presented his credentials to PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A Government luncheon for Mr. J. Z. U. TEMBO, Minister of Finance in Malawi, was given last week at Lancaster House. Mr. A. E. ORAM presided.

SIR GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, M.P., a former High Commissioner in Kenya, has been elected President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

SIR RICHARD LUYT, formerly of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, is to be succeeded as Governor-General of Guyana by MR. D. J. E. ROSE.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation Group, has joined the board of Compagnie Générale Industrielle pour la France et l'Etranger.

MR. HENRY E. STEBBINS, who has succeeded MR. OLCOTT DEMING as Ambassador for the United States in Uganda, has presented his letters of credence to PRESIDENT OBOTE.

MR. IAN COLVIN is writing the biography of the late LORD LLOYD, who died in 1941 while Colonial Secretary. He had been High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

MR. S. G. FINGLAND, lately Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Rhodesia, is on his way by sea to Sierra Leone to enter upon his duties as High Commissioner in that State.

SIR THOMAS BROMLEY, an Assistant Under-Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, is to become Ambassador in Ethiopia in succession to SIR JOHN RUSSELL, who is being transferred to Brazil.

MR. F. LAKER, former managing director of British United Airways, who has flown a great deal in East and Central Africa, has begun operations with his new company Laker Airways, Ltd.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE has retired from the boards of Allied Rhodesia Manufacturers (Pvt.), Ltd., and Umtali Board and Paper Mills (Pvt.), Ltd., subsidiaries of B.P.B. Industries, Ltd.

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SIR WILLIAM LUCE is on his way back to England by easy stages on retirement after five years as British Political Resident in the Arabian Gulf. He was previously in the Sudan Service.

DR. O. G. PICKARD, principal of Ealing Technical College, London, has arrived in Uganda to advise on the development of commercial education, with special reference to the Uganda College of Commerce.

MR. PANKRATAYEV, secretary to the Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa, is leading a delegation to East Africa. One of his purposes is to gather material for a book on Kenya.

DR. BILLY GRAHAM, the American evangelist, has been invited to hold a mission in Tanzania next year. The Rt. Rev. JOHN SEPEKU, Bishop of Dar es Salaam, is to represent the Christian Council of Tanzania on the organizing committee.

MR. DUDLEY SEERS, director-general of economic planning in the Ministry of Overseas Development, has been appointed director of the new Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University. He will enter upon his duties in October next year.

SEÑOR LUIS MIGUEL DOMINGUIN, a former matador, has arrived in Mozambique from Spain on a hunting safari. He said on arrival in Beira that he hoped that his licence to shoot would enable him to fight wild buffalo as he had done wild bulls.

MISS BLANCHE MARGARET MEAGHER, who has been Canadian Ambassador in Austria since 1962, is to be Canada's first resident High Commissioner in Kenya. She is the first woman to be appointed High Commissioner or Ambassador in any African country.

DR. NOGUEIRA flew back to Lisbon last week from Mozambique, accompanied by General Costa Almeida, the Governor General. Before leaving Lourenço Marques Dr. Nogueira said that Portugal would defend her overseas provinces by military force if necessary.

SIR HILTON POYNTON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, was received by the QUEEN last week upon his retirement from the public service. He delivered to HER MAJESTY the badge and chain as secretary of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

When MR. MATIYA NGALANDE presented his letters of credence as Zambia's new High Commissioner in Nigeria, GENERAL IRONSI assured him that Nigeria would give all possible moral and material support to Zambia, where a High Commission for Nigeria would shortly be established.

MR. BABU, Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives in Tanzania, said when laying the foundation-stone for a £210,000 international co-operative college in Moshi that he would watch for people who made unfounded criticisms about the co-operative movement and Tanzania's economy.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, who has been elected chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society in succession to LORD GLENDEVON, was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in 1960 and was Minister of State in that Office from 1962 to 1964.

MR. OGINGA ODINGA, Leader of the Opposition in the Kenya Parliament, was ordered out of the House for the rest of a recent day's proceedings because he repeatedly alleged that the Attorney-General was the political stooge of a party and declined to withdraw the charge.

SIR ROGER STEVENS, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, has left for South Africa as chairman of a commission of inquiry into higher education in the three High Commission Territories. Before the dissolution of the Central African Federation he visited the Rhodesias and Nyasaland for H.M. Government.

Obituary

Mr. Edward Carey Francis

MR. EDWARD CAREY FRANCIS, O.B.E., M.A., who died in Kenya last week at the age of 68, gave to Christian education in Kenya deep devotion over 39 years, and made both Maseno School and the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, a monument to his own integrity, ability, and assiduity.

He knew all his pupils not only in school, but whenever possible in their home environment. Throughout the Mau Mau rebellion he spent most of the vacations travelling about the country, for much of the time in disaffected Kikuyuland, in order to keep in touch with them. Though some were affected by the foul doctrines and practices of Mau Mau and left, and others prematurely influenced by political propaganda, he could claim that the school remained happy and at peace. That was certainly not from weak compromising by its head; indeed, his nickname was "Achuma", meaning "Man of Steel". Doubtless bestowed because of his moral firmness, it was true also of his physical fearlessness.

There was no deviousness in Carey Francis. He was always his direct self: firm in adherence to his principles; firm in correcting misconceptions and misdeeds; firm as a disciplinarian; and, from his unequalled knowledge of the young men who were eager to become the African political leaders, so many of whom had passed through his hands, firm in the conviction that independence was being thrust upon the country long before that step was justifiable.

Vision and Selfless Service

He expected the disappointments which have since occurred (and the others which are likely to happen), but that made him the more determined to live out his life in Kenya and continue to give what service he could. When he retired from the headmastership of the Alliance High School at the end of 1962, after 22 years of selfless and splendid service, it was characteristic of him to decide to live in an African slum in Nairobi and teach in a local school.

A Londoner, he enlisted straight from school in the Honourable Artillery Company in 1916 and served for the rest of the war in France, where he was mentioned in despatches. On demobilization as a lieutenant in 1919, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and for six years from 1922 was a fellow and lecturer at Peterhouse, for the last two years as university lecturer in mathematics.

Then volunteering for service with the Church Missionary Society, he was sent to Maseno School, Nyanza, which he developed in 12 years from small beginnings to an institution with a country-wide reputation for its outstanding academic and athletic results. The headmaster was also the sports master and physical training expert.

In 1940 he accepted the principalship of the Alliance High School, where his scholastic and athletic influences again had remarkable results. Year by year Alliance gained most places at Makerere College, Uganda, to the council of which Francis was appointed in 1949. For many years he was also chairman of the Education Committee of the Christian Council of Kenya.

When he was made an honorary fellow of Makerere five years ago he was able to say that one in eight of the then students were Alliance old boys, and that he had been one of Makerere's critics because of his conviction of its value provided it decided never to lower its standards. That risk could not be disguised by talk of shock programmes: a man could be taught

to drive a bus by a shock programme, but the production of an educated person could not be similarly hurried.

The college authorities ought never to appoint an African to the staff unless he was up to the required standards. Far too much attention was paid to the opinions of students; their opinions did not much matter, but they themselves greatly mattered.

"In my day at Cambridge a man took three years for his degree and then left and got down to a job of work. Almost none stayed on after their degrees or went on to foreign universities, the few exceptions being men of unusual ability, almost certainly with first class honours degrees, who might become university teachers and researchers.

"How different it is here today at Makerere—with so many without any special talents, though they could be useful citizens if they would go back to their country and face the discipline which work imposes. But they prefer to wander round the world at other people's expense, taking course after course, and returning, occasionally in middle age, to demand increments for the years they have wasted.

"Makerere is to be judged by the quality of the men and women she turns out as shown by the work they do. Even the best degree will be of little avail if the holder be drunken, or immoral, or conceited, or money-minded. Makerere must be concerned with these things as well as with academic training.

"Let me plead that we try to produce students who are debtors to their countries, not creditors. We have too many men, assured by unwise visitors to Makerere of their importance, whose chief concern is to ensure that that importance is recognized, too few who will go back conscious of what they owe. Those who talk glibly about serving their fellow men are nearly always bogus. Better those who seek quietly to learn a worth-while job, to do it thoroughly, and to be of some use. There are such. It is in them that Makerere is vindicated."

Medal for Dedicated Service

Two years ago Francis was awarded the Royal African Society's Bronze Medal "for dedicated service to Africa". The citation said (in part):—

"He built up Maseno to be one of the outstanding schools in Kenya. A convinced and practising Christian, he sees his work as service for Christ. At Alliance his school was in Kikuyu Reserve and nearly half the pupils were Kikuyu. During the Mau Mau trouble many of the pupils faced a grim situation and not a little danger; yet the school itself was happy and at peace. The school was one of the few places where the gulf between black and white was bridged. He has given unstinted, dedicated service to Africa without awareness of so doing. Class, colour, and creed have not entered into his reckoning.

"The Royal African Society, in awarding its medal 'For dedicated service to Africa', looks for those in Africa who devote their lives, sometimes under trying and even dangerous circumstances to the service of Africa, working towards some definite goal without any thought of personal gain, whose sincere, selfless labours strive towards the betterment of conditions for mankind. Such a man is E. Carey Francis."

A very old friend, Mr. L. B. Greaves, a former Africa secretary of the conference of British Missionary Societies, has written:—

"A leading Kenya politician once said to me: 'When I first went to Alliance High School I hated Mr. Francis more than I have ever hated any man'. When I left I knew that I owed him more than I have ever owed any man. That was the price Carey Francis paid for his fearless honesty, and the reward that it brought.

"He was a deeply humble man, not expecting everyone to agree with him, but demanding that they should be sincere. People came to trust him completely, because he spoke what he saw to be the truth, without any compromise. When in hospital in Nairobi last January he received this personal message from the Vice-President of Kenya, Mr. Joseph Murumbi, whom he had sometimes strongly criticized: 'I want you to know that your health matters much to us.'"

"His main monument is the Alliance High School, which he built up into what has claims to be the finest school in Tropical Africa.

"At the time of Mau Mau he said in a most forthright address to the Royal Empire Society and the Royal African Society: 'Our chief contribution to the emergency is to go on trying to produce the right kind of men. Men who, strong in body and mind and character, will go out in the name and with the power of Christ to serve their fellows faithfully'. He was himself certainly that kind of man."

Mr. William Addison

MR. WILLIAM ADDISON, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., a former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, who has died at the age of 76 at his farm near Salisbury, Rhodesia, had edited the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Cape Argus*, and finally the *Johannesburg Star*. He had also managed the daily paper in Salisbury and served on the board of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

During the last war he was chief recruiting officer and controller of industrial man-power in Rhodesia, and later director of demobilization and rehabilitation.

He was returned to Parliament in 1953 as the United Party candidate in a by-election, and two years later was elected Speaker, holding the office until he resigned in 1959 on account of ill health. He was then believed to have been the first full-time journalist to become Speaker of any Parliament in the Empire.

Born near Dundee, Scotland, he entered journalism straight from school. When war started in 1914 he joined *The Black Watch*, and won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and later the Military Cross in France. When he left the Army he was appointed editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, then nothing like the paper which it was to become.

Addison had friends in all sections of Rhodesian life, for he was able, sincere, hard-working, and persistent in service to his adopted country.

Mr. H. B. Masterston

MR. HARRY BERNARD MASTERSTON, who has died suddenly in Salisbury at the age of 59, was Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and a son of Captain L. C. Masterston, who arrived in Rhodesia with the Matabeleland Relief Force in 1896.

Born in Selukwe in 1907, Masterston was educated at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, South Africa, and Plumtree School, Rhodesia, and joined the Native Affairs Department in 1925. In the next 24 years he served in 13 different districts. Then he was appointed a Native Commissioner, and 10 years later Under-Secretary for African Agriculture and Lands. After a term as P.C. for Mashonaland and Manicaland, he joined the Ministry of Internal Affairs early last year.

Throughout his career he had shown special interest in soil conservation and the improvement in African agriculture, and his relations with Africans were especially cordial. He accompanied the Rhodesian chiefs on their first overseas tour in 1964. A keen ornithologist and student of wild life of all kinds, a species of bats had been named after him. He is survived by Mrs. Masterston and a son and daughter.

MR. P. E. N. NICOLLE, who farmed at Leverdale, Banket, had been one of the founders of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union.

CAPTAIN GILBERT HEWITT, C.B.E., R.N. (Retd.), whose death is reported, was senior naval officer in Somaliland in 1919 during the final operations against the Mad Mullah.

MISS EDITH DUGDALE, the 62-year-old secretary of St. Patrick's Mission Hospital, Gwelo, Rhodesia, has died from a skull injury received when she was attacked by an African who broke into the nurses' hostel, where she lived with four African nurses. Miss Dugdale, until last year secretary to a solicitor in Lymm, Cheshire, then volunteered for service in Rhodesia. She had been actively interested in the Girl Guide movement for some 40 years.

Mr. John S. Bevan

SIR NICHOLAS CAYZER, chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., paid a very warm tribute at the annual meeting to Mr. John Bevan on his retirement from the board. He described him as a trusted colleague to whom the shareholders owed a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. Bevan joined the Union-Castle Company in 1917, became a director in 1953, and managing director three years later. He had also been chairman of the South and East African Shipping Conferences.

Sir Nicholas said in that connexion: "The success of any shipping conference is built on goodwill and understanding, and no one could have handled the affairs of these conferences with a greater sense of purpose together with a determination to overcome all difficulties and obstacles."

Mr. Bevan has visited East and Central Africa on various occasions, and has been a regular attendant at London gatherings connected with those territories. Many readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA will join with his business colleagues in wishing him and Mrs. Bevan many years of happy retirement.

K.P.U. Policy

MR. ODINGA, president of the Kenya People's Union, told a news conference in Nairobi last week that it was in the country's interest to maintain friendly relations with Britain "so far as it is honourable to do so", and that K.P.U. would support the Commonwealth while it adhered to the principles of equality, human dignity, and self-determination for majority rule. The party wanted an East African Federation which would include such States as Somalia and Zambia. He criticized the Kenya African National Union policy of replacing competent British technical personnel by men from the new African nations who lacked adequate experience. K.A.N.U. replied that there was discord in K.P.U. about the Somali *shifita* and its policy of "everything for nothing".

Will Kenya Senate Survive?

MR. CHARLES NJONJO, Attorney-General of Kenya, told the House of Representatives last week that reform might mean one House instead of two, and that the Electoral Commission was to begin revision of the electoral areas. One proposal is that the Senate should be abolished, but that all its members should enter the lower House, raising its membership from 117 to 160. The Opposition—Kenya's People's Union—wants an independent judicial commission to examine measures for reform.

Hospital Insurance

EVERY PERSON IN KENYA whose income from employment is £50 a month or more must contribute to a new National Hospital Insurance Scheme. The minimum monthly contribution is £1, but those whose chargeable income exceeded £1,000 last year are to pay £6, and persons with income above £2,000 will pay £12 monthly. Benefits will range from 35s. to 55s. a day towards the cost of hospital treatment for a contributor, his wife, or children, but for no more than 90 days per family in the year.

An Ambassador from Ecuador has arrived in Ethiopia. The National Assembly of Tanzania has adjourned until September 27.

Twenty-three persons have been killed and 281 injured in recent earthquakes in northern Kivu.

A Government and Parliamentary delegation, from Federal Germany is visiting the Somali Republic.

A Kenya Government delegation is to visit Yugoslavia next month for talks on economic co-operation.

The Uganda Government plans to establish a national news agency and an external broadcasting service.

Britain's "Dreadful Mess"

Sanctions Failing, Says "The Times"

BRITAIN "is getting into a dreadful mess in Rhodesia", wrote the *Financial Times* in a leading article. The latest evidence, it is concluded, was provided by Mr. Wrathall's budget.

That and other recent occurrences gave the clear message that Rhodesia was not giving way under sanctions. Their costs to Britain would become heavier through loss of exports and of good will throughout Southern Africa, through buying more expensive American tobacco in place of Rhodesian, and through paying even higher prices for copper.

On the same day *The Times* began a leading article with the statement that the Rhodesian budget indicated that sanctions were failing.

Rhodesia had held on with some success in the war of economic attrition; the oil embargo had been circumvented; and by selling her raw materials Rhodesia had so far maintained a minimal supply of foreign currency.

Zambia had suffered more than Rhodesia from the refusal to use Rhodesia Railways to move copper, and there had not been the roaring inflation in Rhodesia which the British Government had expected. Its vision of unemployment and exodus to South Africa had not materialized, and there had been no significant resistance to U.D.I. by the African population.

Whereas Mr. Wilson's plan had been to persuade Rhodesians by economic hardship and losses to return to constitutional rule, there was nothing to suggest that that persuasion was even beginning.

The explicit assertion that H.M. Government has decided that it is more important to settle with Rhodesia than to keep Zambia in the Commonwealth has been made in the *Spectator* by Mr. Malcolm Rutherford, who considers it certain that Zambia will leave the Commonwealth in September, whatever may happen meantime; that her example will be followed by other African members; and that the Asian States will likewise depart.

"The Commonwealth is breaking up over Rhodesia after all: but the mourners are staying quiet". The article states:—

"What sparked off President Kaunda's current anger was the British decision to hold talks with representatives of the Smith régime, a piece of news which Dr. Kaunda apparently heard for the first time on the wireless. But Zambia's departure was always likely the moment Mr. Wilson had failed to fulfil his promise that Mr. Smith and his colleagues would be toppled 'within weeks rather than months'. After that, the time was bound to come when Dr. Kaunda could not with honour (and an eye on his party militants) continue to support a British Government which appeared determined to settle the issue at its own pace and in its own way.

Zambian Resentment

The 'talks about talks' merely set the seal, and the British reluctance to divulge anything of what was discussed inflamed Zambia's resentment still further. It was suspected, rightly and naturally, that the rebel Ian Smith will be the instrument of any settlement that is reached.

"However much the British may talk about sticking to the six principles, principles remain vague until they are put into practice, and the six principles laid down by Britain could allow minority rule to continue in Rhodesia for a very long time. Zambia and Britain, in fact, were going for entirely different things, and the differences in their aims could not be papered over indefinitely.

"Besides this, the arguments about the amount of contingency aid to Zambia are much less important. Britain, indeed, has always been notably generous; she is not quibbling even now so much over the amount as over Zambia's demand for a blank cheque.

"It is the manner of Zambia's going which is curious. Dr. Kaunda is already cutting the links, but apparently believes both that the country would be able to return to the Commonwealth later and that Britain will continue her aid. It may be doubted whether there will be a Commonwealth in being for Zambia to return to, at least of the kind to which she would like to belong; and there is very little disposition in London to keep aid going, and certainly to keep it going at the present rate would be to suggest to other members that they might just as well follow Zambia out.

"Things may look different at the Overseas Development Ministry, but in this time of financial crisis the O.D.M. is hardly in a strong position. Nor has it passed without comment that several of the people who are encouraging Zambia to demand British money are economic advisers whose salaries are partly paid by this very Ministry. Since one recent request was for a £2m. a month food subsidy, it can be imagined that official sympathy with Zambia is running low.

"The heart of the matter is not whether sanctions are working or not; it is that Britain is seeking a political settlement quite unacceptable to Zambia".

Settle in Nine Months or Never

Yet the writer does not expect an early settlement with Rhodesia, but merely that "Britain must feel strongly tempted to settle in the next nine months or so rather than risk not settling at all".

A long war of attrition has been suggested in the *Statist* by Mr. Anthony Hawkins, who has written:—

"For the moment Mr. Smith is handsomely in control. It is suggested, however, that he would like to see an early agreement. The next round of talks will probably be crucial.

"After the good news of the last two weeks or so the man in the street is in no mood to compromise, because he believes Rhodesia is winning. There is no softening-up process in operation, and unless Britain is prepared to recognize Mr. Smith and drop some of the six principles it is hard indeed to see an early agreement. Instead the stage appears to be set for a long war of attrition, on present evidence a war which neither side will win".

The despatch had previously said:—

"Over the last fortnight the tide has been running Mr. Smith's way. As Britain's domestic economic crisis has deepened and Zambian hysteria grown, the Rhodesian Front Government has been able to announce an unexpectedly large tobacco target of 200m. lb. and a surprisingly mild budget. Simultaneously, Rhodesian morale has been boosted by the World Court decision on South West Africa and the Zambian decision to resume copper railings through Rhodesia.

"But below the surface all is not as well as made out by the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation. Equally, all is nothing like as gloomy as the British Broadcasting Corporation's propaganda programme 'The World and Rhodesia' likes to suggest. After nearly nine months of sanctions the economy is still showing remarkable resilience".

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"I Fight Harold Wilson"

President Kaunda's Declaration

PRESIDENT KAUNDA'S ATTACK on Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, was sharper than the cabled news messages indicated.

According to the official text issued by the Government of Zambia, the Head of State said:—

"I want to say again that it has been a mark of real disappointment for me and indeed my colleagues in this Government that the British Prime Minister . . . and I want to emphasize that my fight in all this has never been against the British people as a whole; it has been against the British leader. He makes decisions, as I do, and he must take full responsibility for whatever happens. I am not going to involve the British people as a whole in this struggle. It is one man at the top, and I fight that man.

"It has been a bitter disappointment to me to see my country let down so badly. If the British leader was not prepared to fight this rebellion in Rhodesia he should have let me know. I have been led to do certain things which were based entirely on false premises. My planning, my thinking, were designed to help the British Government and its leader achieve success in Rhodesia.

"Zambia Will Fight Without British Aid"

"The only way in which Zambia comes into this is that we happen to be believers in majority rule. We happen to be neighbours with this rebellious Colony. We happen to be on the continent of Africa. We happen to be in the Commonwealth. Because of our strong beliefs in the right of individuals, whether they be pink, green, yellow or anything, we have thought Ian Smith was a rebel: he was wrong; he was trying to keep millions of people down and therefore he had to be toppled. This principle I want to emphasize. I still believe in it—and Zambia intends to continue with this fight, with or without this British aid, because of our strong beliefs in the importance of man as a creature of God, again regardless of colour.

"So it is that, after being let down because of basing our plans and planning on false premises, we now have to change our strategy; and this means allowing for some percentage of copper to go through the Rhodesia Railways. Much of it must continue to go through the new routes which we are building up from time to time.

"Let me emphasize that in all this Zambia is not going to pay foreign exchange. It must be paid by those who buy this copper. They are in Britain, so I will see how Prime Minister Wilson is going to apply sanctions and at the same time allow those who buy this copper to pay foreign exchange to Smith. That is his baby, not mine.

"Zambia is placed in a very difficult position in terms of Rhodesia Railways. One of the prices we had to pay to undo the Federation was to agree to the use of common services like Rhodesia Railways, Central African Airways, and, naturally, Kariba. This has meant we have got as our property in assets of Rhodesia Railways millions and millions of pounds of Zambian property in Rhodesia, because we own Rhodesia Railways 50-50. We not only inherited assets; we also inherited liabilities.

"This means that Zambia, if we don't handle this issue very carefully, will have to pay over £20m. to people to whom Rhodesia Railways owe money. In all it is about £40m. Split in two, it means over £20m. that we will have to pay for nothing if we don't handle this Rhodesia Railways problem properly. In this real dilemma I have to see that I safeguard the property of my people of my country amounting to over £100m. I can't afford to lose that money for nothing at the altar of rebels. I don't think history will judge me well if I did that.

"So I am afraid this thing is going to be—instead of weeks, as the British Prime Minister made me understand, instead of months—a protracted battle, because I am not even sure that the British Prime Minister is any longer interested in fighting the rebels. I don't know; I am beginning to doubt.

"If that is the case, then Zambia's battle is going to be a prolonged one, and we must plan accordingly. This is the background. We have got to find a good solution to the division of Rhodesia Railways, so that Zambia does not lose. We have lost so much already."

Zambia's Wonderful Year

Points from Mr. Wina's Budget

IN HIS BUDGET SPEECH the Finance Minister of Zambia, Mr. Arthur Wina, said that the past year had been wonderful financially in spite of the heavy expenditure which had resulted from Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. "A surplus on current account of £16.8m. would be used to develop the country, and in the new budget £68.3m. would be provided for capital development.

Gross national product in 1965 had shown a phenomenal rise of 33% above the 1964 level. The output of local factories had reached the record of £19.7m., equal to 6.4% of the gross domestic product, and an increase of 30% on the previous year. Building had increased from £10m. to £17.3m., transport and communication earnings from £10.3m. to £13.4m., and the distributing sector of the economy from £18.1m. to £34.5m. Because merchandise imports had risen more rapidly than exports, the favourable balance of trade had dropped £13.1m.

Whereas in 1964 Rhodesia had supplied 39.5% of all imports, the 1965 proportion was 33.5%, and for the first quarter of this year 25.9%.

"It is regrettable that the British Government have not totally committed themselves to bring down Smith in the shortest possible time, so that aid could be cleared and the economy of Zambia proceed without the spectre of U.D.I. haunting it".

Income tax on individuals and companies and copper export tax would not be changed, but there were to be amendments to some customs duties. Henceforth all imports would be valued at f.o.b. prices for duty purposes. That would show lower prices for goods, from Socialist and State-trading countries.

Recurrent revenue for 1966-67 was estimated at £122.9m., compared with expenditure of £107m. in the year ended on June 30. Mineral royalties and copper export tax were expected to yield £58.8m., income tax £36.8m., customs and excise duties £13m., interest £4.7m., fees of court £3.6m., fines, licences, etc., £1.1m., and reimbursement from the British Government in connexion with the retirement of civil servants £1.8m.

Heavy Burdens on Mining Companies

Mining companies would, it was thought, contribute 6s. 5½d. in mineral royalties, 3s. 1d. in export tax, and 4s. 1½d. in income tax in every pound of revenue.

Of every pound of expenditure the Ministry of Education would require 3s. 0½d.; contingency planning, 2s. 2½d.; the Ministry of Finance, 1s. 3½d.; the Ministry of Transport and Works, 1s. 3½d.; the Ministry of Defence and the Police, 1s. 1½d. each; the Ministry of Health 1s. 2½d.; the Ministry of Agriculture 1s. 1½d.; and pensions 1s. 0½d. The public debt would take 2s. 7d. in the £.

In the 18 months to the end of June expenditure on the transitional development plan had exceeded the estimated £32.7m. by nearly £7m. Twenty-one new rural secondary schools and six urban secondary schools had been started and nearly 300 students had been enrolled in the new university.

Nkandabwe Coal Company had been established and 100,000 tons of coal already mined. The quality was better at Siandandoba, the deposit at which was estimated at a minimum of 15m. tons. Coal was being investigated on the Kafue Flats and in the Luangwa Valley. Iron ore exploration had been undertaken to the west of Lusaka.

The Government had acquired a 97% interest in Zambia Television, Ltd., for £118,000.

Zambia was already committed to spend £31m. in consequence of the declaration of independence by Rhodesia, not including the higher costs incurred by businesses and higher prices to the public for consumer goods. "These sums are among the claims which Zambia is making on the British Government".

Speaking of foreign aid, Mr. Wina said that Zambia looked to her friends abroad not for gifts but for assistance for a limited time, but as a subsidy or a dole but as a friendly business contribution to help place the economy on a firm basis which would then enable an unaided Zambia to provide the means for her future growth as a self-sustained economy.

Because the copper export tax would not be levied when the price of the metal fell below £300 a ton, it could be regarded only as a special and possible transitory source of revenue, which would therefore be paid into a special fund for use exclusively for development purposes in the rural areas.

Duties on motor cycles would be reduced from 25% to 10% and bicycles would no longer pay duty. Small cars,

costing less than £500 f.o.b., would pay lower duties, but there would be a general increase in those costing more than £1,500 f.o.b.

Radio and television receivers of an f.o.b. value of more than £10 would pay 40% (previously 30%); washing and ironing machines, 30% (25%); lawn mowers, 30% (20%); and vacuum cleaners and food mixers, 30% (20%).

Savings in customs duties had not always been passed on to the consumer. Traders would be watched and businesses exposed if they unfairly inflated prices or formed rings which frustrated the Government's policies and held the country to ransom.

Decimalization of the currency would become effective early in 1968.

Mr. MUTI, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, said during the debate that it was now questionable whether Zambia still profited from membership of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Nakatindi, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Mines and Co-operatives, suggested that certain people could not remain in Zambia because they sympathized with the rebel régime in Rhodesia.

Neopotism the Worst Plague

Burundi Not Pro-Chinese Communist

PRINCE CHARLES NDIRIBEYE, Crown Prince of Burundi, who recently became Head of State, suspended the Constitution, and appointed Captain Michombero Prime Minister, told a public meeting in Bujumbura last week—

"We have inherited a particularly disastrous situation. We have no reason to be proud. Incorruptibility in the civil service must be re-established. Neither a Murundi nor a foreigner should have to pay for the protection or the services due from the State. Justice must be impartial, conscientious, and respected. The judiciary at all levels must protest the inhabitants against abuse of power by incompetent officialdom. Every citizen must be able to enjoy freely the honestly earned fruits of his work.

"Our foreign policy will be based on non-alignment and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. One of the guiding principles must be good neighbourliness. We shall succeed in our task of combating illiteracy, disease and poverty if we begin with the worst plague of our time—neopotism and tribalism".

Country Remains Monarchist

The speech, delivered in Kirundi and French, was followed by a policy statement in those languages by the Prime Minister. Both statements were repeatedly broadcast from Radio Bujumbura.

The Prime Minister said later: "I officially rebut the statements that the ousting of King Mwambutsa IV is the first step leading to the transformation of the Kingdom of Burundi into a republic. The Government and the entire population remain loyal to the monarchy. Statements of the Mwami that the Crown Prince is a puppet in the hands of extremists are wanton. The Crown Prince and the then Prime Minister, Leopold Biha, visited the Mwami in June to persuade him to return. In face of his father's refusal Prince Charles was forced to assume power in order to avoid a further deterioration in the situation. My Government is not pro-Chinese Communist. We intend to remain neutral and are ready to co-operate with all countries with different political, economic, and social régimes".

The new Minister of Information, Tourism, and National Folklore, Mr. Martin Ndayohoze, said in a broadcast: "Instead of getting immersed in bogus problems, instead of drifting away from lofty ideals in order to occupy ourselves with pettifogging banalities, instead of engaging in demagoguery, intrigues and wholesale embezzlement for social advancement, we must mobilize all our energies and march forward hand in hand towards national reconstruction, with honesty and unselfishness. We cannot any longer abandon the country to rumours and ignorance. We must expand existing media of information to create a free Press".

Ministers have reduced their salaries to 25,000 francs a month.

Union-Castle Withdrawal

UNION-CASTLE PASSENGER VESSELS will not be seen in East Africa waters after next spring. In making that announcement Sir Nicholas Cayzer said: "The East African trade has always been difficult for the composite ship, as the length of the voyage produces a very low rate of fare per passenger day. When to this are added rising costs, especially seamen's wages, we have had to come to the conclusion that it will be better to cover this trade by non-passenger-carrying vessels". The KENYA CASTLE and RHODESIA CASTLE are consequently to be withdrawn.

Malawi-Tanzania Relations

Dr. Banda Attacks Mr. Kambona

PRESIDENT BANDA told a party rally on Friday that the two Tanzanian Ministers who had been expected to arrive in Blantyre on August 4 would not now come and that relations between Malawi and Tanzania were back where they were; the whole country must be on guard again on the lake and on the land. He had not asked for the meeting which had been attended by two Malawi Ministers and one official and two Tanzanian Ministers. It had been proposed by Tanzania with the purpose of discussing the return of Malawi refugees.

He had told Mr. Chidzanja and Mr. Kuntumanyi not to beat about the bush but to put forward six conditions. One was that Chiume and Chisiza must be expelled from Tanzania. Another was that Tanzania must not allow them to come to Malawi and must stop them engaging in propaganda against Malawi. The two Malawi Ministers and the two Tanzanian Ministers had signed a provisional agreement on those conditions.

President Nyerere "Just a Figurehead"

Cancellation of the arrangement for a visit by two Ministers from Tanzania was apparently due to his statements at Chitipa that somebody in Tanzania had now discovered that Chiume could do nothing, that he was using his money for nothing, and that the people in Tanzania were now tired of the Malawi refugees. That had been based on information from a rebel who had come back and also from the Ngwazi's own men who were sending information to him from Tanzania.

He cared nothing about Tanzania's refusal to hold talks. That meant that it had not been sincere. What he had said at Chitipa was true. Chiume, Chisiza, Bwanausi, Chipembere, Chirwa, Chokani, and Rose Chibambo could do nothing. "When these people in Tanzania are sincere, I will talk; but if they play, Kamuzu does not play".

When Tanzania had asked Malawi to send a delegation of Ministers her Foreign Minister Oscar Kambona was in Europe. He returned while the Mwanza meeting was in progress. There had been a disagreement in the Tanzanian Parliament, and Mr. Kambona did not want to expel Chiume and Chisiza. Kambona was back in Dar es Salaam and again in control, while somebody was just a figurehead.

Chinese Influence

MR. KARUME, First Vice-President of Tanzania, said at the opening in Zanzibar of an exhibition of Chinese art and handicraft that friendship continued to develop between Tanzania and China, that the exhibition would help to promote an understanding of Chinese traditions and culture, and that Tanzania was grateful to the Chinese People's Government for the lessons which it had taught and the aid which it had given.

"Discussions with Tanzania by the Malawi delegation centred round the question of the activities of the rebel Malawi ex-Ministers and their supporters in Tanzania. In this respect the Tanzanian representatives gave certain assurances which were warmly welcomed and accepted by the Malawi Government". — Statement broadcast from the Malawi Government's station in Blantyre.

Rhodesian Brevities

THE STATE OF EMERGENCY in Rhodesia has been extended, the Minister of Law and Order having told Parliament that dangers might follow the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in September, from the presence of large numbers of terrorists in Zambia, and because Radio Lusaka continued to allow members of subversive political organizations to broadcast incitements to Rhodesian Africans.

Mr. E. J. Mhlanga, the African Member of Matabeleland South, supported the Minister and denounced Mr. Harold Wilson for not having prevented subversive Africans from Zambia entering Rhodesia to cause trouble. He thought that the chiefs should have been represented in the Rhodesian team for talks with British officials.

Mr. Howman, Minister of Immigration, told Parliament that the British Broadcasting Corporation had been declared *persona non grata* because of its attacks on Rhodesia. It might have been expected that as a matter of courtesy and good manners its representative would then have been withdrawn, but Mr. Robson had obtained a court order to stay his removal. When his temporary permit expired a little later he had been required to leave the country, but he had not been declared a prohibited immigrant.

American Sympathy with Rhodesia

When the British Prime Minister arrived at the White House, Washington, last week he was greeted by 30 Americans carrying placards calling upon him to recognize the Rhodesian Government.

Senator Eastland told the U.S. Senate a few days ago that the State Department was simultaneously trying to strangle a friendly Rhodesia and giving aid to Zambia, a State which had condemned American policy in Vietnam. Rhodesia's faults were to have decided to fight the Communist menace in Africa, to insist on maintaining a stable and pro-Western Government, and to have offered to send troops to Vietnam.

A North Carolina television company has sent a party to Rhodesia to take films and recordings.

Friends of Rhodesia branch societies have already been formed or are in process of formation in Denmark, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

An Aliens Bill before the Rhodesian Parliament no longer includes South African citizens among aliens. The privilege of not being regarded as an alien was given some time ago to citizens of the Republic of Ireland.

Farmers Should Come Out on Right Side

Mr. G. W. Rudland, Minister of Agriculture, has told farmers that, given a normal season, those growing tobacco should come out on the right side with next season's crop.

The Ministry has set a production target of 6m. lb. for the next Burley tobacco crop, which an increasing number of Africans are growing, and has guaranteed an average price of 23d. per lb. Mr. Frank Lifford, chairman of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Association, has described the target and the guaranteed price as too low, by at least 3d. per lb.

The three chief fertilizer companies operating in Rhodesia have announced that their credits to farmers in the coming season will be on the same basis as last year. They have promised that there will be no reduction in the total credit granted.

Senhor Mario Sampaio, Portuguese Information Attaché in Salisbury, left Rhodesia on Saturday at the request of the Rhodesian Government. He had already resigned from the Portuguese Government Service and told friends that he was leaving for London and would not return to Portugal. He had been taking a part-time course at the University College in Salisbury, but the suggestion for his withdrawal had been made before the recent disturbances.

In the Mabelreign suburb of Salisbury three candidates sponsored by the Civic Association beat the Rhodesian Front candidate in last week's local government elections, the winners being Messrs: R. L. Anderson (271 votes), L. G. Hill (267) and S. C. Mason (236). Their opponents had 193, 178, and 151 votes.

Mr. William Livesey, director of the Board of Industrial Expansion in Rhodesia, has said that new demands for Rhodesian products have more than compensated for the loss of the Zambian market.

African Prospectors

From July 1 last year 140 Africans in Rhodesia have been issued with prospecting licences and 38 have received title to blocks of claims. In the three previous years the number of Africans who obtained prospecting licences had been 121, 58, and 23.

The Ministry of Education is to create a national bursary fund from which Rhodesian students may be helped to obtain higher education. The Government, which has promised £100,000, hopes that individuals and business organizations will make substantial contributions.

An African head teacher has been jailed for three years in Salisbury for chalking the words of a subversive song on a blackboard and teaching his pupils to sing it.

The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine has granted the owners of the oil tanker *IONNA V*, which ran the British blockade into Beira, provisional Greek registration after receiving an undertaking that she will not discharge her cargo of crude oil in that port.

Changes have been made in the terms of reference and personnel of the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Graylin which was recently appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to deal with applications from farmers whose operations had been seriously affected by drought. Appeals from other than drought-stricken areas may now be considered. Mr. Graylin's colleagues are Mr. A. G. Calder, a banker; Mr. N. Campbell, well known in both farming and business circles; Mr. H. C. Rouse, general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative in Salisbury; and Mr. Roy Well, a member of the original committee. In addition, the Land Bank, the National Farmers' Union, the Natural Resources Board, and the Tobacco Association are to have representatives on the committee.

A British manufacturer of electrical appliances is reported to be negotiating for his products to be made under licence in Rhodesia, to which a Portuguese clothing manufacturer proposes to transfer his entire staff.

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Parliamentary Questions

Mr. Bottomley Under Pressure

MR. FISHER asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations for an assurance that he would not conclude any settlement of the Rhodesian problem while Parliament was in recess and without giving the House an opportunity to debate it.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Any final settlement of the Rhodesian problem must receive the approval of the British Parliament".

MR. FISHER: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman bear in mind that any settlement of the Rhodesian problem is unfortunately bound to be highly controversial within the Commonwealth, and might even lead to the break-up of the Commonwealth, so that the House really ought to have an opportunity to debate it?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "The talks are informal. There can be no question of a settlement before there is a lawful Government in Rhodesia".

Referring to incidents at the University College of Rhodesia, Mr. Bottomley said that he had asked for a full report from Mr. Hennings, head of the British residual staff in Salisbury, whom he had instructed to "make immediate representations to the appropriate officials in Salisbury about the arrest at the instance of the illegal régime of United Kingdom citizens for whom we are responsible and to take all possible steps to protect their interests".

Socialist Wants Britain to Attack Rhodesia

MR. FAULDS, a Socialist Member who recently visited Rhodesia and Zambia: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the whole House will regard that answer as totally unsatisfactory in the matter of the protection of British lives? As we are the legal Government, would it not

be more responsible to forestall the breakdown of law and order and the inevitable African insurgency by putting down this Colonial rebellion in the customary manner, by military means?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "In present circumstances, I think it most unwise to pursue the matter in the way suggested by my hon. friend".

MR. DAVID STEEL: "As one who knows two of the persons detained, may I ask the rt. hon. gentleman to make it absolutely clear that the whole country will feel revulsion at the detention without trial of British subjects?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Yes, sir. That will be made clear, and it is reinforced by the question which the hon. gentleman has now put".

MR. WINNICK: "Will it be possible for consultations to take place between the Government and the Leader of the Opposition about the way in which certain Tory M.Ps. attend public meetings with the aim of giving comfort to the illegal régime in Rhodesia?"

HON. MEMBERS: "No".

MR. SPEAKER: "Order. A supplementary question must have something to do with the original answer".

MR. MAUDLING: "In answer to his hon. friend's question about the use of military force, the Secretary of State used the phrase 'in present circumstances'. Will he make it absolutely clear that in no circumstances will this be contemplated?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "It has been made clear earlier that there is no intention of using force. By the phrase 'in present circumstances' what I wished to convey was that it would be unwise even to talk about such a subject".

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON: "Can my rt. hon. friend say what effective power we have to enforce our wishes on this illegal régime?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "We have none, sir".

MR. THORPE: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman agree that this action is all the more sickening when this university was one of the few places left where intellectual freedom flourished? Is he aware that to close down a university is a typical hallmark of the police State? Does this action, by which British subjects have been detained without trial, affect our attitude to the resumption of talks about talks?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "What the hon. gentleman has suggested in the earlier part of his supplementary question gets the support of us all. With regard to the talks, I think that we must await the report before we are able to consider further the full implications of what action should be taken in the future".

MR. WALL: "Does not the fact that the university was to close down for the summer holidays this week emphasize the foolishness of this action? Will the Secretary of State confirm that British Government funds will continue to be made available to the university as long as it remains open and multi-racial?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "That is a separate question, which should be addressed to the Minister of Overseas Development. I think that it is premature to speculate about the matter".

MR. EVELYN KING: "In condemning the action of the Rhodesia authorities, which I wholeheartedly do, may I ask whether the rt. hon. gentleman does not think that the moral validity of his position is weakened because, weakly, he has not used similar forthright language when other African States have behaved similarly and done equal acts of tyranny?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "I think that I have used forthright language on other occasions, and will continue to do so whenever it is justified".

MR. JOHN HYND: "As the Minister has clearly announced to the House that the United Kingdom Government have no effective powers to administer this territory or protect our citizens in it, is it not time that we reviewed our policy, and considered handing over the matter to an authority that can handle it?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "That is another question".

MR. FAULDS: "Owing to the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I give notice that I intend to raise the matter on the adjournment at the earliest opportunity".

MR. JAMES JOHNSON asked if the Minister of State was aware that, despite her valuable visit, there had been a steady worsening of the political climate in Lusaka? "Will the state categorically that no independence will be given to Rhodesia before there is majority rule by Africans in that territory?"

MRS. HART: "There is a considerable area of political disagreement between ourselves and Zambia, stretching back to the events immediately following U.D.I. It would be unwise for the British Government, in advance of any further consideration of this matter, to give the kind of assurance he has asked for".

MR. SANDYS: "Since I understand that the Minister of State discussed with the Zambian Government the use of Rhodesia Railways, may I ask whether, now that Zambia has decided to resume the dispatch of copper over Rhodesia Railways on

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condition that the purchasers pay the freight, H.M. Government will allow British purchasers to make these payments?"

MRS. HART: "That raises a different question".

"British Government's Deception"

MR. FAULDS: "Is my hon. friend aware that during this last week I have been fortunate enough to have talks with President Kaunda and the Foreign Minister Mr. Kapwepwe and that they are both deeply disturbed by what they consider the British Government's deception in the matter of sanctions and by the British Government's lack of zeal in finishing off the Smith régime? Is she aware that it is this which will lead to Zambia quitting the Commonwealth?"

MRS. HART: "If Zambia were to leave the Commonwealth that would be a most regrettable and serious situation not only for Zambia and Britain but for the Commonwealth as well. I hope that it can be avoided. I have had with President Kaunda and certainly with Mr. Kapwepwe frequent and full discussions about the sanctions policy, and we are in no doubt about each other's point of view and the precise areas on which I would strongly disagree with some of Mr. Kapwepwe's assertions".

MR. COLIN JACKSON asked for a statement on British plans to help Zambia in connexion with financial losses incurred by the continuing unconstitutional position in Rhodesia.

MRS. HART: "The question of assistance to Zambia is still under consideration following my return from my recent discussions in Lusaka".

MR. JACKSON: "Can my hon. friend give an idea of the gap between what we are prepared to offer the Zambian Government and the amount that President Kaunda considers necessary, bearing in mind the losses he has suffered because of the illegal régime in Rhodesia?"

MRS. HART: "This is not a matter to be measured so much in terms of money but in terms of what is required for the development of alternative routes for Zambia in order to enable her to intensify sanctions against Rhodesia. There are immensely complicated technical problems and it is because of these that the matter is still under consideration".

MR. PEEL: "Will the hon. lady bear in mind, in considering assistance to Zambia, that the Government of Zambia have recently sacked a number of British police officers without adequate notice or adequate compensation?"

MRS. HART: "A great many factors have to be borne in mind in considering all the questions relating to Zambia and the sanctions policy. That is one of them. The Zambians have a point of view that one well understands, but nevertheless one is able to identify positive areas on which one would not wholly agree. Every factor is being borne in mind".

While Living on American Loans

SIR C. OSBORNE: "Will the hon. lady make it clear that, since we are living on American loans, we have no right to give to these African countries aid that comes to us from countries which have not agreed to such use? Will she make it clear that there is a limit to what we can do?"

MRS. HART: "Of course there have to be limits. Nevertheless, the hon. gentleman overlooks that fact that, in order to achieve a satisfactory solution to the Rhodesian problem—a solution which would satisfy the majority of hon. Members of this House—it is necessary to enable the sanctions policy to work really effectively. That is the point at which Zambian participation can be of the most tremendous importance".

MR. WALL asked the Commonwealth Relations Secretary what complaints he had received from Mr. Smith's Government about broadcasts from Zambia advocating arson and murder, and what reply he had made.

MRS. HART: "The illegal authorities in Rhodesia have no right of complaint to H.M. Government in such matters other than as private citizens. No such complaints have been received".

MR. WALL: "I am surprised at that reply. Is the hon. lady aware that hon. Members on both sides have received these complaints? Would she not agree that it is unfortunate that the Zambian broadcasts are supervised by a British subject who was a member of the staff of the Central Office of Information?"

MRS. HART: "The hon. gentleman may have received complaints. H.M. Government have not. It is my information that no extreme broadcasts are being made from Zambia to Rhodesia at present".

MR. WINNICK: "Is my hon. friend aware that although we all deplore murder, arson, and all the rest, as Africans in Rhodesia are denied their elementary human rights it will be very easy to encourage them to think that the only road is through violent means?"

MRS. HART: "I think that my hon. friend will recognize that there may be a certain inevitability about some things that occur in Africa, but that does not mean that the British Government would in any way wish to encourage them".

MR. HASTINGS: "Nevertheless, would the hon. lady condemn this practice in principle and unequivocally?"

MRS. HART: "What the Zambian Radio puts out is a matter for the Zambian Government. I have already said that no

extreme broadcasts are now taking place, and in the past there have been only a few. I think therefore that the question is irrelevant".

MR. EVELYN KING asked if the B.B.C. could be instructed to monitor programmes from Zambia to Rhodesia, and if copies of excerpts which incited to violence could be placed in the library of the House.

MRS. HART: "No, sir. My information is that there have been no recent broadcasts from Zambia to Rhodesia of the type which the hon. gentleman seems to have in mind".

MR. HAMLING asked if the Commonwealth Relations Secretary would publish a White Paper on the informal talks between H.M. Government and the illegal régime in Rhodesia.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "No, sir. The content of the talks remains confidential".

MR. HAMLING: "Will my rt. hon. friend deny the report that H.M. Government might recognize Ian Smith as Prime Minister of Rhodesia under a new Constitution, still without majority rule?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "As I said before, exploratory talks are being held to see whether it is possible to conduct negotiations. That is still the position".

Costing Britain Over £100m

MR. PAGET: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that the Rhodesia confrontation, in its direct and indirect results, is costing us over £100m. a year? Can we go on affording it?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "That is a different question".

MR. WINGFIELD DIGBY asked how many new factories had been established in Rhodesia since the unilateral declaration of independence.

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "As part of the régime's censorship no publication of statistics of production is allowed. It is impossible to give any assessment therefore of the number of new factories, if any, which may have been established in Rhodesia since I.D.I.".

[Is Mr. Bottomley unaware that the Rhodesian Parliament has been told that the number of new factories is 85?—Ed.]

MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON asked if the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was satisfied with the performance of the radio station in Bechuanaland in its broadcasts to Rhodesia.

MRS. HART: "Yes, the relay station is performing satisfactorily. There is a good deal of jamming of Francistown broadcasts, particularly political commentaries, within Rhodesia, but it varies in effectiveness according to location. We had expected that jamming would be attempted because this goes hand-in-hand with censorship".

MR. HOOLEY asked the Minister of Overseas Development whether he would increase the U.K. contribution to the United Nations Development Programme of 1966 from £4.2m. to £5.1m. and pledge £5.8m. for 1967.

MR. GREENWOOD: "In present circumstances I am unable to contemplate any increase in the United Kingdom contribution".

Unnecessary Programme

MR. C. S. DAVIES, who retired quite recently from the post of Secretary for African Education in Rhodesia and is now in London, has written to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

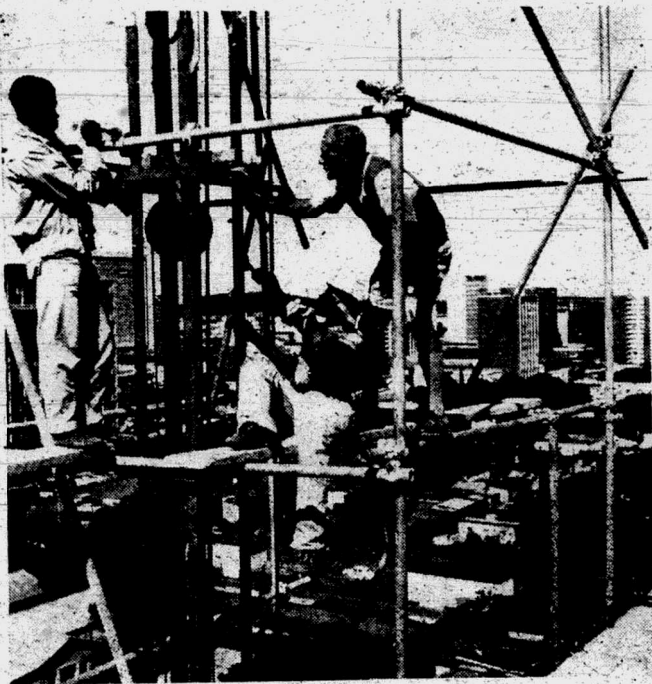
"I was surprised to read that a joint Commonwealth programme has been set up to assist the education of Rhodesian Africans living outside Rhodesia. In Rhodesia no fees are charged for instruction in sixth forms or for secondary teacher training. Africans at this level, with very few exceptions, also receive bursaries to cover their boarding costs. There are more places available for Africans in sixth forms than there are takers, and the Ministry is, with the missions, providing. Hence, there would seem to be no need, on educational grounds, for the provision of university places outside Rhodesia.

"Possibly these are being offered as levels below those which qualify for entry to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury. The Americans over the last five years have provided for between 40 and 50 African students to enter universities at post-School Certificate ('O') level. Of these so far only one has returned to Rhodesia to assist with the development of the country; the rest show a keen desire to stay indefinitely in the United States.

"Therefore it would seem wise for any Commonwealth country which wishes to offer training to consult with the Ministry of Education in Rhodesia, so that students selected for training are suited to the courses they wish to undertake. There is little point, too, in offering courses already available in Rhodesia.

"If Commonwealth countries take in Rhodesian Africans living outside Rhodesia there is the possibility that they may recruit for ever material which will be difficult to handle and which may well be of very inferior calibre".

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- * education for over 680,000 enrolled pupils
- * a tobacco industry exporting over £39,000,000 in 1964
- * a mining industry producing more than 30 different minerals and metals, worth over £26,000,000 in 1964
- * a cattle industry which makes Rhodesia the largest Commonwealth exporter of chilled beef to Britain

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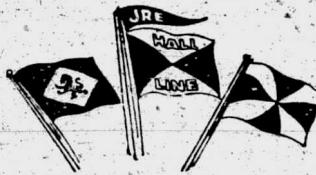
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