

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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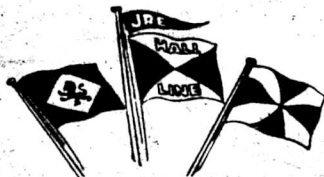
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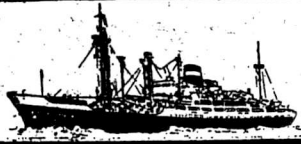
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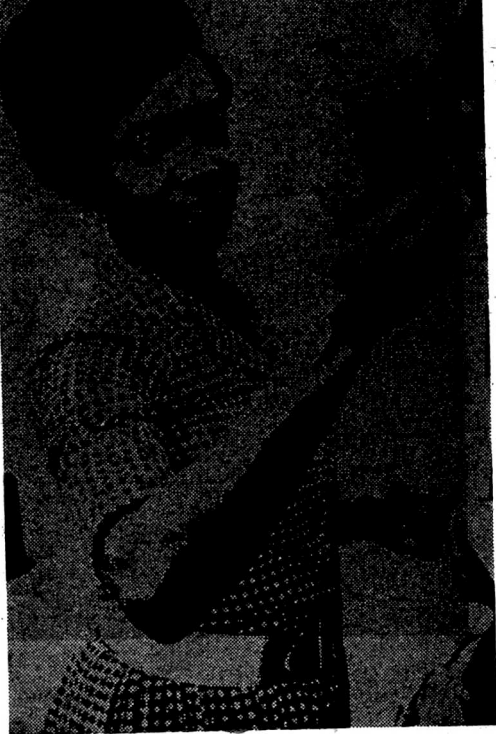
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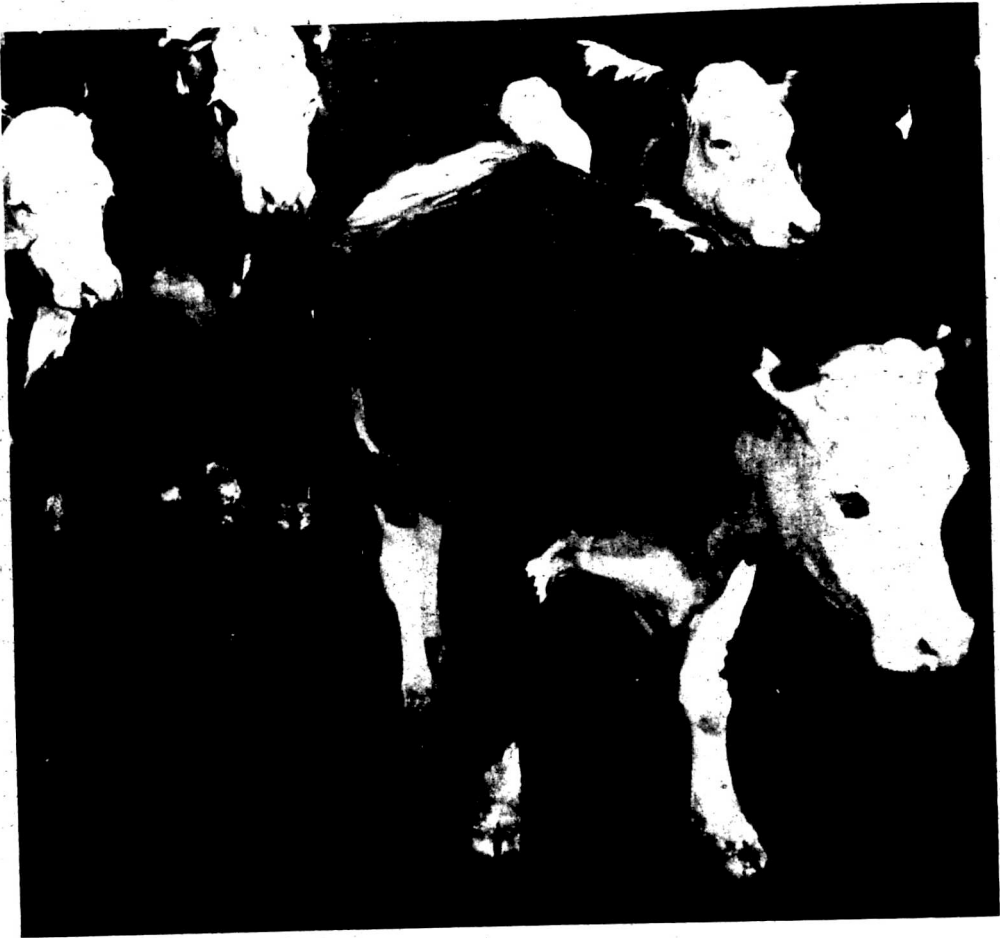
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Beef: a safe investment in Southern Rhodesia

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

PHILLIPS REPORT 1962.

Rhodesian herds are increasing and now number over three and a half million head. Rhodesian beef is welcomed in the meat markets of the world. Its export is hampered only by the lack of refrigeration ships. Meanwhile the African continent, with a rising standard of living, will call for more and more beef.

Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1964

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME did not fly to Nigeria last week merely to fulfil an old promise of a visit at some unspecified time; he must have had in mind the importance of seeking to repair some of the great damage done in the recent past to the Commonwealth idea and ideals

Common Sense And Patience.

and the hope that the political leaders of the most populous country in all Africa could be persuaded to side with Britain in the plea for patience while the search continues for an acceptable solution of Southern Rhodesia's demand for independence. Nigerians have often shown themselves among the best balanced of Africans, and from time to time their leaders have restrained the dangerous impulsiveness of other African countries, Ghana in particular. It was a well deserved compliment that Mwalimu Nyerere should have decided to ask Nigeria to lend a battalion of troops to replace the British Marine Commando which so quickly and humanely quelled the army mutinies in Tanganyika, and it is not less significant that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom should have resolved that his first visit to any part of Africa after his succession to office should be to Nigeria.

His talks with Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa were naturally confidential, and doubtless the more useful on that account. When he addressed a joint session of Parliament in Lagos on Friday, however, Sir Alec referred to some of the most difficult issues facing

Prime Minister's Appeal to Africa.

the free world, instancing the need for a common standard of values and a common interpretation of justice; for more of the spirit of good will; for reconciliation of the aspirations of the old Colonial Powers with those of the newly independent nations; for response to the challenge to every Common-

wealth member to put more substance into the Commonwealth relationship, so that the Commonwealth's voice might always be on the side of reason, sanity and common sense; and, after a reference to the problems of Southern Africa, for "your patience and understanding as we continue our task". Britain herself has shown sadly little understanding of Southern Rhodesia's thoroughly justified demand for independence; and patience in that connexion is about the last quality that is to be expected from the Organization of African Unity, for the simple reason that there is unity on few major matters and therefore general agreement among the independent African States that the eyes of their people and of the rest of the world must be diverted to Southern Africa.

With that sense of timing which has characterized his public life, Sir Roy Welensky said in Salisbury on the same day that the Commonwealth can survive only if it reorganizes itself into a two-tier system, each member State deciding for itself whether (a) to opt for full membership, forming part

Soporific Slogan. of one monetary area, sharing trade preferences, and accepting obligations to defend any other full member under attack and not to interfere in the affairs of any other Commonwealth State, or (b) to choose associate status, giving and receiving trade preferences but without defence commitments. Politicians everywhere have been determined to evade the grave consequences to the Commonwealth of the unduly rapid increase in the number of independent and unviable States in Africa and Asia (and the United Nations Organization is under exactly the same threat). Not knowing what to do, they have done nothing; and the situation has inevitably grown worse. Power, as measured by votes, has passed to the weak and inexperienced countries, many of which are

not even nations in the normal interpretation of the term. Macmillanism met the dilemma by the silly but soporific slogan that the Commonwealth was not breaking up but growing up. Leaders from more than a few of the newer members, however, have declared publicly that their countries would withdraw from the Commonwealth if it suited them, and all which are associated in the Organization of African Unity are involved in breaking the elementary Commonwealth rule that members shall refrain from plotting against fellow-members.

It is fantastic that independent African States within the Commonwealth, such as Tanganyika, should openly encourage the training of African subversionists, saboteurs, and so-called

Apathy About the Commonwealth.

freedom fighters for operations against Southern Rhodesia and yet expect to be regarded as entitled to all Commonwealth privileges. But not a word of official protest seems to have come from Britain, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand; Southern Rhodesia has been alone in de-

nouncing this contemptuous (and contemptible) attitude. Now there is the prospect that the next Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers—or almost certainly the next but one—may be attended by one or more Communists. Is that also to be accepted with equanimity as a sign of adulthood? Sir Roy Welensky's suggestion is not novel, but its restatement is another indication that there are loyal Britons overseas who are more concerned than the Cabinet of this country to safeguard true Commonwealth values. Apathy at the centre has reached the point of direst danger. To act in the way proposed by the late Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland would obviously entail the risk of resignations by States which lack vital attachment to the Commonwealth. Not to act at all will progressively weaken the whole structure without facing the likelihood that those States will at no distant date quit the Commonwealth on some other pretext. Inaction cannot guarantee the safety which action would provide for at least those countries which regard the Queen as their Sovereign and wish to be bound by ties of mutual trust.

Notes By The Way

How Not to Attract Capital

SIR DUNCAN OPPENHEIM, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., which has large manufacturing interests in East Africa, emphasizes in his annual statement to shareholders that developing countries in Africa can hope to fulfil the ambitions of their leaders only if they can attract large amounts of external capital, the flow of which will be discouraged if the trend to overtax company profits continues. Surplus funds from the West can find remunerative employment elsewhere in the world, and they will not be channelled to Africa unless enterprise and efficiency can expect their reward in adequate net profitability. Indeed, Sir Duncan considers excessive taxation, whether in the form of taxes on profits or in excise duties, to be a greater threat to the expansion of his group in developing countries than the political risks which have recently engaged so much attention—and he quite rightly describes some of the political developments in Africa as "disappointing and even alarming". These words from a man and a great commercial company of proven sympathy for reasonable African aspirations ought to be seriously considered by African Ministers everywhere, and not merely in connexion with tobacco.

Controversy About Smoking

TOBACCO GROWING, while vital to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is increasingly important to Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, all of which have consequently a direct concern with the controversy about the ill-effects of cigarette smoking. Like the Imperial Tobacco Company, B.A.T. is spending large sums on research into a problem which is still very far from solved, as is evident from Sir Duncan's point that while South Africans are amongst the heav-

iest cigarette smokers in the world, their mortality rate from lung cancer is lower than that for urban non-smokers in Britain, and that in Australia, where cigarette consumption is almost on the United Kingdom level, the lung cancer rate is about a quarter of that in the United Kingdom. Such facts show that it is a reckless over-simplification to assume, as so many people do, that lung cancer deaths among smokers are attributable solely to smoking of cigarettes. Many medical men now incline to the idea that pollution of the atmosphere, especially by diesel oil fumes, may be proved to be more dangerous.

Field Marshal's Autograph

SIGNED PHOTOGRAPHS of a field marshal can seldom have been on offer at five shillings. They have been obtainable at that price in the Tanganyika capital. The likeness and inscription are not, of course, those of a distinguished soldier, but of the young fanatic John Okello, who marked his achievement in capturing a few police stations in Zanzibar by creating himself an "honourable field marshal". Since he became a main news page figure for the Press of the world in January, he has behaved so stupidly and arrogantly that the politicians who assumed power in Zanzibar as soon as his revolution had succeeded have rid themselves of his presence. Quick trips to Uganda and Kenya showed him that he was also unwelcome in those countries.

Egotism and Acquisitiveness

A FEW DAYS AGO he was comfortably installed in the Dar es Salaam Club, engaged in signing photographs of himself. He is understood to have ordered ten thousand from a local photographer and to have expected to peddle the whole stock at a profit of a couple of shil-

lings per print. Egotism and acquisitiveness are to be thus assuaged while the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity recognizes (he hopes) that he is the man to lead a revolution in Mozambique. Whoever may be selected to organize subversion, sabotage and other violence in that Portuguese province will not find his task comparable with the Zanzibar episode, for the defences of P.E.A. have been made formidable, whereas Zanzibar had only a few police, who were taken by surprise and quickly overcome.

Sir Roland Robinson

SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, who recently revisited Southern Rhodesia, and has been in the East African territories at different times, is to become Governor of Bermuda when Major-General Sir Julian Gascoigne retires in a couple of months. He will carry with him the good wishes of many people all over the Commonwealth, in which he travelled widely in 1961 and 1962 as chairman of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Born in 1907, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar, and entered the House of Commons in 1931 as Member for Widnes until 1935, since when he has sat for Blackpool. Sir Roland is able, friendly, a good mixer, and a good speaker, a good Parlia-

mentarian, and one of those who are not prepared to accept without question the propaganda which descends upon such people. He will be much missed at Westminster, where he is chairman of the Conservative Commonwealth Committee.

Nationalization

A GOOD STORY is being told about current conditions in Zanzibar, which are still chaotic. Young members of the Revolutionary Council are said to have remonstrated with the President of the new republic about delay in wholesale nationalization and to have received his written authority to take over in the name of the nation any large building in the town which should in their opinion no longer remain in private ownership. Thus armed, they entered a prominent building, demanded to see someone in authority, and announced that he and everyone else must quit immediately, for the premises were now the property of the State. "Oh, no," came the firm reply. "Oh, yes", they retorted, flourishing the Presidential decree. It availed them nothing, however, for, after voluble exchanges of threats and denunciations, it emerged that a Government Department had already seized the place without anyone's consent.

Sir James Farquharson's Warning to East Africa

Grave Danger Inherent in Overrapid Africanization

THE "DANGEROUS SITUATION" of East African Railways was emphasized by SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, a former general manager of the system, when he spoke at the annual luncheon of the London Sial Association. He said (in part): —

"Can we rely on the railway services keeping pace in the years to come with the needs of the three countries? E.A.R. & H., a complex undertaking, requiring staff with a wide range of technical and managerial skills, represents an investment of £110m. at historical cost; the interest-bearing debt totals £65m. Throughout my service over 36 years rail traffic grew by 6% per annum, equivalent to doubling the traffic every 12 years.

"If the hopes of the new Governments of raising living standards are to be fulfilled, the past rate of growth of the economy must at least be maintained. Changes of this order require continual adaptation of the transport system and continual re-thinking of the means to meet the increased demands. Are the number and quality of the technical staff and of the management likely to be adequate during the next two or three decades?"

Warning from South America

"You may recollect the acquisition of the British-owned company railways in the Argentine in 1948. Until then the shareholders had drawn dividends of about £7m. per annum, a modest return on the £250m. invested. Compensation totalled under £150m. Today, only 16 years later, these railways run at an annual deficit of £80m. to £90m. and a recent international commission recommended that they should be rehabilitated at a cost of between £320m. and £550m. It is surprising how soon the effects of inadequate management can spread throughout an undertaking. No one, I think, would argue that Argentinians are less competent than East Africans.

"You have all heard of the so-called 'brain drain' to the United States. It is one of the more ridiculous situations of today that while the wealthiest and most advanced nation in the world is without hesitation

attracting the best brains available, whatever their source, the developing countries in Tropical Africa, which above everything else need trained brain-power to raise the standards of life of their citizens, are busily discouraging trained and experienced men from working there. Where they are not actively discouraged, conditions are often made so difficult that few are willing to serve."

"I must also mention the tendency for some countries to think that all the external assistance needed can be obtained by using specialist staff under short-term arrangements from various nations and from international bodies. Experts in particular fields are useful for solving specific problems, but they are no substitute for people working for relatively long periods as integral parts of an organization and accepting responsibility for their actions over a reasonable period of time.

Dangerous Situation

"Taking account of these factors, and from my personal knowledge of African transport systems, I consider that the events of the last two years have left the East African Railways in a dangerous situation as regards the quantity and quality of technical and management man-power. If the statesmen of the three countries wish to ensure the rate of economic growth to which they aspire, the quality of management in E.A.R. & H. must be maintained at a high level.

"With other claims on available skills, it will not, in my view, be possible to staff all the higher posts with the indigenous citizens of East Africa for another 20 to 30 years. The wise course would be to assess the present needs for expatriate staff and work out on realistic lines the rate at which local men can be trained and given the opportunity through experience to fit themselves to carry out the duties in a fully effective manner. If this is done the expatriates required can be given long-term contracts and their numbers can be systematically reduced over the years until finally reliance can be placed on local citizens.

"I see no alternative to this course if the operating

efficiency is to be maintained, if future investment is to be wise, and if the railways are to play the part in economic growth which their technical merits justify. If the railways fail to give effective service, the economic progress of most of East Africa will be gravely retarded.

"People who argue that the Metropolitan Power did too little do not realize the advance which has been made. It is only just over 60 years since, if you wished to move anywhere in East Africa, you did so on your flat feet. Goods moved on the heads of men. Away from the coastal belt the economy was extremely primitive. The change to the present situation has taken place virtually in my lifetime. Our record was not perfect, but it is not one of which the British people need be ashamed."

Sir James Farquharson had said earlier in his speech:—

"I was associated with the East African Railways and Harbours for all but five years of the period 1925-61. Until the last 15 years or so virtually all the sisal estates with signifi-

cant production were on the railway system, the fibre moving to the ports by rail or on the coast where services by tugs, lighters and other craft carried it from small jetties to the principal ports for transshipment. Now the pattern has substantially changed.

"Construction of better roads inland from Dar es Salaam and Tanga and parallel with the railways has made it possible for a substantial tonnage of sisal to move by road at charges approximating to those levied by the railway. Road services are probably competitive for sisal up to about 50 miles, and there is probably little difference in the 50-100 miles range. Thereafter the railway has an advantage.

"Almost all East African sisal must pass through the ports of Mtwara, Dar es Salaam, Tanga or Mombasa, which represent an investment of about £24m.

"The average indigenous port worker earns about £14-£15 a month. This may not seem large by Western standards but it is high in relation to the East African per capita income of the order of £20-£25 a year, compared with about £350 per annum in the U.K. Port workers form a small privileged group, which has been accorded a generous share of the national cake."

Fifty Murders But No Arrests in Nyasaland

Mbadwa Council Demands Commission of Inquiry

MORE THAN 50 ALLEGED MURDERS are listed by the Mbadwa Council of Nyasaland Citizens in a courageous statement over the signature of Mr. Y. M. L. Chirwa, its chairman.

It calls for a commission of inquiry into conditions in Nyasaland, and sharply criticizes the Governor, the British Government, and Dr. Banda for their complacency.

The statement, from Box 444, Limbe, which is now circulating in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, includes the following passages:—

"Nyasaland, our country, has been led by Kamuzu and his British Governor of Nyasaland to the road of destruction; peace and orderly development in Nyasaland is now at stake. It is Mbadwa's belief that this problem should be approached by all concerned with prudence, wisdom, and restraint.

"We've already asked Mr. Sandys, the British Colonial Secretary, to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the numerous criminal murders which have been committed. Neither the British Government nor the Nyasaland Government has made a move in these affairs. Instead we have noted with surprise that the Legislature has been prorogued for the impending pre-independence general election.

"But are the people who have been so gruesomely murdered not human beings that they do not deserve an impartial commission of inquiry? We contend that a criminal is like a lion or lioness which, having tasted the blood of human beings, does not stop killing and eating people. It continues killing people until it is itself killed. It is on this basis that we assume that the criminal law and procedure was founded.

"Murder to us is murder, whether it be of a political nature or otherwise. To our most astonished horror we find that the police are not able to bring the culprits to court; the court cannot prosecute people whom the police have failed to bring before the judiciary. So what else could we be expected to do?—to allow murderers to remain at large?, or to bring them before justice—the law? Here then is the issue.

"Let the conscience of Christians, Muslims, and good men all over the world be aroused to the dangers which Kamuzu and his British Governor of Nyasaland are imposing upon the peace-loving people, men and women, of Nyasaland.

"Do you remember what happened at Ryall's Hotel in Blantyre, Nyasaland, in 1960? When Mr. Macmillan, then the British Premier, attended lunch there, one of his police, on lawful duty, trampled on the toe of one

of Malawi's supporters. The whole country was up in arms demanding a commission of inquiry. This demand was granted. But let us observe that here blood which could not even fill a tiny mustard spoon was spilt; but a commission which cost our country £15,000 was set up.

"Today, apart from destruction of houses and utensils, wreckage of cars and uprooting of crops, some of the men who have been criminally assaulted by Malawi supporters have even lost two and a half pints of blood, but no protests have come from the Labour Party in the House of Commons or from the Church of Scotland or Church of England. To them—we suppose—this is not brutality or cruelty: it is just one of those things you know. A black man kills a black man. Why worry? This is also the case in Cyprus and the Congo!

"We cannot allow this nonsense to go on any longer. Appoint the commission of inquiry AT ONCE, and NOW!

"Peace-loving men and women have been killed, and yet not one of the culprits is still not at large. We do not know whether even the Rev. Michael Scott is still a champion for peace: if he still is, what could he do to stop the bloodshed?

"The people who have been killed:—

BLANTYRE	G. N. Pondeponde was killed.
PALOMBE	About 15 killed (not 12 as previously stated).
MLANJE-CHISITU	Three Jehovah Witnesses killed; and three seriously injured are in hospital.
CHIROMO	Two Jehovah Witnesses killed.
PORT HERALD	One killed.
CHILEKA	Three killed.
BANGWE	Four killed.
KHOLA MALAWI	Three messengers were killed and the chief himself is missing.
MPHATI-NCHUE	About four people were killed.
LILONGWE	About 15 people were killed.
CHIRADZULU	About three people were killed.
BILILA	One grand old man was beaten to death.
DEDZA	One man killed; 13 houses destroyed.
KALOWA	Three maize mills destroyed beyond repair.
KALOWA	One house destroyed.
DWAMBAZI	All his utensils destroyed, himself physically badly assaulted.

"Christians, Muslims, and men and women who have the interests of peace and the sanctity of human life at heart, come forward and help us to have the commission of inquiry to be instituted before the commissioners who are charged with the delimitation of constituencies make their report."

Risk of Head-On Collision with British Government

Drop Negotiations and Develop Southern Rhodesia, Opposition Urges

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT for a back-bencher's motion that a section of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution be amended was given in last week's debate in Parliament in Salisbury by Mr. W. J. Harper, a Minister, on the proviso that Government amendments were included. One was that requests by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the British Government would not be valid unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote of all the Legislative Assembly members.

We reported last week the opening speech of Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke, who moved that a petition be submitted to the Queen in Parliament to amend Section 111 of the Southern Rhodesian Constitution so that her power and authority to amend, add to, or revoke powers under that section should be exercisable only at the request of or with the consent of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles replied first for the Opposition, criticizing the proposal as "naive" in its present form. He said (in part):—

"Ours is a rigid Constitution. To effect any changes to the entrenched clauses requires not merely a simple majority but a two-thirds majority, and in certain of the entrenched clauses separate referenda. Constitutions are mixtures of law and convention. Conventions in many cases are much stronger than the law."

Quoting from a number of authorities, Mr. Stumbles pointed out that no Constitution was unaffected by custom and convention. Before the Statute of Westminster in 1931 relations between Britain and the Dominions were entirely produced by convention; and, with certain qualifications, Southern Rhodesia had had as great a power of legislation as the Dominions.

Vital Strength of Convention

Before the present Southern Rhodesian Constitution was framed—with its written convention that Parliament at Westminster did not legislate for matters within the competence of the Southern Rhodesian Assembly except with the agreement of the Southern Rhodesian Government—there had been an express recognition that there was to be a Legislative Assembly. This being so, much of what Mr. Lardner-Burke had argued would fall away.

"We have now stepped into the shoes of the Federation, and we shall have to be consulted in regard to new international obligations applicable to Southern Rhodesia. In no circumstances should we say or do anything which will in any way detract from or cast doubt on the strength of those conventions, because they are of vital importance.

"Conventions become stronger with time and each statement made by the British Prime Minister or a responsible Minister. In no circumstances could they put some other body over this Assembly. That would be a flagrant breach of the convention.

"Section 32 is conjunctive, not disjunctive. Before the U.K. Government can do anything two points have to exist: it has to be a law of this Legislature and it has to be a law which either alters to the injury of stockholders or involves a departure from the original contract or is inconsistent with any obligation imposed on Her Majesty in relation to Southern Rhodesia by any treaty. Had that 'and' been 'or' there would have been some substance in the argument [that Britain could disallow other laws or insert new laws—Ed.], but in view of the way it is worded in no circumstances whatsoever could the U.K. depart from the strict term of that section by virtue of anything which is contained in Section 111. It would be a complete and utter breach.

Precipitate

"With the Federation there was departure from convention, but under totally different circumstances: it had not 40 years behind it, and it had three territorial Governments not necessarily agreeing with each other and a Federal Government on top. Here we have one Government. Here again is the importance and necessity of showing a national approach—not a divided approach, as in the case of the Federation. We gave them the very excuse they wanted. We must not give them a similar excuse by showing ourselves divided as to the extent and application of this convention.

"On March 7 Mr. R. Jackling told the 24-nation Special Committee on Colonialism that the British Government's ultimate

aims were similar to those of other committee members, but that Britain did not believe they could be achieved by precipitate action. He repeated that Britain had neither the right in law nor the means in practice to intervene in Southern Rhodesia. That is an extremely important statement from a U.K. representative.

"He expressed the hope 'that those outside who always told us we ought to interfere would realize that there was not one single soldier or official in Southern Rhodesia responsible to the British Government'. These practical material factors influence people when they try and break conventions, because no court will enforce a convention, the sheer practicalities enforce the convention; and that is one of the practicalities which will enforce this convention as it applies to Southern Rhodesia.

"It is a very big mistake to throw into the lap of the U.K. Parliament at this juncture in our affairs so important a debate as one which will affect the entire Constitution, following the argument of Mr. Lardner-Burke. How much better, if there is anything objectionable in our Constitution, that it could be decided in the dispassionate attitude of a court of law rather than in the emotionally charged atmosphere of Parliament. Are we not going to throw our affairs into the emotionally charged atmosphere of the U.K. Parliament if we allow this resolution to be passed?"

Perfectly Good Constitution

"We do not want Commonwealth interference. We have to decide our affairs here. We do not want one-man-one-vote. We do not want any changes in our Constitution. It is a perfectly good one, except that it would be highly advisable to have a 'blocking third'.

"Should we not, if our negotiations have failed up to the present, drop these negotiations for the time being and go ahead and develop this country with the perfectly good Constitution we have? If we are to negotiate, let it be on a national basis, so that the U.K. Government can see that we speak with one voice, not with several.

"Let Britain make the mistakes. We must not provoke a crisis, then say the U.K. has made a mistake, and then expect to go for a unilateral declaration of independence. We must be very careful that a motion of this nature could not be construed as an attempt to provoke that very crisis. We should lose all the sympathy and support we deserve. Our strength is our Constitution, the legality of our approach. We must stick to that. It is too naive to warrant consideration that we should put this matter in its present form to Parliament in the U.K. In the national interest perhaps the mover would consider withdrawing his resolution."

Emphasizing that Britain had made it clear that the convention meant that she could not interfere, Mr. G. R. J. HACKWILL (Mtoko, R.N.P.) maintained that it would be "impossible now for any British Government to turn round and say 'Everything we told the U.N. in the past was all lies; we never meant it'.

"The motion casts doubt upon a convention which British and Commonwealth Ministers and the Prime Minister accept exists. It is extremely dangerous to cast doubts upon a convention which adequately covers the problem. If this motion goes forward it has the added effect of producing opportunity for ill-wishers in the U.K. to raise the whole matter all over again and start to interfere with our affairs under the guise of debating this request. We would merely be in a head-on collision with the British Government.

Would Bypass Assembly

"We have a convention that will prevent the British Government exercising its powers in the way the mover is afraid of. It would be most unwise for that convention to be thrown by our act into the party political arena in Great Britain to be kicked around. Who knows what shape it may come out in, since we ourselves start throwing doubt upon it by this particular resolution? There is no need for legislation to cover it."

MR. J. A. NEWINGTON (Hillcrest, R.F.) supported the motion. "We should remember Lord Swinton's saying: 'You cannot legislate against the British Government going off its head'. He was proved right."

DR. A. PALLEY (Ind.) said that the House was being asked to adopt a method of amending the Constitution which disregarded its substantial checks and safeguards.

(Continued on page 601)

PERSONALIA

THE REV. B. DAVIES, of Livingstone, is now in the United Kingdom.

DEDIAZMATCH ASRATE KASSA is now Governor-General of Eritrea.

MISS DORIS HOLLANDER, who practises medicine in Bulawayo, is now in England.

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST has been made an honorary doctor of literature of the University of Natal.

LORD ACTON, who has farmed in Southern Rhodesia since 1947, has bought another property in the Salisbury area.

MR. WAYNE FREDERICKS, U.S. Deputy Assistant African Affairs Secretary, has had talks in Lusaka with Northern Rhodesian Ministers.

SIR ANGUS GILLAN gave the address at the memorial service last week for Mr. N. ROBIN UDAL. They served together in the Sudan for many years.

MR. ELIUD KIHARA, a Kenya coffee research worker, is reading for a master's degree in agricultural economics at Canterbury University, New Zealand.

MR. E. H. COWNIE, of the Ministry of Industry and Communications in Uganda, is in England to discuss investment prospects with British industrialists.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, patron of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, attended the annual meeting in London last week.

SIR STEPHEN COURTAULD, the 81-year-old millionaire who lives near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, is in hospital in Salisbury recovering from a major leg operation.

DR. A. T. PORTER, Vice-Principal and Professor of History at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, has been appointed Principal of the Royal College in Nairobi.

MR. WILLIAM KIMENYA having returned to London as assistant Kenya students' adviser, MR. DAVIDSON NGINI has been recalled to Nairobi by the Education Ministry.

MR. G. E. COX, of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance in the U.K., is spending about two months in Kenya to advise on a unified hospital insurance scheme.

MR. AUSTEN BROOKS, deputy chairman of the League of Empire Loyalists, and deputy editor of its journal *Candour*, and MISS GERALDINE BROWN are to be married shortly.

MR. W. C. LITTLE has retired after 25 years' service with the Northern Rhodesian Government. MR. W. A. R. GORMAN succeeds him as Permanent Secretary for Education.

MR. L. T. TRACEY is chairman of a Southern Rhodesian Freedom from Hunger Campaign committee which will recommend development projects for overseas countries to sponsor.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, chairman of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., and a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to become chairman of Basiloon Development Corporation.

MR. E. JOHN PARTRIDGE is now in office as chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, of which MR. H. C. I. ROGERS and MR. C. H. CLEMENTS have been appointed joint deputy chairmen.

MR. J. D. OTIENDE and MR. SOLOMON ELIUFOO, Ministers for Education respectively in Kenya and Tanganyika, attended last week's African Education Conference in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is to become president of the Royal Aero Club in succession to LORD BRABAZON OF TARA, president for the past 21 years and holder of the first air pilot's licence issued in Britain.

MR. PETER W. MATOKA, a B.A. of Fort Hare, who was recently in charge of community development work in Barotseland, has gone to the United States for training in "diplomacy and international affairs".

MR. KENNETH CAMPBELL, chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the committee of management of H.M.S. WORCESTER, the Thames nautical training college.

MR. E. C. WHARTON-TIGAR is about to succeed MR. T. H. BRADFORD as managing director of Selection Trust, Ltd., and Selfrust Investments, Ltd., on the boards of which MR. BRADFORD will continue to serve.

Southern Rhodesians now in London include MR. R. E. BENNISON, MR. H. R. CHITTENDEN, the REV. & MRS. J. R. FENWICK, MR. H. L. GEORGE, MR. P. W. HARE, MR. K. H. TOWSEY, and MR. & MRS. R. A. B. WEST.

SEÑOR JULIO CISNERO, commercial attaché in South Africa for Spain, has discussed with the Tanganyika Government a proposed mission of 30 Spanish industrialists who may visit the republic in April to negotiate trade links.

MR. C. W. DUPONT, Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, is now responsible for the Information Services. To help him in that matter a new Parliamentary Secretary has been appointed, MR. P. K. VAN DER BYL, M.P. for Hartley.

THE RT. REV. L. C. USHER-WILSON, Bishop of Mbale, Uganda, who intends to resign his see in July, is to become an Assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Guildford and also Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Chute, near Farnham, Surrey.

THE REV. T. A. BEETHAM, Africa secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and MR. A. B. ADIMOLA, Counsellor in Uganda's High Commission in London, have been co-opted to the council of management of Hinsley House.

Chargés d'Affaires who have presented their letters of introduction in Kenya include MR. A. OSMAN, Sudan; MR. Y. YUKALOV, Russia; MR. HSIAO-TA WU, Communist China; MR. Z. VESELY, Czechoslovakia; and MR. S. BOCVARSKI, Yugoslavia.

MR. MUHAMMAD FA'LIQ, director of the Egyptian Office for African Affairs, has visited Zanzibar to verify official protestations that the revolution is not racial. He has also been to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on PRESIDENT NASSER'S behalf.

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was accompanied on his short visit to East Africa by his Ministers of Public Utilities and Health and Housing, Trinidad's Ambassador to the U.S.A. and the United Nations, and other Government officers.

MR. MAURICE W. STITT is chairman of the Simba Club of Victoria, formed by a group of former East Africans now in Australia. He or another member would meet at the docks or airport any East Africans who notify their time of arrival to him at 227, Bourke Street, Melbourne. There is also a Simba Club in Perth.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
ESTATE HOUSE, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"

Telephone: WHitehall 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

MR. DAVID FUNNELL, fourth officer of the ATHLONE CASTLE, has won the Brown Memorial Prize, awarded to the scorer of highest marks in the second mate's certificate examination. For his written work MR. FUNNELL obtained 97.3%. About 2,000 junior officers took the examination.

SIR EDWIN MCCARTHY, who has been appointed chairman for the next three years of the Commonwealth Economic Committee, is a former Australian Deputy High Commissioner in London. Latterly he has been Australian Ambassador to the European Economic Community.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and LADY HONE have visited Barotseland, where they witnessed the traditional *Kuomboka* ceremony, when the LITUNGA, SIR MWANAWINA LEWANIKA, left his palace at Lealui and travelled in the royal barge to the flood-season palace at Limulunga.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER having retired after 30 years' service with the Kenya Government, MR. J. K. KOINANGE, brother of the Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs, and formerly a secondary school teacher in London, has become Kenya Students' Adviser in London. MR. SOLOMON ADAGALA has been appointed to a similar post in the United States.

MR. & MRS. B. T. GOODING, MR. & MRS. J. M. M. MACLEAN, MR. & MRS. B. N. McDONALD, and DR. & MRS. F. A. SEEPERS are passengers for Mombasa in the RHODESIA CASTLE, in which MR. & MRS. J. C. B. BENNETT, DR. G. BILLINGTON, and MR. & MRS. W. D. MCFARLANE are on their way to Dar es Salaam, and DR. and MRS. (DR.) J. SIMS-ROBERTS to Beira.

MR. J. MALTAS is chairman of a Southern Rhodesian National Export Council formed by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development. Government officials appointed to it include MESSRS. R. A. GRIFFITH, G. COX, R. RUSHMERE and R. STANLEY; commercial appointees are MESSRS. A. C. BLACK, C. A. BOTT, D. J. DIVETT, J. C. GRAYLIN, H. LEWIN, G. H. PETERS, C. SEGAL and W. WIDDUP.

DR. JULIUS KIANO, Minister for Commerce and Industry, is leading the Kenya delegation to the U.N. conference in Geneva on trade and development. Other delegates are MR. T. OKELO-ODONGO, Parliamentary Secretary, Finance and Economic Planning; MR. J. ALLAN, a senior Treasury economist-statistician in the agricultural section; MR. T. P. H. LEECH, senior assistant secretary, Commerce and Industry; MR. O. CALLEB, external affairs assistant secretary with the Kenya Embassy in Paris; and MR. M. KABETU, assistant secretary, Commerce and Industry.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF TORO, Uganda, who is now reading law in London, spoke on "The Effect of the Education of Women on the Community" at a conference in London organized recently by the British Federation of University Women. MISS K. MOYO, of Southern Rhodesia, who is teaching at Somerville College, Birmingham, spoke on "The Role of Women in Educational Planning", and MRS. ODHAMBO, secretary to the Kenya High Commissioner (whose husband is at Cambridge University), introduced a discussion on "The Education and Social Problems Facing Women in Africa".

MR. GEORGE KAHAMA, Minister for Commerce and Industry, is leading a large group of Tanganyika officials to the Geneva conference on trade and development, which is expected to last until June. His colleagues include MESSRS. M. R. KUNDYA, Parliamentary Secretary; O. MWAMBUNGU, Commissioner for Commerce and Industry; E. MASOUD, assistant secretary; A. SYKES, senior commercial officer; G. S. MAGOMBE and W. RAMSEY, External Affairs and Defence; C. M. TIBAZARWA, of the Treasury; and representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and Development Planning.

SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, lately Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies on Thursday, April 2, on "The Failure of the 'Westminster Model' in Africa". MR. BRIAN MACDONA will preside.

Obituaries

Colonel N. S. Ferris

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, C.B.E., E.D., for 25 years editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, has died in Salisbury in his 69th year.

Born in Byfleet, he began as a reporter on the *Surrey Comet*, and in 1920 went to Rhodesia to join the *Bulawayo Chronicle*; of which he became news editor four years later. Transferring to the *Herald* in Salisbury in 1927, he was made editor in 1931. In that capacity he was in regular touch with political and commercial leaders, and few men can have had closer knowledge of the events and personalities of the time. He was an honorary life member of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists.

He served throughout the 1914-18 war in the East and West Surrey Regiments. As soon as he arrived in Africa he joined the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers, and from 1933 to 1939 commanded the 1st Bn. The Rhodesia Regiment, of which he was Honorary Colonel from 1947 to 1958.

Mobilized at the outbreak of war in 1939, he commanded a large training camp and then took a Rhodesian contingent to the Middle East, where he was with The King's Royal Rifle Corps until 1942. Then he was made Southern Rhodesia's Military Liaison Officer for East and West Africa, and later successively for South Africa, India, and South East Asia. He was awarded the O.B.E. (Military), and in the New Year Honours of 1956 was made C.B.E. (Civil Division).

After retiring from daily journalism he embarked upon research into the history of the Chartered Company, a task which he had recently completed. For some time he was chairman of the United Federal Party.

He is survived by Mrs. Ferris, their son William (now Chief Information Attaché at Rhodesia House in London), and a married daughter.

MR. JAMES COUTTS, who has died at the age of 69, was the first white child to be born in Bulawayo. While quite young he was taken by his parents to Scotland. After serving on the Western Front in the 1914-18 war he returned to Bulawayo and ran a motor business until he joined Rhodesia Railways.

MR. REGINALD ABEL SMITH, who recently retired from the chairmanship of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers with large East African interests, has died at the age of 73. He was a director of numerous other companies, including John K. Gilliat & Co., Ltd.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL, who went to Tanganyika a year ago to re-organize the identification bureau and fingerprints office of the Tanganyika Police, has died in Dar es Salaam.

MRS. OLIVE ARBUTHNOT, widow of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. ARBUTHNOT, formerly of Kenya, has died in Dublin.

Prime Minister and Southern Rhodesia Discussions During Nigerian Visit

PROBLEMS REMAINING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA are the hardest to solve, Sir Alec Douglas-Home told the Nigerian Parliament last week. "We are looking for an agreed solution which, when found, we hope will be supported by all the Commonwealth. We ask for your patience and understanding as we continue our task.

"I ask that because in the whole of our Colonial history and when we began to transform the Empire into the Commonwealth we never failed to get a solution accepted by all".

Neo-colonialism had no place in Britain's dictionary of political terms. It was a slander that should be left to evaporate like the hot air it was. If it gained currency, it could destroy the friendship of the Commonwealth.

Instead, members should concentrate on combating eradicate poverty. "We either grow or decay. The choice should be—without seeking to turn ourselves into a closed shop or an exclusive club—to put more substance into our dealings with each other". Above all other associations the Commonwealth was fertile ground for the greatest economic, social and political experiments. Its uniqueness could bring harmony and neighbourliness to the world.

Reconciliation

Peace through the United Nations for development of common values and standards could be achieved only "if we can reconcile the beliefs of Communists and the rest and the aspirations of the old Colonial Powers and the newly independent nations". Colonialism was dead. As the world moved inexorably towards independence, the Commonwealth could show the world how to proceed. "We can do more in trade and aid, and, perhaps most important of all, in the exchanges of people, without great layers of machinery, because the Commonwealth is essentially a family business and not a public corporation".

Sea changes coming over the international scene were the cold war thaw, the ending of the colonial era, and the independence of African countries. Britain's Commonwealth partners could rely on her in fair weather and foul.

"We moved when asked with swiftness and precision to the help of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Cyprus, while in Malaysia we stay as long as we are needed to make sure that her independence is not challenged. We shall move out again with equal swiftness and precision the moment our help is no longer needed".

Britain was the most important market for Commonwealth States. She sent 90% of her overseas economic aid to them. There were 40,000 Commonwealth students in Britain.

When he returned to London the Prime Minister said that in talks with his Nigerian counterpart he had outlined the Southern Rhodesian independence issue—Britain's last and most difficult problem—in two parts: direct talks between the U.K. and Southern Rhodesia, such as always took place before a country became independent; and when Southern Rhodesia wanted to become independent, and whether as a Commonwealth member.

Southern Rhodesia Development

THE SECOND STAGE of the Kariba Dam may be started in two years if the country's "buoyant" economic graph continues last year's rise, Mr. G. W. Rudland, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Trade, Industry and Development, has told Umtali Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It would not be long before private sector funds would be available for investment in either agricultural or manufacturing industry. Sugar exports at £15m. annually by 1966-67 would be worth half as much as the present Virginia tobacco crop, and there was no limit to burley tobacco production potentialities. Cotton was now producing 440lb. to the acre. Lowveld citrus fruits were second to none and all the country's wheat requirements could be grown there. Soya bean exports might realize £45m. annually.

Unemployment in Tanganyika might be eased, the Minister for Commerce and Industry has suggested, if the Government and commerce were to increase their labour force by 5%. Enterprises unable to act in that way might make cash contributions to an unemployment relief fund.

Time for Commonwealth Changes Sir Roy Advocates Associate Status

RE-ASSESSMENT of the "present amorphous body" of the Commonwealth in terms of two categories of membership was proposed in Salisbury last week by Sir Roy Welensky, lately Federal Prime Minister, speaking at the annual dinner of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Branch of the Institute of Directors.

"There should be full Commonwealth membership. Such membership would entail both privileges and obligations. There would be a full defence alliance between these States. The members would be part of a defence organization which would work in such a way that if one member was attacked by any other State the other members would be committed to come to its defence. They would be part of the same monetary area. They would also give each other trade preferences and would continue and if possible extend cultural ties.

"In this group one could start off with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Pakistan and Southern Rhodesia. Had South Africa continued to be part of the Commonwealth I would have included her too.

"Any other part of the existing Commonwealth which is prepared to accept the obligations as well as the benefits can join. They would have to accept in full the principle of non-intervention in each other's affairs, which was basic in the old Commonwealth association.

Communist Prime Ministers

"Then there would be a form of associate status. Members choosing it would not be committed in any way to the defence of other parts of the Commonwealth. They would enjoy and give trade preferences.

"What do we have in common with the new régime in Zanzibar, which has just nationalized all land and is Communist-inspired if not Communist-controlled? What do we have in common with Dr. Jagan's British Guiana, or with President Nkrumah's dictatorship in Ghana? It is widely known that this last Government has supported subversive activities against other Commonwealth Governments.

"In the days of the old Commonwealth certain things held us together—blood ties, the same standards of ethics and integrity, and, basically, a belief in the democratic system of government. That has gone.

"The time for reconsideration has come. The next Prime Ministers' Conference will be attended by at least one and possibly two Communist Prime Ministers. Does this not in itself justify a re-assessment of the whole set-up?"

£10m. Extension of Development Plan

MR. ARTHUR WINA, Finance Minister in Northern Rhodesia, has announced an emergency extension to the development plan costing £10m. and an immediate programme of new projects which will involve capital expenditure of about £5m. during the remaining 16 months of the existing £30m. plan.

A year ago, said the Minister, capital expenditure was increasing by between £7m. and £10m. annually. Now the rate was to be raised by about one-third. Eleven Ministries were involved in a list comprising 49 items, the largest single allocation being £1m. for an additional programme of educational development.

The projected allocation of £4m. for loans to local authorities would be increased by £500,000, and another £250,000 would go in grants to rural local authorities for water supplies, village development projects, dispensaries, rural township planning, roads, and council building. "We are determined to help the chiefs and their authorities to develop the rural areas" Mr. Wina emphasized.

Abolition of the Land Apportionment Act of Southern Rhodesia, proposed by the Opposition, has been defeated in Parliament by 31 votes to 27. Lord Graham said that only seven Africans had applied to farm on some 8,000 acres of land transferred from European ownership to the unreserved category.

"Petty" Sense of Umbrage

M.P. Complains of "Smear and Innuendo"

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, the left-wing Tory M.P. for Lancaster, has written to Mr. Evan Campbell, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, asking for an apology from Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, for having "given the impression that I might have broken the law" during a recent visit to Central Africa.

Mr. Campbell has dismissed the request as "petty and childish" and intends to take no action in the matter, despite Mr. Berkeley's threat to "give this disgraceful business as much publicity as I can" if an apology were refused.

The correspondence, initiated by Mr. Berkeley, was as follows.

He wrote on March 11:—

"You may be aware that at the end of last month I visited Southern Rhodesia. During my stay a Lieut.-Col. H. D. Tanner, a Southern Rhodesian Member of Parliament, asked that I should be declared a prohibited immigrant. Your Prime Minister rejected this suggestion. Since, from all the inquiries I have made, it appears that Colonel Tanner is a pretty ludicrous figure, I am not greatly concerned at his antics.

Abuse of Hospitality

"Your Prime Minister, in replying to the suggestion from Colonel Tanner, accused me of abusing the hospitality of your country; he also said that he would ask Mr. Howman, the Minister of Internal Affairs, to investigate the matter and see whether I had broken the law.

"The facts of the situation are that until this point I had made no speech or statement in Southern Rhodesia at all. When I visited Northern Rhodesia I was asked by the Government Information Officer if I would agree to meet the Press. This I did. In the course of a number of questions, almost all of which were concerned with Northern Rhodesia, I was asked my views on Southern Rhodesia. I said that I thought that majority rule would have to come within five years and that events were rising to a critical stage.

"I am sorry that your Prime Minister should have said that I had abused the hospitality of his country since, upon reflection, he must realize that this is untrue. However, this is a matter of opinion, and, obviously, your Prime Minister is entitled to hold and express this view.

"What is much more reprehensible is that your Prime Minister should have given the impression that I might have broken the law. He knows perfectly well that there is no law which prevents a British M.P. from expressing his views on the affairs of a Colony in another British Protectorate.

"I am sure that you will realize that from my point of view a suggestion that I had broken the law is very damaging. My constituents might well have felt that I had been throwing bombs or engaging in subversive activities. For this reason I believe that your Prime Minister acted irresponsibly in your Parliament. His action is only comprehensible if he

were deliberately trying to discredit me by smear and innuendo.

"I look forward to receiving through you an apology from your Prime Minister for this disagreeable episode. If guests have standards of behaviour which they ought to maintain, so, of course, do hosts, whose duty it is to protect their guests from this sort of outrage.

"I shall be quite satisfied with a private apology from your Prime Minister, which I will of course not release to the Press. If, however, an apology is not forthcoming, I must make it clear that I propose to give this disgraceful business as much publicity as I can. I do not think that in this event there will be much public sympathy in this country for the behaviour of your Government on this occasion, since whatever view the public may have about events in Southern Rhodesia, they like to see honesty and fair play".

High Commissioner's Reply

MR. CAMPBELL'S reply two days later read:—

"I was a little surprised to read your letter.

"I have read carefully the Prime Minister's reply to Colonel Tanner's statement in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, February 27, and can see nothing in this that merits your demand for an apology from my Prime Minister.

"You will of course realize that we in Southern Rhodesia, unlike other parts of Africa, still have freedom of speech and thought, and Colonel Tanner and the Prime Minister have every right to say what they feel.

"You, as a Member of a Parliament, are well aware that any statement made in Parliament is privileged, and, judging by some of the statements I read in your *Hansard*, it is lucky that they are!

"As you are aware, my Prime Minister is an extremely busy man, and I do not therefore feel justified in bothering him with a matter which I consider to be petty and childish".

Four days later MR. BERKELEY issued this rejoinder to the Press:—

"It does not require very much intelligence to comprehend that it was very wrong of your Prime Minister to suggest in Parliament that I might have broken the law when he knew, in fact, that I had done nothing of the kind. This is why I am surprised that you should not have come to realize that an apology or explanation is required.

"I am, of course, familiar with Parliamentary privilege. In England we try not to abuse it by making statements in Parliament which would be actionable if repeated outside. I am sorry that you should care so little for the honour of your Prime Minister as to describe the matter as petty and childish".

Statement in Lusaka

COLONEL TANNER, a Rhodesian Front M.P., raised the matter after reading newspaper reports from Lusaka that Mr. Berkeley had said that general feeling in Britain was that Southern Rhodesia, in which events were rapidly rising to a critical stage, should not have independence except under majority rule. He had continued:—

"Events in South Africa and Zanzibar have proved the dangers of handing over to a minority rule. I would like to see a constitutional meeting held with representatives from the Southern Rhodesian Government, the Opposition, and the nationalist leaders. Under the present Constitution it will be about 30 years before there is majority rule, but I feel there must be majority rule within the next five years".

Colonel Tanner described those remarks as "calculated to create alarm and despondency in our country", and continued:—

"The last occasion of importance when an M.P. from the House of Commons attempted serious interference in our affairs caused the then Federal Government to ban his entry to this country. That ban still obtains. I refer to Mr. Stonehouse.

"It would appear that Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Stonehouse are running in double harness. Both express the same sentiments about our affairs. I take grave exception to it because I hold that M.Ps. visiting our country as guests should extend the courtesies to us that we extend to them. Several members of this House have visited Britain as Parliamentarians and without exception none has attempted to interfere in the affairs of Britain by making statements in Britain or in Rhodesia after returning.

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"My suggestion is that the Minister of Internal Affairs will see fit to go into the case of Mr. Berkeley's interference in our affairs and seriously consider whether this is a case where the treatment meted out to Mr. Stonehouse should not be extended to Mr. Berkeley".

MR. J. R. NICHOLSON (Opposition) opposed that suggestion and described Mr. Berkeley as a competent professional publicist. "Nothing would delight him more than if he were given Mr. Stonehouse's treatment. More important, nothing could do more damage to Southern Rhodesia".

THE PRIME MINISTER answered: "I feel a certain amount of sympathy for the indignation which Colonel Tanner feels in regard to some of the statements made in the past by this gentleman. I believe that he does abuse our hospitality."

"However, we welcome visitors. I think we welcome practically all the British Members of Parliament that come here: they are very welcome to come to our country to see what we have got. We have nothing to hide."

"On the other hand, we do not expect them to break our laws, and so my colleague the Minister of Internal Affairs will go into this and examine it. If this gentleman or anyone else breaks our laws then the law will take its natural course. But we do not want to restrict anyone from coming here from anywhere: they are always welcome provided they behave themselves according to the laws of the country."

Mr. Field had not seen the Press report mentioned by Colonel Tanner.

Soviet Ambassador

MR. YURI LAVROV has now arrived in Nairobi to take up his appointment as Russia's first ambassador to Kenya. In conversation with reporters he said that Russian aid to Kenya would certainly be discussed if that were the wish of the Government of Kenya, and that he was ready to talk about Soviet military aid to the Somali Republic.

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Arabs to be Deported?

CONFISCATION without compensation of houses, businesses, and hotels was announced in Zanzibar at the week-end. There will be no appeal. Claims may be accepted only if the Government deems that "undue hardship" would otherwise befall the owner. Shortly after receiving these powers President Karume told a rally that there would be no race discrimination, but that preference would be given "in jobs, trade, and education to sons of the soil", and that "the honey licked by a privileged few would henceforth be shared by all". Pemba island is reportedly under the rule of "mobile police" owing allegiance to the Foreign Minister "Babu". They have imprisoned an Indian leader supporting the President's Afro-Shirazi Party. Some 2,000 people who were arrested during the revolution for being identified with the overthrown Sultan and his coalition Government are still interned. Being mainly Arabs, though born in Zanzibar, it is thought that they may shortly be expelled to Muscat and Oman; dhow masters returning to the Persian Gulf have been obliged to sign undertakings not to enter any East African mainland ports on their way back.

I.C.F.T.U. Criticizes Tanganyika

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has expressed its deep concern at "the increasing tendency in Africa for some Governments to curtail trade union rights and to exercise control over the trade unions and thus deprive the workers of the freedom to protect their interests and the Governments themselves of voluntary support in their work for national objectives". It deeply regrets the decision of the Tanganyika Government "to take complete control of the trade union movement, which had made a vital contribution to the achievement of independence". The board has pledged the "full co-operation of I.C.F.T.U. to the Organization of African Unity in its fight for full political and economic freedom and independence of all African nations".

Kenya's Unemployed

AN AFRICAN in Kenya who is offered a job through one of the Government's new registration offices, of which 92 have already been opened, may refuse only at the risk of having his name transferred to the bottom of the list, which means that he would almost certainly remain unemployed. In the first two days of registration more than 47,000 people in search of work put down their names, and in one Nairobi area, according to Mr. J. W. Owuor, Acting Labour Commissioner, "large unruly crowds took little notice of the reasonable instructions given to them". Later he issued a warning that "unless there is orderly behaviour at the registration offices the scheme may break down or have to be abandoned completely".

Share in James Bond

THE BOOKER MCCONNELL GROUP, which has large Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland interests, has bought for £100,000 a 51% interest in Glidrose Productions, Ltd., from Mr. Ian Fleming, author of the James Bond books, who formed the company some year ago to own the royalties from his writings, but not his film earnings. Sir Jock Campbell is chairman of the Booker group.

Corona Dinner

THE 54TH ANNUAL DINNER of the Corona Club will be held in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. on the evening of Thursday, June 11. The Secretary of State hopes to preside.

Rhodesian Convention Debate

(Continued from page 595)

The motion sought an authority for the Government that would bypass the Assembly and give it a power which the House itself did not have.

Should the motion be accepted, the Governor could be replaced by a President and a republic within the Commonwealth could be formed without reference to the Assembly or the country, and a senate could be created. Whatever party was in power in Britain, it would be pointless to expect success unless Southern Rhodesia changed the franchise.

"Will not the motion become another point of constitutional crisis? Members have a right to know why this is being pressed when the likelihood of political success is negligible. The only basis on which an amendment would be acceptable is to treat it as a specially entrenched section of the Constitution, so that changes could be dealt with only in terms of a two-thirds majority and a referendum. That seems unacceptable to the Government. This then is merely a means to get round the Constitution."

All-Party Talks

SIR EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment that the "House affirms the independence of Southern Rhodesia in its internal affairs and invites Government on an all-party basis to negotiate with the British Government for sovereign independence". He continued (in part):—

"In negotiating the Constitution it was essential that we should devise a procedure whereby the Governor, as the protector of the Constitution in certain instances, satisfied himself that the proper procedure had been followed by the time a Bill was presented to him for his assent. In constitutional amendments he must be assured that the requisite two-thirds majority was secured; for amendment of one of the entrenched clauses he has to be satisfied that the correct procedure has been gone through—either a referendum of the four races voting separately or a two-thirds majority of this House praying Her Majesty to use her powers under the Constitution to effect the change that a two-thirds majority of this House wishes to see.

"That second procedure was put in because those of us who had a hand in drafting the new Constitution could not believe that we had managed to do such a complicated job without making a single error; if an error appeared it might be necessary to make a purely formal and minor change, and it would be extremely difficult to go through the whole rigmarole of a referendum. After five or 10 years it might be thought desirable to limit that particular provision so that there would be yet another matter where there would be no requirement to go to H.M. Government.

"The basis of the new Constitution was that instead of decisions still going to a political personage such as the Secretary of State, any dispute would go *via* the courts after a report by the Constitutional Council, ultimately to the Privy Council for a legal decision, removed entirely from the political arena.

"Unthinkable" Act

"I cannot believe that under Section 32 when mention is made of the two matters which are so narrow that could be extended to a whole range of other matters by amendments to the Constitution unilaterally by H.M. Government. I do not believe for one second that there is the least risk of their attempting such a thing. A unilateral act of that nature is unthinkable."

"I pay tribute to the scrupulous way in which H.M. Government have exactly carried out the bargain we made. Only three weeks after the constitutional talks ended, before the referendum and before any sort of legislation had been passed in Britain, the African nationalists who were a full party to this agreement, went back on it. The Secretary of State got in touch with me and said: 'This does release you from the bargain we made if you wish to be released from it.' I said: 'I do not wish to be released from it.' He said: 'They are going to be pretty rough, but they made the agreement in my presence and they broke it unilaterally, and if you adhere to the agreement we are also prepared to adhere to it.'

"From that day they have adhered to it. Even when their trusted representative at the U.N. resigned because of his disapproval of their policy in supporting Southern Rhodesia, they did not rat on us. They did not depart from that agreement despite the tremendous pressures that were applied. They invited me to take the seat of Great Britain in the U.N. committee and speak on their behalf as a representative of Great Britain; that was their immediate reaction to their civil servant's defecting.

"The mover's point is that in the particular clauses governed by Section 111 he feels that the convention may not apply. Since that convention came into force the Government of Great Britain have gone further and through the Secretary of State have referred to the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. That definitely covers the clauses the member is fearful of, but when you get down to it there are only two things, the prerogative of mercy and the right of assent to Bills. Nothing else is at all dangerous. These are not dangerous either.

"I have had very many years of continuous negotiation with Great Britain and on this particular subject of the convention they have never wavered. Members may be thinking of another Government and other circumstances. Here there is no such conflict.

"These clauses were inserted to protect Britain against unilateral action by this House without their approval. They were not put in to give Britain power to act here. Have Ministers discussed these matters with the British Government through the normal channels and suggested that certain persons have a bit of alarm that the convention might possibly not apply to these matters, and could we have reassurances on the point? I am certain they would be told at once that never at any time was there the least intention of doing anything of this kind.

"Legislation weakens our case. It is extraordinary that Britain should legislate in respect of this one clause, 111, and those governed by it, leaving the whole of the rest of the Constitution to the convention. I regard the convention as more effective in this regard than legislation.

"It is a common thing in an election year for the Opposition party to see what line will embarrass the Government most. This request, if the the British Government acceded to it would involve lengthy debates in the Commons and the Lords about our internal affairs. We may be doing untold harm.

Unwarranted Interference

"We are every bit as keen to see this country free of unwarranted interference from without as the Government. We have suffered from it for four and a half years from foreign nations. We have done everything possible in the new Constitution to reduce that.

"I have been accused of making promises which are not true of virtual independence for this country. I believe to this day that they are true in fact. External affairs I grant—the use of our armed forces beyond our borders is beyond our constitutional powers—but in our internal affairs we are today under our new Constitution as independent as it is possible to be. I am very proud of the Constitution we made. I do not want anybody to interfere with it except by the legal means provided for in this House.

"The motion introduces an entirely new principle—that at the request of the Southern Rhodesian Government it should be possible to make a request to H.M. Government to amend the special clauses that fall under the general direction of 111. I would not have had the same objection if it had provided for a two-thirds majority of this House before Government could make such a request. That appears everywhere else.

"The mover is trying to establish a completely new convention of getting them to do something. I was very disturbed by his closing sentences—some implication that a refusal to accept this new principle would in some way have repercussions. Essentially what the Member wants in regard to the protection of some possible danger on the two points raised could be done perfectly amicably by discussion between the two Governments.

Danger of Division

"But I fear very much indeed the effects of this motion in its present form. It could well lead to a blank refusal. There is no particular reason why H.M. Government should suddenly accede when to this day no attempt has ever been made to clarify the matter causing doubt by normal negotiation. Unless we are able to get a genuine agreement among ourselves so that a joint approach could be made we shall divide opinion in this country considerably more than it is divided today. The differences are not all that wide. They could be resolved.

"We have achieved that degree of independence that will not permit H.M. Government to interfere in our internal affairs. It is suggested that if there were a change of Government in Britain that would alter. For six years I was a Minister of the Crown with Lord Attlee's Government in power. Throughout, on every point, they scrupulously observed the convention. It is utterly wrong and unfair to judge an advance that the other person, when possessed of the full responsibility of power, will then begin tearing up the constitutional convention, obviously in defiance of the advice of their permanent officials and legal advisers.

"Should a Government in Britain in the future absolutely

disregard the agreement of which I was the principal negotiator and tear it up I would be the very first to say that their action was not merely irresponsible but illegal. But I do not think that to pass a motion without preliminary negotiations with H.M. Government on this particular point at a time when emotions are very much roused not only in this country but overseas can do anything but produce a head-on collision.

"I appeal to the mover, after the nearness we have got to seeing eye to eye, to withdraw the motion. Let us have further discussions to see if this matter cannot be clarified without the risk of a collision. I hate the idea of our passing motions to ask the House of Commons to discuss our internal affairs".

Sir Edgar then tabled his amendment, adding that he would withdraw it only if the original motion were withdrawn.

Anomalies of "Watchdog" Council Seeks Right to Hear Experts' Views

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL complains in its first annual report that it is not permitted to receive evidence regarding any Bill or law which it has under study.

Sir Victor Robinson, Q.C., the chairman, writes: "It is not fully in a position to discharge its duties. The declaration of rights states that 'no written law shall contain any discriminatory provision'. To this rule there are a number of exceptions—a law may be discriminatory if, in consideration of the state for the time being of the economy, such law is reasonably justifiable in the interests of Southern Rhodesia as a whole. How is the council to determine the state of the economy if it is not permitted to inquire into the economy?"

"Restrictions on freedom of assembly and association are permissible in the interests of defence, public safety, public order or public health. Only by receiving the evidence of experts can the council determine whether a particular provision is in these interests.

"It would seem to be very much in the interests of everyone if the council were permitted to inquire into and receive evidence upon the reasons why a particular law is deemed to be necessary although it otherwise infringes the declaration of rights.

Defeats Own Object

"Another provision in the Constitution which tends to defeat its own object is that stating 'in the case of an adverse report . . . it shall not be competent for the council to propose or recommend amendments to the Act, Bill, or statutory instrument in question'. One would think that the authority responsible for legislation would welcome having the council's constructive proposals for overcoming its difficulties, having no obligation to accept them."

At 13 meetings last year 33 Bills were considered without adverse comment; of 14 urgent Acts, one was criticized by a section hindering freedom of assembly and expression by prohibiting political public gatherings on Sundays or public holidays and is before the High Court; 708 statutory instruments were considered, three of which received adverse reports for containing discriminatory provisions and two for hindering freedom of assembly; in addition, 32 notices under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, 1960, were condemned for hindering the right of freedom of assembly and expression. Every offending clause was repealed or suitably amended, the chairman notes.

Legislation in force at November 1, 1962, cannot be deemed inconsistent with the declaration of rights, but the council is entitled to examine such laws and report to the Governor and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Three Acts were examined—and the findings subsequently debated in the Assembly—with adverse reports on a section in the Native Education Act "discriminatory against all races"; on a section discriminating against Africans in the Native Law and Courts Act; and on a number of sections in the Native Affairs Act held to discriminate against Africans or to hinder the right of freedom of assembly or association or of expression. A portion of a Law and Order notice hindering freedom of assembly was repealed.

Two drafts of statutory instruments were submitted for comment. Sir Victor adds: "This right to submit a draft statutory instrument for prior examination is much to be encouraged in the interest of the authority empowered to make the instrument and of the council, as, if the draft contains any provision which might infringe the declaration of rights, this will be pointed out in good time and the consequences

which follow the making of an adverse report may be avoided in advance".

Mr. C. P. J. Lewis is deputy chairman. Other members are Canon L. Sagonda, Sir Ralph Morton, Q.C., Chief Kaisa Ndiweni, and Messrs. H. B. Dugmore, J. E. Jones, W. H. Kona, J. N. K. Madzima, S. M. Mbirimi, W. H. G. Newham, and A. I. Patel.

New Anti-Colonial Session Southern Rhodesia Again Pilloried

BRITAIN HAS AGAIN informed the U.N. committee on Colonialism that there has been no change in the constitutional status of Southern Rhodesia, and that if agreement is to be reached in U.K.-Southern Rhodesian negotiations great care and patience will be required.

India's representative urged that the 1961 Constitution should be abrogated; Iraq wanted a promise that independence would not be granted until majority rule was established; the Soviet Union demanded that the Security Council should consider Southern Rhodesia immediately; and Tanganyika asked the committee to reassure Africans of its support in achieving their aspirations.

Cambodia suggested a new Constitution and elections on universal adult suffrage; Syria accused Britain of seeking to divest herself of her responsibility to Africans; the Ivory Coast and Chile emphasized that a unilateral declaration of independence would be unacceptable; Tunisia called for abrogation of the 1961 Constitution; and Madagascar suggested that those with "valid opinions" should be invited to a conference. Denmark hoped for a truly democratic society in Southern Rhodesia, and Yugoslavia considered that the U.N. resolutions pointed the way to a solution.

A resolution has since been adopted, supported by Tanganyika and Ethiopia among others, demanding that Britain declare categorically that she will not grant independence to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule has been established, and that the "minority settler Government" be warned of the danger of making a unilateral declaration of independence. The resolution notifies the Security Council of an "explosive situation threatening international peace and security".

The Rev. John R. Gray, convener of the Church and Nation Committee, presented to the Church of Scotland a short report on the situation in Southern Rhodesia which urged H.M. Government to take the initiative in mediating between the pressure for African majority rule backed by independent States throughout Africa and the natural apprehensions of the white minority, saying that future prospects for Southern Rhodesia depended on making it possible for responsible African leadership to emerge. The committee appealed to the Government of Southern Rhodesia to heed moderate opinion among their European fellow-countrymen which accepted the fact that the continued security and prospects of the European community and the welfare of the country rested on African good will.

Situation in Southern Rhodesia

A "power-hungry group of African nationalists" could be expected to continue their attempts to disrupt law and order "on a more ambitious and more sophisticated scale", Mr. C. Dupont, Minister of Justice, told Parliament in Salisbury when moving the second reading of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Amendment Bill. It had not been found necessary to declare an emergency, mobilize the police reserve or call out troops, he said, but the situation had deteriorated in the past nine months; and of those arrested only 43.5% had been convicted, partly because intimidation prevented the production of evidence.

African schools in Highfield suburb have been closed until the end of the month after remaining empty for a third week because of the boycott enforced by political agitators, ostensibly in protest at new fees.

A bomb exploded a few hundred yards from where Mr. Winston Field, the Prime Minister, was sitting at a week-end sports meeting in Mpopoma township, Bulawayo. An African was injured. Mr. Field remained to present prizes. Police said that the missile had not been aimed at him. Later they had to open fire on Africans who stoned Europeans' cars as they left the stadium. One demonstrator was wounded and others were arrested.

Mr. Kaunda, the Northern Rhodesian Prime Minister, is due in Nairobi at the week-end to "devise a plan of action" on Southern Rhodesia with the three East African Prime Ministers. Statements from Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Sibhole, the rival nationalist leaders, are to be considered. Dr. Banda may attend from Nyasaland.

Company Report

Lonrho Limited

A Record Achievement

MR. A. H. BALL'S STATEMENT

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF LONRHO LIMITED was held on March 25 in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. A. H. Ball:—

The aim of your directors in the past financial year has been to consolidate into our organization those interests which were newly acquired in 1962, to merge our mining interests into one holding company, and to continue to expand our various activities where we could do so by acquiring on favourable terms sound businesses capable of profitable integration with those of our existing subsidiary and associated companies. At the same time it has been our policy to undertake investigations into various projects with a view to taking advantage of likely future developments in Central and Southern Africa.

The laying of the oil pipeline is proceeding from the Beira terminus according to schedule. At this date over 100 miles have been completed out of the full distance of 180 miles, and clearing and grading has already reached the Rhodesian border. The two pump stations, which initially will handle crude oil at the rate of 590,000 tons per annum, are now in the course of construction, one being at Beira and the other being 20 miles east of Umtali on the Mozambique side of the Vumba Mountains. Seven miles to the west of Umtali, construction of the oil companies' refinery at Feruka is well under way. It is perhaps interesting to note that the oil pipeline and the refinery together constitute the largest undertaking in Central Africa since the building of the Kariba dam and power station.

The substantial increase in our quoted investments as shown in the balance-sheet is due to the acquisition of an effective controlling interest in The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., to the purchase of a large holding in Nyasaland Railways Limited, and to the consolidation of the investments of The North Charterland Exploration Company (1937), Limited, which became a subsidiary just before the end of the financial year.

Based on market values, 33% of the group's quoted investments are in companies operating in Central Africa, 46% in Southern Africa, 16% in the United Kingdom, and 5% in other countries. On an industrial basis the split is as follows: mines and mining companies, 65%; railways, 4%; tea, 11%; and commercial and industrial, 20%.

Our investment in The British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has given us an important interest in the tea industry in Nyasaland, and the company's operations are being expanded both in that country and farther afield. On the company's estates in the Cholo district of Nyasaland increased acreages of tea have been planted. As good rains have fallen over the vital months of December and January, production from the two factories should be in excess of 3m. lbs. Following a recent visit, I have arranged for consideration to be given to methods of improving the type of tea manufactured.

The operation of the Railways and the Lake Service in Nyasaland have given us many problems in this first full year under the group's control. Revenue has declined and drastic action has been taken to operate the system with a much reduced but compactly efficient staff. The beneficial effects of these economies may be expected to show in improved operating results in the not far distant future.

The first locally registered building society has just been formed, and the Lonrho Group accepted an invitation to take up one-third of the company's issued capital; the other two-thirds are held equally by Government, and by the Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

We have formed a locally registered services company, named Lonrho Nyasaland, Limited, and Mr. G. Percy has been appointed managing director of that subsidiary. We have also formed Leopard Developments, Limited, which, taking advantage of bulk purchases on favourable terms will supply the requirements of petroleum products to those companies within the group which operate in Nyasaland.

Our investments in motor trading companies in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland contributed a net sum of £138,000 to the year's profits.

To strengthen the position of Consolidated Holdings, Limited, and the Norton Development Company, Limited, when Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland gain their independence later this year, local companies have been registered in Lusaka and Blantyre. Since the close of the year Consolidated Holdings has expanded its business in Northern Rhodesia by the acquisition of Puzey & Diss Motors (Northern Rhodesia), Limited, the franchise holder for British Motor Corporation vehicles at Lusaka, and in Nyasaland by the acquisition of a controlling interest in Central African Transport Company, Limited, the franchise holder for General Motors vehicles at Blantyre.

Information was given to members during the year regarding the merger of the group's mining interests in Southern Rhodesia under one company, Coronation Syndicate, Limited, the shares of which are quoted on the London, Johannesburg, and Rhodesian Stock Exchanges. Coronation Syndicate Ltd., has now become a subsidiary of this company.

Group profit from mining last year was £77,700 before providing for amortization and overseas taxation. Based on the 1964 dividend forecast of 24% by the board of Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., it is estimated that in a full year the company will receive through its investment-holding subsidiaries dividends totalling £70,400 on the shares in Coronation Syndicate Ltd. received in exchange for the company's mining assets; no amortization or overseas taxation will fall to be deducted from this figure.

Our ranching interests continue to form a most important part of the group's activities; they contributed no less than £166,000 towards our profits during the past financial year. We currently run approximately 50,000 head of cattle on our various ranches in Southern Rhodesia, notwithstanding abnormally heavy sales resulting from the disposal in 1962 of the Wiltshire and Lancashire estates.

The 1963 group net profit before taxation at just over £500,000 constitutes a record in the history of the company. After deduction of tax and minority interests there was a net profit applicable to the parent company of £239,130 which is equivalent to gross earnings of 27½% on the company's capital. Out of this profit, dividends for the year have been declared totalling 11d. per share, equivalent to 18½%; this compares with 15% in 1962, 12½% in 1961, 8% in 1960, and 7½% in 1959.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED



REPORT 1963

PROFIT SUMMARY	1963	1962
	£ millions	
Group Profit before Taxation ...	74.3	69.9
Group Profit after Taxation ...	36.1	35.2
B.A.T.'s Interest therein ...	32.2	31.2
Retained by Subsidiaries ...	18.1	18.2
B.A.T. Net Profit (including dividends from Subsidiaries) ...	14.1	13.0
Dividends ...	12.5	11.4
GROUP NET ASSETS	370.5	352.0

If you would like a copy of the Report & Accounts for 1963 and a copy of Sir Duncan Oppenheim's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 19th March, 1964, please write to the Secretary at 7 Millbank, London S.W.1

Extracts from Sir Duncan Oppenheim's speech:

Group sales for the three months to December 1963 were higher than for the same period of the previous year, largely due to the continuing progress of Brown & Williamson. This overall increase was eliminated by a reduction in sales in January and February, partly due to the impact of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report and partly due to political, economic and commercial circumstances in various parts of the world, particularly in certain Central and South American countries and parts of Asia.

Due to the uncertainties arising from the publication of the Surgeon-General's Report, the disturbed political situation in a number of our markets and the general uncertainty about taxation, it is more than ordinarily difficult to forecast the current year's results. Certainly I shall not attempt to forecast the Group Trading Profit. Present indications are that the direct profit of the Holding Company is not likely to be much different from that of the previous year and that we can expect somewhat larger dividends from certain of our subsidiary companies. Provided economic conditions do not impede the remittance of dividends by certain other companies and there is no drastic change in the rate or basis of United Kingdom taxation, I expect the share of the Group Net Profit dealt with in the accounts of British-American Tobacco Company Limited itself to be somewhat higher and, if my expectations are realised, it is not unreasonable to expect the total dividend on the Ordinary Capital to be maintained.

The Uganda Company

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD., reports group net profits after tax to August 31 at £242,142, against £225,862 in the previous year. As subsidiaries retain only £40,088 (against £152,599) the balance applicable to the parent company is substantially higher at £224,041 (£175,975). Shareholders receive 11%, costing £164,277, against 10% in the previous year. The carry-forward by the parent company is £194,919 (£135,155) and by subsidiaries £577,322 (£537,234). The issued capital is £2,385,233 in ordinary shares of 10s., and there are three outstanding debenture issues totalling £788,750.

Fixed assets stand in the consolidated balance-sheet at just over £4m., current assets less current liabilities total £362,431 and trade investments appear at £57,510. In the books of the parent company interests in the subsidiaries stand at £2.7m.

Earl De La Warr is the chairman, and the other directors are Sir James Robertson and Messrs. D. A. Buxton, S. Bolster, J. K. Djck, E. H. Morland, and A. Hope-Jones (who was appointed during the year).

Mr. C. H. Rowe is general manager and Mr. P. W. D. Gilders is assistant general manager in East Africa. They are directors of subsidiary companies, as are Messrs. J. Bikan-gaga, E. K. Kayeyera, S. W. Kulubya, M.P., C. Lewis, and E. K. Mukasa.

Allen, Wack and Shepherd

R.S.T. SECRETARIAT, LTD., Lusaka, a member of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies, has acquired the un-issued share capital of Allen, Wack and Shepherd (Lusaka), Ltd., and thus become a minority shareholder. Baron W. R. von Kimmelmann has joined the board (with Mr. N. Bown as alternate). The other directors are Messrs. R. C. Hay-Coghan (chairman, with Mr. R. H. Browne as alternate), E. H. W. Andreasen, I. G. Dickman, A. R. Orr, and W. A. Thom.

The northern extension of the railway in Uganda has reached Pakwach. The 68 miles from Gulu have cost about £690,000.

African employees on strike at Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., since February 14 returned to work on Monday. Revenue loss was some £400,000.

Copper Companies' Higher Interims

THE INTERIM DIVIDENDS of Rhodesia Anglo American, Ltd., and Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., of both of which companies Mr. Harry Oppenheimer is chairman, have been increased to reduce the disparity between the amounts paid at half-term and as final distributions. Rhoanglo are paying 5s. per 10s. stock unit, less Northern Rhodesian income tax at 8s. in the f., making 3s. net compared with 2s. net a year ago, when there was a final dividend of 6s. net. Rhokana has raised the distribution to 2s. 6d. net; last year the interim was 1s. 6d. and the final 5s. 6d. net.

Kamna, Ltd.

KAMNA, LTD., has received an offer of 12s. 1½d. per share in cash for each of the 442,500 shares of 2s. in issue, and the directors recommend acceptance to the shareholders. At the time the circular was mailed the middle price on the London Stock markets was 11s. The purchasers intend to continue to operate the company as an investment holding business. Mr. J. Garton Ash, the chairman, has agreed to remain on the board for a short while, but Mr. Neish is anxious to reduce his commitments and he and Mr. Tranter will retire. No payment has been or will be made to directors as compensation for loss of office.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announces net profit for 1963 of £648,000, compared with a loss of £79,000 in the previous year. Drawings against the facilities provided by Anglo American Corporation were just over £1m. at the end of 1963, however, and the directors do not propose to resume dividend payments until that loan has been liquidated, they hope before the end of this year.

Sisal Spinning Factory

A SISAL SPINNING FACTORY costing £300,000 is to be established in the industrial area of Dar es Salaam by United Rope Works NV of Rotterdam and P. Baumhuter G.m.b.H., of Wiedenbruck, West Germany, who expect production to start before the end of this year. Not more than 10 expatriates are likely to be employed in a total staff of upwards of 100. At the outset two work shifts are planned. On that basis the factory would have a planned annual intake of 6,000 tons of fibre.

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

(R) ROBIN LOCKSLEY

S'v'n's	Ch'ton
APR. 3	APR. 4
Phil.	N. Yk.
APR. 6	APR. 7
APR. 10	

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM.

(D) (R) MORMACMAIL

S'v'n's	Ch'ton
APR. 17	APR. 18
Phil.	N. Yk.
APR. 20	APR. 21
APR. 24	

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM.

(R)(D) MORMACRIO

S'v'n's	Ch'ton
MAY 1	MAY 2
Phil.	N. Yk.
MAY 4	MAY 5
MAY 8	

Will accept cargo for: CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, TAMATAVE (MADAGASCAR).

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(D) Deep Tank Space

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ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

E. Africa S. Africa

- (D)(R) MORMACRIO — Early April
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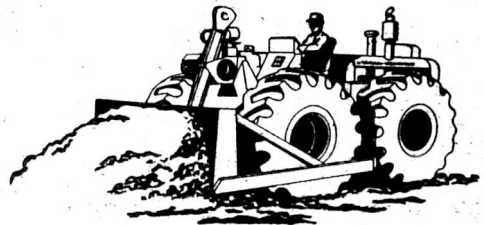
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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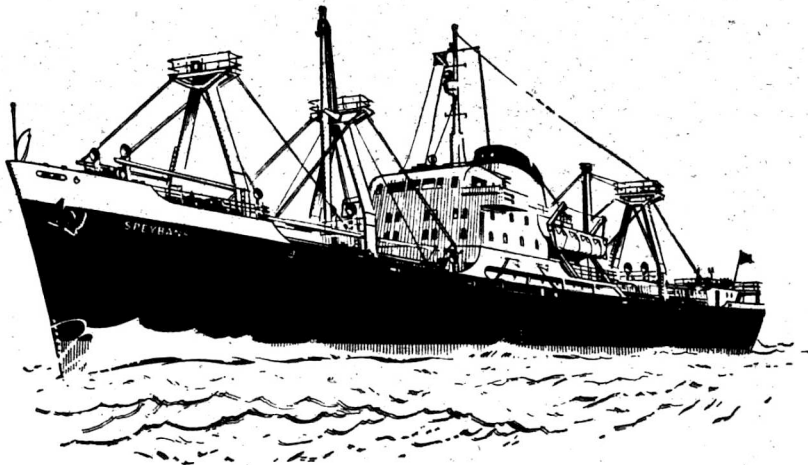
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEMS in Tanganyika will doubtless be eased by the decision of Mwalimu Nyerere that discrimination on grounds of race in the recruitment, training, and promotion

Discrimination By Citizenship.

of personnel is to be discontinued, and that "the only distinction which can in future be accepted is that between citizens and non-citizens". The President insists that the order has been given for the sake of the country, not for that of people with brown or white skins. It is, of course, Asians rather than Europeans who will now find a welcome in many departments of the Government, for they have applied in substantial numbers for Tanganyika citizenship, whereas few Europeans have taken that step or are likely to do so. Since the country became independent many hundreds of Africans with unimpressive qualifications have supplanted European and Asian office-holders simply because their skin was black. Their services to the T.A.N.U. party required to be recognized in some way, and there was a dearth of candidates with even their rudimentary record. The inevitable result has already been a marked deterioration in the standards of the civil service.

That trend is extremely difficult to change when it has spread as widely as it has done in Tanganyika, for men now coming from universities, technical colleges, and special courses in Britain

Tanganyika Changes Civil Service Rules.

and other parts of the world are naturally dubious about entering the public service well down a staff list, perhaps below a couple of dozen established incompetents, who, bureaucratic tradition dictates, should remain their superiors for the rest of their lives. Africanization was inescapable for a while even for so strongly-backed a leader as Mr. Nyerere,

for every Minister had his entourage of place-seekers, and party stalwarts throughout the land had been promised lucrative jobs, houses, motor-cars and a new status. The creator and leader of the party is now evidently satisfied that that process has been carried as far as is permissible in the interests of the country; and he is consequently closing the ever-open door for black applicants, however unsatisfactory, and substituting admission and promotion by merit. It must take a considerable time before correction of the ill-effects of the old policy become recognizable, but it is encouraging that there should have been such candid recognition of the need from the President himself—admittedly just before the army mutinies, which were at least partially caused by discontent that white officers had not been more swiftly displaced by Africans. Sentiment among the black rank and file was quite clearly not in sympathy with the President's decree.

Nobody who looks at the situation from his standpoint can deny the justice of the policy of employing only citizens (whatever their colour) as permanent officials. Most

Greater Efficiency But More Discontent.

civilized States have adhered rigidly to that practice, though Britain has for many years had a small number of highly distinguished civil servants who were not of British birth but have given the country of their adoption loyal and admirable service. The Briton, Frenchman, German or Russian who declines to take out Tanganyika citizenship may still be employed in that country on contract, probably short-term, to perform a specific task or to demonstrate his special skills to Africans, whom he will have to train to do the work later. Where immediate gain should be experienced is in the technical and higher

clerical jobs which Asians have performed creditably for many years, only to be thrown out and replaced for political reasons by Africans who seldom had or now have anything like their competence. If really capable Asians were admitted or readmitted and then promoted according to their merits departmental staff lists would quickly show great changes. Whether that would make for harmony within the service is another matter. The proportion of demoted and therefore disgruntled Africans would increase, and, declining to agree that they had given good cause to be superseded, they would consti-

tute a body of malcontents who, being represented in every department, could constitute a continuing threat to the work of the Government. The President will certainly not have overlooked these difficulties and dangers, which have been emphasized by the happenings of recent weeks. His courageous policy of non-discrimination is unfortunately calculated to arouse bitter resentment among members of the party, who will fear that the highly paid positions in which they were placed may not prove to be the sinecures for life which they had hitherto expected.

Notes By The Way

Cecil Rhodes

SMALL MEN, pandering to a shallow-minded public in this "era of the common man", have no tolerance for a robust individualist like Cecil Rhodes, great in his qualities and puzzling in his faults. Consequently in some of the comments about the recent dissolution of the Federation there have been snide suggestions that there should be no surprise at the failure of a country which took its name and shape from a man who was slick and concerned only with making money and bending people to his will, usually by the misuse of money. Nobody acquainted with the genuine and astonishing achievements of Rhodes could be deluded by such superficial misguidance, but millions have probably accepted these calumnies at a time in which there is tragic and general misguidance of what has been done in and for Africa by men of our race. Rhodes was unquestionably among the greatest of them.

Men of Character

AS MR. C. M. WOODHOUSE and the late J. G. Lockhart say in the introduction to their new biography "Rhodes" (published at 42s. by Hodder & Stoughton): "Those who hated him most were those who knew him least, and those who admired and loved him were those who knew him best"; and among these latter were Dr. Jameson, Lord Grey, Sir William Milton, the Rev. John Moffat, Father Coillard, Frederick Selous, Johan Colenbrander, and, of course, Alfred Beit. And who, knowing the story of these men, would not be proud to be compared with any one of them? Each was outstanding in his own sphere; and, until Africa's history is rewritten by black racialists for the political purposes of their bigotted bosses, each will continue to live in the minds of scholars and other readers. All were tough and resourceful. All had real character. They did not give their loyalty to an avaricious adventurer.

Bundle of Contradictions

THIS LATEST BIOGRAPHY, based on the Rhodes Papers in Oxford, contains very little new material, but an absorbing story is admirably told. The introductory chapter alone makes the volume valuable. It quickly reveals the candour of the book. Rhodes is described as hot-tempered, dictatorial, cynical, vindictive, humourless, moody, impatient, quarrelsome, a hard taskmaster, who never forgot an injury; but also as frank, generous, considerate, sentimental, conciliatory, boyish, romantic, shy, kind to the young, fair to his adversaries, and ready to admit himself wrong. In other words, like most people, he was a bundle of contradictions. His kindness

was so wide and spontaneous that the memory of it still lives on in Rhodesia, if no longer through men of the Pioneer Column, in and through their descendants. But the Founder was deeply reserved; and reserve is easily misunderstood and criticized.

What's Your Dream?

WHAT'S YOUR DREAM? he asked Rudyard Kipling, for he was convinced of the vital importance of inspiration and meditation. "Couldn't you think?" he once asked his brother Frank when he complained of having had nothing to do and therefore of being bored. Though not religious in the normal sense of the word, Rhodes had the habit of retiring for meditation. One of his favourite books was the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius, and he always had with him a well-annotated copy. Among his half-dozen chosen books were Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and Dean Farrar's "Seekers After God". He wanted his reading to set him thinking; and a favourite theme was the transitoriness of human life. He often quoted the Bible, mainly from the New Testament. But if God was often in his thoughts—though he described himself as an agnostic—mammon was his daily concern.

Shark Killed by Hippo

MANY YEARS AGO I narrowly escaped a charge by a fully-grown hippopotamus as it crashed suddenly from undergrowth and plunged into a swiftly flowing river, in which I had often watched scores of these animals disporting themselves. At that time and later I heard many stories about hippos from Africans and Europeans. Now, for the first time, I have read of a shark being killed by one of these great, ungainly creatures, which sometimes weigh well over four tons. In the magazine of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies Mr. William Miller wrote some time ago: "Once I saw a hippopotamus, near St. Lucia, in Zululand, kill a shark. I watched this remarkable battle from a distance through glasses. The shark, about five feet long, had been cruising up and down in shallow water about 20 yards off the beach for some time. The hippo, a solitary bull, had come out of a nearby river mouth and was parading along the beach. Suddenly he spotted the moving fin, wheeled around, dashed into the sea, and pounced on the shark, attacking it first with teeth, then trampling it with his hooves. For perhaps three minutes the shark thrashed the reddening water; then it was all over. The hippo walked slowly back to the beach, leaving the upturned body of the shark floating on the water".

Sir Michael Blundell's Autobiography

Selective Record of Kenya's Years of Crisis

SIR MICHAEL BLUNDELL'S autobiography, entitled "So Rough a Wind" (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 40s.), leaves the impression that the author led the team of European Elected Members in the Kenya Legislature with decision, and indeed dynamism, and that that country's sad state today is due in substantial measure to their refusal to follow his wise initiatives.

The unfortunate fact, deeply destructive in its short-term, middle-term and long-term effects, is that he regarded undeniably good intentions and stirring but sometimes nebulous speeches as serviceable substitutes for an unambiguous and practical policy, and that he vacillated and procrastinated when Kenya desperately needed resolution and commitment.

When his colleagues chose him as their leader in 1952 the majority showed that they recognized his qualities and promise and were ready to accept liberal guidance. The resentment and resistance of the opposing minority could have been met and overcome only by decisive action while the new leader's power was at its peak—and that necessity was promptly and repeatedly emphasized by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Lack of Power

Though the doubts, misunderstandings, and enmities among his colleagues demanded the enunciation of a detailed policy by which he would stand or fall, Mr. Blundell (as he then was) shied away from the task with the excuse that he must first establish himself more firmly in the saddle. The answer then given was that he was at the peak of his power when selected to lead, and that every month thereafter must tend to weaken his position unless he was demonstrably in control.

Kenya's elected representatives were at sixes and sevens; but there was so much dissatisfaction among the electorate that the requisite unity of purpose could assuredly have been created by convincing an adequate majority of the urgent need for a policy liberal and definite enough to satisfy the best elements in all the races (for no plan could be good from the European standpoint unless it did justice to the legitimate aspirations of Africans and Asians; and, since public memory is so short that the reviewer may be accused of wisdom long after the event unless the point be recalled, it must be said that that also was advocated by this journal a dozen years ago (which African politicians might note).

Dilly-Dally

Unhappily, year after year passed under Mr. Blundell's leadership without the production of such a policy. While he dalked, half of the European Elected Members waged war on the other half; and at one period five erstwhile supporters openly rejected his leadership in Council. The inescapable consequence was the spread of confusion among the white settler community.

There is ample evidence in this volume of disagreement in the team, but no indication that a prime cause of its continuance and development was Mr. Blundell's persistent postponement of difficult decisions, and especially of insistence that first things should be put first. Lacking resolute control, those who had been entrusted with the representation of European interests lurched from crisis to crisis. Mr. Blundell's responsibility was either to lead firmly or to withdraw in favour of someone else. He did neither, though probably never in Kenya's history had the European political caucus been so badly split. For such a condition anywhere the leader must accept the main blame.

More than once in his book Sir Michael (as he became in January, 1962) suggests that bold action and generous agreement to facilitate African advancement would have spell success for the multi-racial policy. Of course it uttered that prospect, as he was repeatedly told at the time. But he failed to lead, and multi-racialism was doomed, partly by his inaction in Kenya when it could and should have been strengthened, and later by his deplorable support at the Lancaster House Conference of 1960 of the disastrous designs of a domineering Secretary of State who knew nothing about Africa and, in Sir Michael's own words, "carved his way, hatchet in hand, down the centre between the Africans and ourselves". He adds a little later that "the decisions of Macleod completely destroyed much of what we were trying to do".

Refused to Listen

Yet he gave his indispensable aid when he could have checked the Minister in his recklessness and ruthlessness. Mr. Blundell was strongly warned of the dangers, but he refused to listen, despite the fact that, as he now claims, "after the general election of 1959, with the departure of men like Salisbury, Oliver Lyttelton, and Lennox-Boyd from the Cabinet I had the impression that many of the old principles and traditions of Conservatism had gone, and the party was much more interested in policies which ensured its survival than in any principles". If that was his assessment months before the conference, why did he not stand immovably on principle?

Fifth Column

He was not even brought to a sense of reality by a Macleod manoeuvre during the bitter controversy over the admission to Lancaster House of a Kikuyu whom the Government of Kenya had described as second only to Kenyatta in responsibility for the Mau Mau Rebellion; and the author admits that the demand for the presence of Koinange (whose forename he always misspells) was "an attempt by some of the African leaders to place the shadow of Kenyatta, who was still in detention, at the conference table". Mentioning the chance discovery that Sir Patrick Renison, Kenya's new Governor, had lobbied his party colleagues in their hotel during his absence late one evening, Sir Michael remarks indignantly that "I could not see in my imagination Lyttelton or Lennox-Boyd sending Baring on an errand behind my back like a fifth columnist". Even that glimpse of the methods of the Minister did not, however, put the N.K.P. leader on his guard.

Close associates who at the time were astonished and angered by his disregard of their objections differed about the basic reason for his obdurate determination to do as the Secretary of State wished. Some of them attributed his attitude to the effects of flattery, to which he had long been abnormally susceptible. In that connexion it is interesting to note that he quotes an earlier Secretary of State, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, as having said in Nairobi that "flattery is the artillery of negotiation".

"MacBlundellism"

During the Lancaster House conference Mr. Blundell received the flattery of a summons to 10 Downing Street. There were other compliments and insidious pressures from the Tory hierarchy; and, beating down resistance within his own delegation, he capitulated to the Macmillan-Macleod assault, thus sharing with them the chief responsibility for wrecking a prosperous and highly promising country. That is why the lamentable result of the 1960 conference has ever since been described by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as MacBlundellism.

The surrender having been made, his main opponent, Group Captain Briggs, who foresaw that conditions would become impossible for the continuance of farming by Europeans, pleaded with him, at first privately and then publicly, to demand a £30m. fund from which to buy their land and settle

Africans on it. Supported by Mr. Bruce McKenzie, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Blundell scoffed at the prophecy and told the Secretary of State that £5m. would suffice. Doubtless amazed at such modesty, the Treasury quickly promised the amount requested; and ever since Kenya Ministers have had to continue their appeals for more, often with Mr. McKenzie as prominent among the mendicants. H.M. Government has been committed for some time to provide £19m. out of £27m. then estimated to be required; and nobody now imagines that the final figure will be as low as £30m.

This calamitous blunder is not even mentioned in the book, though the author can write: "After the first Lancaster House Conference the position of the Europeans in Kenya lay in ruins", and:—

"There is no shadow of doubt but that the Governments of Great Britain and Kenya induced these people [British ex-Service settlers] to venture the whole of their limited capital and skills on the understanding that the general conditions and the overall British responsibility for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya would be maintained far into the future. . . . Had these settlers not believed that . . . the continuance of British administration and a social and administrative system compatible with their own English background were part of the arrangement, they would never have been induced to enter into such an unfair and one-sided device. At the first Lancaster House conference both these conditions were destroyed".

Why, then, as this publication asked at the time, was Mr. Blundell a party to that betrayal?

Blemishes

The book, which is certainly not an objective record of Kenya during his years in public life, is most readable, if sometimes naïve and blemished by an almost juvenile anxiety to claim intimacy with prominent politicians. A former Lord Chancellor, for instance, is "David Kilmauir"; the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is at the first mention "Reggie" Maudling; Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., who visited East Africa when Secretary of State for the Colonies, is "Jim"; the Earl of Perth "David"; and Sir Roland Robinson "Jack".

Lack of Balance

By contrast, there is a striking disinclination to do justice to associates who gave many years of ardent service to Kenya. Sir Alfred Vincent, for instance, though a former leader of the European Elected Members, is mentioned only twice, on each occasion to the extent of two lines. No businessman, however prominent, is deemed worthy of notice, though some gave strong personal and financial support to the varying Blundell organizations.

Lack of balance, one of the faults of the man in his political career, is a fault of the book. When Mr. Blundell had a specific job to do as farmer, soldier, or Minister of Agriculture, he did it enthusiastically and well; and the chapters describing those parts of his life are the most attractive and successful. If only the sound decisions usually made in those capacities had been paralleled in politics, the course of history would have been very different.

Lost Chances

The truth is that Mr. Blundell tends to see himself as the centre of every picture; and with his vanity, always a dangerous defect in a political leader, are associated alternating irresolution and stubbornness. Had his judgment been sounder he could have done great things for Kenya, for he has been an indefatigable worker; he is quick to see and seize a point; he speaks forcefully and is quick in debate and repartee; and he has a saving sense of humour.

I still believe that no European in Kenya could have influenced events so beneficially as he if only he had taken firm hold of the situation when he was given the opportunities which cried out to be seized. Yet he prides himself on his "ability to see the future almost as if it was the present". That aggravates his culpability.

F.S.J.

Law of the Jungle

"Shocking" Mob Rule in Kenya

ONE PERSON died as a result of an attack by a crowd on a suspected thief and a driver involved in a car accident, and a tourist had to be rescued from another crowd which assaulted him because he was taking photographs in a Nairobi street.

Condemning these "shocking" incidents, Mr. T. J. Mboya, Kenya's Minister of Justice, gave a warning that mob rule, even if it is against a person suspected of crime, cannot be condoned. "We cannot tolerate a crowd trying to dispense its own justice. Punishment of any offender must be left to the courts, and the principle of innocence until guilt is proved must be upheld at all times. The alternative is the law of the jungle.

"I appeal especially to our own people, the Africans, to restrain themselves. Accidents have nothing to do with the race or politics of the driver or the victim.

"We want to encourage more people to come to Kenya and take photographs. If a tourist fails to ask a person before taking his picture, one can object, but there is no justification for attacking the tourist. Such behaviour does not give Kenya a good name overseas. It must stop.

"For robbery, house breaking, theft and assault, the Government has decided to introduce corporal punishment. Receivers must be dealt with even more ruthlessly than the robbers or thieves themselves, for they encourage organized crime.

"Government is determined that all citizens shall walk and sleep without fear of their property being stolen, their homes broken into, or their wives or themselves assaulted.

"The streets of Nairobi seem to be filling up again with prostitutes and other undesirables. The public are disgusted with these characters. Once again steps must be taken to remove them. We shall not allow the good name of Nairobi to be damaged by the misbehaviour of a few people who seek a cheap and disgusting existence".

Border Clashes Continue

AS VOTERS began polling in the first parliamentary elections since the Somali Republic's independence in 1960, "complete agreement" was announced on Monday in Khartoum by Ethiopian and Somali delegations on a cease-fire, the appointment of a joint commission to supervise the withdrawal as from yesterday of military forces six to nine miles from the border zones, and the cessation today of hostile propaganda. The talks would be assumed to resolve the dispute peacefully before the next Organization of African Unity conference of Heads of State. The discussions were under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmed Kheir, Sudanese Foreign Minister. But the same day fresh fighting was reported from two border areas, each side accusing the other of attacking. During the previous week the death toll mounted to between 200 and 600.

Military Aid

EXPANSION and re-equipment of the Kenya Army, air support, the secondment of British officers and other personnel and the provision of a military training team, have been discussed in close detail by a 16-member British delegation led by Mr. L. B. Walsh Atkins of the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the Kenya Government, represented by Mr. J. Murumbi, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, and military and security officials. A joint communiqué issued in Nairobi said that detailed proposals for the expansion of the existing air training scheme were worked out. An experienced British naval officer is remaining in Kenya to plan the formation of a naval force. The discussions were arranged during the recent East African tour made by Mr. Duncan Sandys, Commonwealth Relations Secretary.

Causes of the Revolution in Zanzibar

African Nationalism More to Blame than Communism*

ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 12 the guard at the cantonment of the Police Mobile Force, the crack riot unit of the Zanzibar Police, had been doubled. The barracks, some three miles from town, had a substantial wire fence and the armoury a steel door.

One platoon had gone to carry out extra patrols in the town. Another was sleeping fully clothed in the guard room. The last platoon was asleep in quarters. Suddenly a constable hears a noise outside the perimeter fence. He advances, rifle at the ready, but has taken a few steps when a club knocks him unconscious from behind. The challenge has been heard by the sergeant in the guard room who wakes his men. All hell is let loose. The guard room empties fast, but into the arms of a large gang, some armed with rifles, some with sten guns, the majority with pangas, knives and cudgels. The police have no chance, but a fair number escape unarmed into the darkness. The time is 3 a.m. on Sunday, January 12. A similar story has been enacted at the main police barracks on the outskirts of the town.

So in an astonishing short space of time, while the populace slept, the only armed force in Zanzibar was put in disarray by gangs estimated at not more than 600 men. A gallant remnant held out for another 12 hours in a police station near the docks, and then, when its ammunition was expended, defying massacre, marched through rebel-held streets to the docks and embarked untouched on one of the Government ships.

Why It Happened

How could such a thing happen? There, but for the grace of units of the British fighting services, might also have gone Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya. Does Zanzibar constitute a signpost for East Africa? Only a month previously Zanzibar, slightly ahead of Kenya, had attained independence.

Some may consider that the grant of independence was made too early. Others may feel that there must have been some flaw in the intelligence organization. Some may argue that the Government was too complacent or too unco-operative with the opposition. No single answer is satisfactory. If it was a combination of circumstances, what was the combination?

We must place first and foremost African nationalism. We all recognize its existence, but I do not think we fully understand its nature or potency. There is a consciousness in Africa that the world is rushing forward, especially materialistically, and fear that Africa still lags behind. Hence there is a passionate desire to give expression to the African personality, to become accepted on the world stage, and to be right in on the technical progress of the 20th century. Only by roughly elbowing their way forward do they feel that they can cast off the legacy of history and geography which makes Africa still one of the most primitive areas of the world.

This burning desire to establish the African personality could capture our sympathy were it not accompanied by pronounced egotism. Egotism has made the generality of Africans intolerant in an extreme degree of anything which is not typically African and of those who hold opinions contrary to their own. There are plenty of brown and white Africans, but in African eyes they are unacceptable.

But ego and colour are not the only activators of

African nationalism. The cruelty, even sadism, with which African mobs will attack their own kind as well as people of another colour, and in particular their extreme cruelty towards defenceless creatures, seems to spring from impulses so deep and obscure that Western minds find it hard to comprehend them. One does a disservice to Africa by pretending that these unpleasant facts do not exist. It is even worse to adopt an attitude of callous indifference towards such things. Yet such an attitude is all too fashionable to-day. Deep in the fibre of the African race is an almost supernatural unwillingness to compromise. Multi-racialism as an idea has little wrong with it, except that basically the African wants none of it. In his country it is he who must dominate: partnership is unacceptable; minority rights are to be tolerated only provided the will of the majority is never questioned.

Unwillingness to Compromise

This psychological state permeated Zanzibar politics. Three political parties were represented in the Legislature—the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, led and supported by the Arabs, but with quite a bit of African support as well; the Afro-Shirazi Party, the Africans' party; and the Zanzibar and Pemba Peoples' Party, a small party largely supported by those who did not regard themselves as essentially Arab or African. The state of mind that I have described made any idea of a coalition between the Nationalist and Afro-Shirazi parties foredoomed to failure. The same state of mind caused the Zanzibar Nationalist Party to sow the seed of its own destruction.

From the days in 1954 when the Zanzibar Nationalist Party campaigned for a common electoral roll it became inevitable that Africans, and particularly black Africans, would band together to ensure first of all their own survival but ultimately their domination of brown Africans. This irreconcilable division was at the root of the 1961 riots, and has been the basic situation which made this last revolution possible. There are no grounds for thinking that the continuation of British rule in Zanzibar would have effected any change in this situation—not at least this side of 50 years.

Another item of the combination of events which stands high in the order of priority comes in my opinion from outside Africa, and that is the body of opinion in this country, and even more so in the United States, which has given so much support and so much energy towards what has been termed the liberation of Africa. In the face of this pressure for "freedom" it would have been unrealistic for any administering metropolitan Government to slow down, let alone postpone, the rate of progress towards independence. Even if there are divergent views about this, it is beyond argument that the cost in manpower and money would have been enormous.

One-Crop Economy

Another major factor was economic. Zanzibar has a one-crop economy—cloves. Before the collapse of the market cloves represented over two-thirds of Zanzibar's total exports, and the revenue from the export tax on cloves produced one-third of the Government's revenue. The market collapsed because of the foreign exchange difficulties of India and Indonesia. This added considerably to the difficulties of the Government in meeting the insatiable demands of an electorate who were rapidly becoming politically conscious.

Expert consideration has been given for some years to the problem of diversifying Zanzibar's economy, and there are in existence schemes which over the next decade could rectify the country's dependence on cloves. But there have been two serious obstacles in implementing these schemes—the indolence and indifference of the average Zanzibari (for instance, of half a million cocoa seedlings distributed at least half have died from neglect) and the preoccupation of the people with party politics.

Although the country was spending 14% of its revenue on education, the services, due to stagnation of the economy, did not meet the demands made on them. Each year 1,000 or more children completed their primary course without being able to continue further. Although steps have been taken to increase the number of secondary places, this is only a partial relief. It also generates pressure for more places at advanced level. In the end it comes back to the hard fact that the

*These extracts are taken from a paper read to the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. P. A. P. Robertson, lately Deputy British Resident in Zanzibar.

PERSONALIA

M. CELESTIN KABANGA is now Rwandan Ambassador to the U.S.A.

DR. A. J. B. COETZEE is in London from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. HORACE TORBERT is American Ambassador in the Somali Republic.

MR. JOHN OPIYO, housing estate officer in Nakuru, is the first African to hold that post in Kenya.

VISCOUNT MALVERN has been in London for about a week but has now returned to Southern Rhodesia.

SIR HAROLD ROXBEE COX has been elected president of the Institute of Packaging for a three-year term.

SIR THOMAS and LADY CHEGWIDEN are due in London from Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of May.

MR. J. F. PRIDEAUX, a managing director of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., since 1936, has been appointed chairman.

MR. L. J. FOSTER, an agricultural officer in Nyasaland, is to go to Sarawak as Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research).

MR. H. J. QUINTON, chairman in Southern Rhodesia of the Sabi-Lundi Development Board, is to oversee lowveld development.

CAPTAIN C. E. SCARISBRICK, of Nyeri, Kenya, left estate in England valued at £358,735, on which duty of £19,443 has been paid.

Two administrative officers in Kenya, MR. J. N. HENDERSON and MR. I. F. C. MACPHERSON, are being transferred to Hong Kong.

MR. P. COLLINS, lately manager of Metal Containers (East Africa), Ltd., has resumed management of Metal Containers (Rhodesia), Ltd.

BRIGADIER A. J. HARDY now commands the First Infantry Brigade of the Kenya Army, BRIGADIER J. A. B. DICKSON having retired.

MR. L. N. BASUDDE, for several years a Minister in the Buganda Government, has joined the board of the Uganda Development Corporation.

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts Group, Ltd., and MRS. DRAYTON arrived in the EDINBURGH CASTLE last Thursday from the Cape.

MR. J. G. HODGSON, lately assistant chief accountant to the East African Telecommunications Department, and his family are now living in Perth, Australia.

SIR ATHOL EVANS said in Sinoia a few days ago that Southern Rhodesia forms a bastion against a rising tide of Communist-backed totalitarian African nationalism. The one-man-one-vote system gave freedom to African politicians in power but not to the African people.

MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the United States, passed through London last week on his way to Africa on another tour.

MR. B. ILLINGWORTH, formerly in the Police Service in Uganda, and MR. G. G. SHARP from Tanganyika, have been transferred to Fiji as assistant superintendents of police.

MISS REGINA THOMAS, 23, the first woman assistant superintendent of prisons in Tanganyika, has been appointed officer in charge of the women's prison at Kingolwira.

THE VEN. E. K. COLE, Archdeacon of Fort Hall, who has been a missionary in Kenya for 12 years, has left for Australia to become vice-principal of Ridley College, Melbourne.

SAYED EL SID EL FIL, previously deputy governor of the Bank of Sudan, has become governor in succession to SAYED MAMOUN BEHEIRY, now Minister of Finance and Economics.

MR. KUHNE has been re-elected president and MISS GAWWELL vice-president of Abercorn Club, Northern Rhodesia. MR. D. VESSEY-FITZGERALD remains chairman of the committee.

DR. G. L. TIMMS, for the past four years secretary to the East African Medical Research Council, has returned to the medical research laboratory in Nairobi as specialist pathologist.

DR. LUCIEN BERNARD is supervising the work of the W.H.O. African regional office pending the appointment of a successor to DR. F. J. C. CAMBOURNAC, who has retired after a decade in the post.

DR. ERIC WILLIAMS, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, passed through London last week on his way home after visiting 10 African States, including Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Ethiopia.

MR. HAROLD WHITE, of Ol Kalou, Kenya, chairman of the Special Crops Development Authority (which is to change its name to the Kenya Tea Development Authority), has arrived in England for a short visit.

MR. J. MAURICE LAING, deputy chairman and managing director of the Laing Construction Group, which has large Central African interests, has been elected president of the British Employers' Confederation.

MR. JUSTICE J. R. BLAGDEN, puisne judge in Northern Rhodesia since 1960, has been appointed a Justice of Appeal in the new Court of Appeal for Northern Rhodesia, over which the Chief Justice, SIR DIARMAID CONROY, will preside.

DR. M. TREMBLAY, at one time a geologist in Tanganyika for Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., is in charge of diamond prospecting in Canada for Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, Ltd., in which the Anglo American Corporation is interested.

MR. FELIKX IVANOV, leader of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of Soviet Russia, has signed a "solidarity agreement" with the Uganda Trade Union Congress for the exchange of trade union delegations and information on trade union activities.

H.M. Government, with MR. DUNCAN SANDYS as host, gave a luncheon at Marlborough House last week in honour of DR. J. N. KARANJA, High Commissioner for Kenya. The other guests were the MARQUESS OF LANS-DOWNE, SIR JOCK CAMPBELL, MR. ARTHUR CREBCH JONES, SIR SAVILLE GARNER, MR. D. GATANGI, MR. W. G. KIMENIA, and MR. J. NDISI.

THE MOST REV. LESLIE BROWN, Archbishop of Uganda and Rwanda-Burundi, has suggested that steps should be taken to select an African as Assistant Bishop of Namirembe. "Then, when the time comes, I shall resign and he or some other can be elected my successor", he told the diocesan synod. The Archbishop considers that the work of the Church in Uganda is hindered by having a foreigner at its head.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL J. MINNERY, who is on leave in Scotland, will shortly return to Tanganyika.

MR. W. KIESEWETTER, Deputy Foreign Minister of the East German Republic, has just visited Zanzibar. LORD RANK has launched a £100,000 appeal for the United Society for Christian Literature, mainly for its work in Africa and Asia.

MWALIMU NYERERE, Chancellor of the University of East Africa, flew to Kampala to confer degrees at its first graduation ceremony.

MR. RICHARD HUGH MILLS-OWENS, who was in the Colonial Legal Service in Kenya from 1949 until 1956, when he went to Hong Kong as a magistrate, has been appointed Chief Justice in Fiji.

SIR NUTCOMBE HUME will retire from the chairmanship of the Charterhouse group of companies after the annual meeting on April 8 and then become honorary president. The new chairman will be MR. WILLIAM F. W. RAM.

SIR LEARIE CONSTANTINE and the EARL of LISTOWEL have been appointed chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the new Command Prize Institute, which is to recognize the work in various fields of Commonwealth citizens.

Four new Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed in Northern Rhodesia. They are MR. S. C. MBLISHI, to the Ministry of Lands and Works; MR. N. NALILUNGWE, Labour and Mines; and MESSRS. WILLIAM NKANZA and C. H. THORNICROFT, Education.

THE RT. REV. CHARLES M. KARERI, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, has arrived in Scotland for a visit of three months, during which he hopes to recruit ministers and lay preachers for his church, which has only 27 ministers.

The Kenya Government has appointed as directors of East African Cargo Handling Services, Ltd., Messrs. A. ABDALLA, F. KANYUA, and WERE DIBO OGUTU. The E.A.R. & H. representatives on the board are Messrs. R. W. MACDONALD and R. L. ROLPH. The chairman is MR. J. H. BALDWIN.

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia, who intends to hold monthly Press conferences, said at his first that even if the new Constitution, which is to be discussed in London in May, provided for reserved (European) seats at independence, they would not be retained for long thereafter.

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES GREY, 92, an Arusha resident for 40 years, has given £10,000 to the Tanganyika Health Ministry for a children's ward in the town hospital. A week before he announced the gift three Africans had been sentenced to death for murdering his wife last November in a raid on their farmhouse.

Five Africans from Tanganyika, Messrs. A. S. MWASHA, W. J. MILLINGA, S. M. SHAKA, E. J. KERENGE, and L. KARARU, have begun a five-and-a-half-year-degree course in veterinary science at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen. Arrangements for their study in Denmark are a result of the visit of the Nordic Mission some months ago.

DR. N. A. OTHIENO-OCHIENG has been appointed accountant to East African Railways and Harbours. After leaving Makerere College, Uganda, in 1947 he became a teacher in Kenya. Later he graduated B.Sc. (London) and M.A. of Columbia University, to which he went as a Fulbright scholar in 1958. While in the U.S.A. he was an assistant professor at Jersey City State College.

MR. R. EVAN CAMPBELL, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MR. W. C. HAWES, the Economic Counsellor at Rhodesia House, attended the recent meeting in London of Commonwealth trade representatives. Mr. Campbell emphasized that his country sets a high value on Commonwealth preferences and could never agree lightly to any proposal by Britain to abandon it unilaterally.

MR. FRANCIS MAIKO, a Kenya African who is undergoing training in this country, is the first student from overseas to be awarded a prize by the Institute of Weights and Measures.

H. M. GOVERNMENT, with MR. DUNCAN SANDYS as host, recently gave a luncheon party at Marlborough House in honour of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for SOUTHERN RHODESIA and MRS. EVAN CAMPBELL. Others present were MR. & MRS. S. BRICE, MR. & MRS. K. S. DAVIES, the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, SIR GEORGE & LADY DUNNETT, MR. W. C. HAWES, MR. & MRS. N. R. HEATHCOTE, LORD & LADY MANCROFT, SIR MARK & LADY TENNANT, and LORD WALSTON.

High Commissioner's Reception

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Evan Campbell gave a reception at Rhodesia House one evening last week. Among their guests were:—

Dr. & Mrs. Walter Adams, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. E. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Benson, Sir Timothy & Lady Bligh, Sir Kenneth & Lady Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. S. F. Brice, Mr. P. Bristol, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Burns, Sir William & Lady Carron, W.Cdr. & Mrs. A. C. Chisnall, Lord & Lady Cobbold, Mr. & Mrs. Ian Colvin, Mr. & Mrs. John Connell, Sir Walter & Lady Cousta, Mr. T. J. Cullen, Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Daniell, Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Dashwood, Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Everett.

Lady Jean Florde, General Sir Richard & Lady Gale, Sir Geoffrey & Lady Gibbs, Mr. Alan Gray, Mr. H. St. L. Grenfell, Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Hargreaves, Sir Harwood & Lady Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Hawes, Lord & Lady Hawke, Sir Cyril & Lady Hawke, the Deputy High Commissioner & Mrs. N. R. Heathcote, Lord Hobson, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. J. M. Hugo, Sir Percy & Lady Hunting, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Hutchison.

Mr. F. S. Joelson, Mr. & Mrs. James Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Kaufman, Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Keatley, Mr. R. W. Kentwell, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Lascelles, Lord & Lady Latymer, Miss P. Linfield, Mr. & Mrs. E. Linington, Mr. & Mrs. D. Llewellyn, Mr. & Mrs. P. Macadam, Mr. B. F. Macdonald, Mr. J. P. McDonagh, Mr. & Mrs. McGregor, Col. T. S. MacPherson, Viscount Malvern, Sir Alexander & Lady Maxwell, Lord & Lady Milverton, Mr. & Mrs. P. Minet, Mr. & Mrs. C. Mubi, Mr. & Mrs. S. S. Murray, Lord & Lady Nelson of Stafford, Miss Nicholson, Sir Douglas & Lady Spencer-Nairn, Air Vice-Marshal & Mrs. C. N. Foxley-Norris.

Mr. & Mrs. Hugh O'Donnell, Miss C. E. Owen, Sir Leonard & Lady Paton, Mr. P. Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. S. Phillips, Mr. James Pollock, Sir Richard Powell, Vice-Admiral Sir Peveril & Lady William-Powell, Col. & Mrs. J. O. Crewe-Read, Lord & Lady Reith, Sir Gilbert & Lady Rennie, Miss Rhodes, Mr. & Mrs. C. Roberts, Sir Philip & Lady Rogers, The Marquess of Salisbury, Mrs. G. Salzman, Mr. & Mrs. Duncan Sandys, Mr. & Mrs. D. Scott, Sir Mark & Lady Tennant, Mr. & Mrs. John Tilney, Mr. & Mrs. R. Turton, Mr. & Mrs. A. Vere, Major & Mrs. Patrick Wall, Lord Walston, Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. West, Mr. Paul Williams, Sir E. & Lady Wilshaw, and Mr. Sydney Wynne.

Obituary

Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore

SIR HENRY MONCK-MASON ("MONKEY") MOORE, G.C.M.G., who has died in Cape Town, aged 77, was Colonial Secretary in Kenya from 1929 to 1934 and Governor from 1940 to 1944. He was given full discretion to federate the Colony with Tanganyika and Uganda if the war effort of the territories would thereby be increased, but he declined to exercise that authority, though urged to do so from many quarters, some of them official from Tanganyika and Uganda. At different periods he was Governor of Sierra Leone, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, and Governor of Ceylon.

Non-Intervention Vote Passed

By 31 VOTES to 26 the Southern Rhodesian Parliament has approved a Government back-bencher's motion that the U.K. Parliament should give legislative effect to the convention that Britain does not intervene in Southern Rhodesia's internal affairs.

Section 111 of the Constitution would be amended so that the powers to amend, revoke or add to its provisions could be exercised only at the request of or with the consent of the Southern Rhodesian Government, on provision that such a request would have been endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, called a Press conference after the vote to accuse the Rhodesia Front Government of wanting to remove "all the entrenched clauses, which would mean tearing up the entire Constitution" and to do away with the safeguard of separate community referenda on the entrenched clauses. "It is an attempt to get independence by the back door. It is inconceivable that the British Government will accept this petition... especially when the Southern Rhodesian Government has admitted that independence negotiations have failed. The Government does not expect it to be accepted."

He said that Mr. W. Harper, Minister for Water Development, had stated in the debate that if the petition were accepted by the British Parliament, it would mean that a two-thirds majority in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly could declare the territory a republic outside the Commonwealth. The Government was pressing the independence issue in the hope that Britain would eventually "get tired and agree".

"Irresistible" Belief

Mr. D. Lardner-Burke, who moved the petition, said that there was no reason why Britain should not agree to it if she intended to adhere to the convention of non-interference.

Mr. Field told Mr. Peter Youngusband of the *Daily Mail* that he was prepared to renew negotiations with Britain on independence if any proposals were put to him after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in July, without forgetting that the issue was strictly between Southern Rhodesia and Britain. Southern Rhodesia regarded the convention as law. He was satisfied the petition could not be resisted.

There was no intention to hold an election or a referendum to support it. There would be no "immediate unilateral action by ourselves unless the British Government gives us cause to take such action". There would be more violence from African nationalists, but it could be contained.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the People's Caretaker Council, has appealed successfully against two of three convictions and sentences for subversion, being sentenced to nine months' hard labour on the third, suspended for seven months.

An African, Samon Majengwa, has been sentenced to death for a petrol-bomb attack in which two children were seriously burned. This is the fourth such sentence to be passed, none of which has been implemented yet. The U.N. special committee of 24 has called on Britain to ensure the release of all political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia and to obtain releases for those sentenced to death.

Mr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, has said that he would recognize a nationalist government-in-exile should the present Southern Rhodesian Government make a unilateral declaration of independence. Britain should, with her worldwide connexions and experience in solving difficult problems, solve the independence issue at the Prime Ministers' meeting on the basis of her decisions for independence in other African territories.

Salaries

A GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in Northern Rhodesia proposes a salary of £6,500 and an allowance of £3,500 for the Governor (as at present); a salary of between £4,700 and £4,260 and an allowance of £250 for the Deputy Governor; between £4,620 and £4,190 with a £200 allowance for the Chief Justice; from £3,870 to £3,540 and a £50 allowance for judges of the High Court; between £4,050 and £3,690 for the Attorney-General; and between £3,005 and £2,890 for the Director of Audit. The higher figures apply to persons serving on overseas conditions and the lower to those on local conditions of service.

Nyasaland's Deficit of £4½m.

NYASALAND'S DEFICIT for 1964 would be about £4½m., said Mr. H. E. I. Phillips, Finance Minister, when introducing his budget.

Compensation to expatriate officials had so far cost about £750,000, half of that sum being met by H.M. Government, which had agreed to lend Nyasaland her share of the cost on very generous terms. The United Kingdom had also agreed to a 10% increase in the salaries of designated officials from April 1 last, costing H.M. Government about £125,000 to the end of 1963.

Whereas Nyasaland had expected a deficit of about £2½m. in the second half of 1963, the shortfall had been just under £2m., partly because income tax had produced £150,000 more than expected. Sales of development bonds during the six months had, however, totalled only £50,000.

Nyasaland was content with the settlement of Federal debts, as a consequence of which its total loan commitments were now £17.76m., of which £12.08m. represented additional liability for funded debts as a result of the dissolution of the Federation. Nyasaland had no qualms about that burden, which would be honoured. Not to do so would be suicide, for how could money be raised in the future if past obligations were not honoured?

Nobody could say whether the £17.6m. in the Federal Pension Fund would suffice. If deficiencies should arise, 25% would be met by H.M. Government and the balance by Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the proportion of six, three, and one.

Local Resources

Ex-Federal services for which Nyasaland must now provide would cost about £3.1m. The estimates aggregated £15.6m., a figure two-thirds as large again as any previously presented to the Assembly. After deduction of aid from Britain, £13.3m. would have to be met from local resources.

From every £1 of expenditure, 3s. 8d. would be required to run the Government's administrative machine, 3s. 5d. for education, 2s. 5d. for debt and pension liabilities, 2s. 5d. for works, 2s. 5d. for the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice, 2s. for health and other social service, 1s. 10d. for the Natural Resources Department, 1s. 3d. for transport and communications, and 7d. for defence.

Income tax changes would have only marginal effect in most cases. A single person with a taxable income of £2,500 would pay £592, against £567 hitherto, and a married man without children and a taxable income of £3,000 would pay £575 (£517). Passage benefits were, however, no longer to be included in taxable income. The Government had no wish to deter the entry of expatriate skills and capital.

Public companies had hitherto paid tax at 8s. in the £ and private companies at 6s. 6d. The differential was to be abolished, and all company profits would be taxed at 7s. 6d. On undistributed profits there would be a further tax of 4s. 6d., but capital expenditure made within three years would entitle a company to claim a proportionate refund of undistributed profits tax already paid.

The new trade agreement with Southern Rhodesia was described by Mr. Phillips as giving some comfort to Nyasaland traders, doing very little harm to Nyasaland consumers, and securing customs revenue.

Southern Rhodesia had agreed to pay £400,000 this year as compensation for duties which might have been imposed on a wide range of Rhodesian products.

Imports into Nyasaland from countries other than Rhodesia were, the Minister said, valued at about £8m. a year, and Nyasaland's imports from the Rhodesias somewhat exceeded £7m.

Barotse Government Changes

MAJOR REFORMS accepted by the Barotseland Government in Northern Rhodesia will mean that the next National Council will be composed only of elected members, who will meantime form a majority over the hitherto traditionally appointed councillors. The chairmen of five standing committees will form an executive council under the Ngambela (Prime Minister). There will be an independent local service board. The changes have been introduced in order to separate the judiciary and the legislature from the executive.



Picture by Gallaher Ltd

Tobacco in Southern Rhodesia: Have you £100,000,000 to invest?

Southern Rhodesia is the second biggest exporter of flue-cured Virginia tobacco in the world.

Rhodesians, black and white, toil successfully with this valuable crop which is one of the main bastions of the economy. Demand for tobacco is increasing. The experts give £100,000,000 as the figure of profitable investment that could be made in the expansion of Rhodesian tobacco.

Inserted by a group of friends of Southern Rhodesia.

Profoundly Distressed by Africa

"May be on the Brink of Her Dark Ages"

OF THE MANY JOURNALISTS who have visited East and Central Africa in recent months, one of the most thoughtful is Mr. Adam Fergusson, assistant editor of the *Statist*, who has written in the course of an article in that influential weekly journal:—

"It seems as though 1964 will be the year of truth for Africa — the year when the politicians, the military, the administrators, and the trouble-makers reveal themselves and one another in an entirely new though not unexpected light; the year when the European settlers cry that 'these people' are quite incapable of governing themselves is seen to be justified; the year when it becomes painfully evident that the best one can hope for from an Africanized Africa is a political order as chaotic and uncertain as Latin America's.

"The tour I have just made through 10 African States was profoundly depressing. Africa may be on the brink of her Dark Ages — despite all the well-meaning efforts of the developed nations to help her and her people over the enormous gulf into the modern world. If so, it might be hoped that those Dark Ages can be confined to a generation or two—a possibility, at least, if the Chinese-Russian-Western machinations and confusions of policy there are short-lived.

Tribal Loyalties

"Basically, the problem of Africa is not just the old one of poverty, disease, intolerance and ignorance, although these factors enter importantly into the picture. It is one of temperament, based on the afflictions and traditions of centuries. It applies to educated and uneducated alike.

"At the level of the political leaders the Acton dictum concerning power and corruption seems to hold disconcertingly good. At a slightly lower level, it is too often the case that authority still goes to the African head.

"Most African peoples, their loyalties still mainly tribal, have had only a few years of nationalist indoctrination, to which they have often been slow to respond, although the unifying factor of anti-imperialism has done a great deal to help it.

"The Nkrumahist philosophy, though much less representative of general African feeling than the Ghanaians would claim, points towards a united Africa and away from African groupings, because such groupings militate against the pan-African ideal. But such thoughts are years ahead of the current political potentialities.

"There is little enough evidence that even a temperament as politically advanced as the European can make the long

stride from nationalism to federalism, which involves the sacrifice of political sovereignty. There is none that the African leaders, let alone the African people in whom the idea of nationhood is still a delicate plant, are prepared to pay more than lip-service to the ideal. East Africa may achieve some sort of unity — especially in terms of customs unions, common services, and even common security — but one may turn to the Arab world to judge how fragile such unity might be.

"The ambitions and ideals of African leadership, spurred by the determination to bring the African countries into line as quickly as possible with the realities of those countries. Every underdeveloped country must apparently have an airline, a dam, a television station, ambassadorial representation, and a proliferation of prestige projects whether it needs them or not. There is hardly any African Government, unless perhaps in French Africa, which is not riding a political tiger which is carrying it farther and farther away from economic and social realities — in the first place, co-operation with the developed countries. "Moderation" in African leadership is under persistent pressure, and therefore the inclination to sink capital into African countries is not likely to increase.

"The difficulty is in helping the Africans to help themselves. There are cases where retention of power is a great deal more important to a Government than the administration of the country. That is a luxury that Africa cannot be afforded. The case in Africa for one-party States, in which all the available talent can be put to use, is very strong; but no political system is any good to anyone in which the emphasis is on power rather than service."

American Negroes Bewildered by Africa

MISS HELLA PICK has written in one of her reports to the *Guardian* from the U.S.A.:—

"There is no African lobby in Washington actively fighting for the cause of the Negro in the United States. Equally, the independent African States have not gone out of their way in calling on the ample reservoir of American Negro graduates to fill the gap until they can increase their own supply of trained man-power.

"There are probably as many white Americans working in Africa as there are Negroes, relatively few Negroes have gone to Africa through the Peace Corps — and the Administration has not yet forgotten the angry reaction in Guinea when it posted there a Negro ambassador. Far from taking this as a goodwill gesture, Guinea seemed to think that it was being given second-class treatment. The Administration now seems to go to the other extreme and has just posted one of its ablest Negro officials to a northern outpost, Finland.

"I have often been struck both in America and Africa by the difficulties which Africans and Negroes have in establishing contact and understanding. Negroes are often bewildered by the African scene — and in America good relationships are not exactly furthered by the fact that Africans often receive much fairer treatment than Negroes: many a Negro will put on African dress nowadays in New York to make sure of admission to certain restaurants."



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Parliament

No Specific Conditions

Southern Rhodesian Independence

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has not laid down specific conditions for the grant of independence to Southern Rhodesia, Mr. RICHARD HORNBY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, has told the House of Commons.

MR. BROCKWAY had asked if, in view of the unanimous condemnation by the Constitutional Council set up in Southern Rhodesia by the Sandys-Whitehead 1961 Constitution of the Land Apportionment Act as the main instrument of racial segregation and discrimination in that country the Commonwealth Secretary would make its repeal a condition of the grant of sovereignty; and MRS. CASTLE had asked for a White Paper setting forth the terms for the grant of independence which had been conveyed to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Non-Discrimination

MR. HORNBY replied: "H.M. Government have not sought to lay down specific conditions for the granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia, but, as the House will be aware from the correspondence with the Southern Rhodesian Government published as a White Paper last year, the future development of that Government's policy on non-discrimination has been one of the matters discussed with them in this context".

MR. AWBERY asked the Prime Minister, in view of the consequences of British action in entering East African territories, for an assurance that any similar British action in the future would be taken only after the views and co-operation of the United Nations Organization had been sought.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "No. It would have been for the East African Governments concerned to refer their recent difficulties to the United Nations if they had so wished. They chose instead to ask for help from H.M. Government, and we gladly gave it".

MISS VICKERS asked the Secretary for Technical Co-operation what communication he had had with the Government of Zanzibar in regard to the future position of the officers of H.M. Overseas Service who were remaining in Zanzibar.

MR. R. CARR: "The Zanzibar Government have made it clear that they wish these officers to remain and have fully met their terms of service under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme and the general compensation scheme. H.M. Government have been in touch with the Zanzibar Government over the application of these terms to individual officers".

MR. BOTTOMLEY asked the Prime Minister what proposals H.M. Government had on the future of those powers of the United Kingdom Government in relation to Southern Rhodesia which could be determined or diminished only by an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "H.M. Government have no proposals in mind".

Majority Rule

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Commonwealth Secretary if H.M. Government had placed a time limit in regard to majority rule in Southern Rhodesia; if he would give an assurance that its independence would not be recognized while minority rule continued; and if he would make a statement on the future of official discussions with the Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding the independence of that territory, in view of the policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government as stated on February 25 not to initiate further discussions.

MR. SANDYS: "I have no further statement to make at present".

MR. BROCKWAY: "Can H.M. Government still stand by the statement of the Prime Minister that independence would not be granted until there was majority rule, and does that statement or a later one—which suggested that there should be some increase in African representation but that majority might be deferred for five years—now represent the policy of the Government? In view of the attitude of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, in effect declaring themselves independent without consultation with H.M. Government and saying that they will not even consult this Government, will the Minister begin to take a course which insists that Southern Rhodesia is still responsible to this Government in relation to its Constitution?"

MR. SANDYS: "The hon. Member's last question is based on a misapprehension. I know of no declaration by Southern Rhodesia of its independence. With regard to the first question, there has been no change in the British Government's position. We are prepared to give independence to Southern Rhodesia on the same conditions as are regularly applied in the case of other territories".

SIR J. LUCAS: "Before my rt. hon. friend makes any decision, will he remember the great help given by Southern Rhodesia during the war in the Empire Training Scheme in the large number of young men who came and volunteered for the Air Force, and also the fact that they had to introduce conscription to stop people volunteering?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am well aware, and am glad of the opportunity to say so, of the outstanding services rendered by Southern Rhodesia and its people to the Commonwealth in peace and in war".

Correction

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Would not the Secretary of State agree that, as to the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, it is this Parliament which is sovereign. Is he further aware that the Constitutional Council, presided over by an ex-Chief Justice, has unanimously said that the Land Apportionment Act is an infringement of the Constitution?"

MR. SANDYS: "The constitutional position is well known. I would hesitate to try to define it in reply to a supplementary question. As regards the statement of the Constitutional Council, the rt. hon. gentleman has correctly represented the position. That, however, is not a matter for action by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom".

Next day MR. SANDYS apologized for that statement, telling the House:

"I regret that yesterday I gave an inaccurate answer to a supplementary question by the rt. hon. Member for Middlesbrough East (Mr. Bottomley). I wish to correct it at once. He asked me whether I was aware that the Constitutional Council in Southern Rhodesia had said that the Land Apportionment Act is an infringement of the Constitution. In reply I said that the rt. hon. gentleman had correctly represented the position".

"What I should have said was that the Constitutional Council had severely criticized the Land Apportionment Act, but that since the Act existed before the introduction of the present Constitution its continuance is not an infringement. In view of possible misunderstandings in Southern Rhodesia, I thought it right to make the correction at once".

NORTHERN RHODESIA



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Ideal for Subversion

(Concluded from page 611)

country's economy cannot provide the necessary opportunities of employment for the increasing numbers of students qualified at advanced and university levels. In common with the rest of East Africa, unemployment in Zanzibar is a serious problem, and looks like getting worse.

The environment was ideal for anyone intent on plotting subversion. Indeed, it was a situation custom-built for exploitation by those behind the Iron and Bamboo curtains. An early development was the departure in increasing numbers of young men to Russia, China, and the satellite countries. They left with sizeable chips on their shoulders, and when they discovered that the only education they got was political indoctrination and training in sabotage, many of them returned further disaffected.

Communist Contribution

There has been a good deal of misconception about Communism in Zanzibar. The vast bulk of the population do not understand what it means, and a substantial number are opposed to it. Very few of the extremists are convinced Communists. Their priorities are first, second nationalism, and Communism a fairly low third. From Russia and China come subversive advice and money but little else. Cuba also caught the imagination of these young men; so it was young Arab men who, having adopted Castro-like beards and clothing and picked up a smattering of Spanish, gave rise to rumours that Cubans had participated in the revolution. These dissident youths probably did not exceed 250. The June 1961 elections were accompanied by violence: 68 people died and over 400 were injured. The result of the elections contained the seeds of further trouble. The Zanzibar Nationalist Party, by forming a coalition with the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, obtained a small majority of seats in the Legislature, although this coalition polled fewer votes than the Afro-Shirazi Party. In April 1962 a conference at Lancaster House broke up without any agreement being reached between the two political groups on the timing of further advances towards independence. The Zanzibar Nationalist Party maintained that the country could proceed quickly to independence, since it claimed it was the Government chosen by the electorate to take the country through to independence. The Afro-Shirazi Party disputed this claim and insisted that there must be fresh elections before any more powers were transferred to the Government.

"Babu"

At the conference one of the chief advisers of the Z.N.P. was the gentleman known by the nickname of "Babu", the party's general secretary and now Foreign Minister in the Government of the Peoples' Republic of Zanzibar. He managed and edited a broadsheet called *Zawazi*, which openly proclaimed that it was an agent for the New China Agency. It was full daily of Communist propaganda.

Immediately after the Lancaster House Conference in 1962 the Action Group of the Z.N.P., in protest at the failure of the conference, which it attributed to British guile, got out of hand, set fire to the British Information Office, and tried to commit various other acts of sabotage. The gentlemen concerned were detained, and shortly after "Babu" himself was convicted of sedition and sent to prison for 15 months. About a year later he was released and given an ovation by the youth wing of the Z.N.P. He returned to his office as general secretary of the party.

While he had been in goal it had been agreed that a fresh election should be held in July 1963, and, if all went well, that there should be discussions about early independence. Shortly before nomination day "Babu" demanded the allocation of nine safe seats for his nominees. The executive of the party refused, and "Babu" left and immediately formed his own Umma Party; but no candidate from this party stood for election. That was the start of an open breach between "Babu" and the leaders of the Nationalist Party which rapidly became more and more bitter and has culminated in revolution.

Expensive Elections

The elections peacefully held in July must have been the most elaborate, most expensive, and fairest ever held anywhere. Voting was on universal adult suffrage. Ninety-eight point six per cent. of the electorate voted, which means over half the total population. In spite of this, the Afro-Shirazi Party, who polled 54% of the votes, won only a minority of seats in the legislature.

Meantime "Babu" was trying to weld together a militant and effective opposition. His Umma Party could provide the angry young men, many of them Arabs with Cuban training. The A.S.P. could provide numbers and a degree of respectability as well as a parliamentary party; it owned a Communist; it also provided a bridge to the A.S.P. Youth

League (they were the African equivalent to the Umma group). Then there were the leaders of the Trades Union Federations, all of whom had been behind the Iron Curtain, who could call out labour to cause trouble. Finally, there was a disreputable group of hooligans and habitual criminals who could always be bought and relied upon to join in if violence was on the programme.

From the end of the successful Lancaster House Conference in September Ministers began to stretch their wings and sense in advance the power that would shortly come to them. A number of events were undoubtedly provocative to the A.S.P. A national flag was chosen without proper consultation with the A.S.P. until it was too late. Special tactics were devised to ensure that as far as possible Arab officers in the civil service replaced the departing British. Similar steps were taken in relation to the police. In addition a scheme was announced for the progressive replacement of mainland police in the force. The mainlanders represented nearly one-third of the force and constituted its most experienced men. On Independence Day the Youths Own Union paraded in party political uniforms and marched through the streets. The proscribing of the Umma Party took place on January 4, but, unfortunately for the Ministers, "Babu" had taken the precaution to be absent in Dar es Salaam.

Lessons to be Learnt

What lessons can one learn from the experiences of Zanzibar? While Communism has its place in the scene, I place above it in importance the influence of African nationalism. Despite the presence of enlightened leaders and growing numbers of educated Africans, the worse aspects of African nationalism are still desperately near the surface. Their effect is to weaken the countries of East Africa politically, socially and economically.

The second lesson is that Russia and China are prepared to exploit this situation. Instability is harmful to the West; East Africa must therefore be kept unstable. It is improbable that there will be any mass conversion to Communism in East Africa, but provided advice and money are forthcoming there will be no shortage of East Africans who will try to utilize such advice and money to extract as much as they can for themselves, to the detriment of the region as a whole. These individuals will not necessarily be Communists.

The third lesson is that economic stagnation and depression add still further to instability. In another context this would be a platitude; in modern East Africa it represents a real danger.

The sad conclusion seems to be that there is no escape from the prospect of a dangerous and unsettled future. Whether the sharing and experience of adversity will gradually produce better local understanding and cohesion remains to be seen. Meantime those East African leaders who abhor the worse aspects of African nationalism will need plenty of courage and support. If they have to take special measures to keep the peace, quell mutinies, or quash revolutions, let us remember that it is their lives and the lives of decent citizens which are at stake.

Uneasy Alliance in Zanzibar

PRESIDENT KARUME of Zanzibar has no intention of becoming another Castro; he has close personal ties with Dr. Banda, Dr. Kaunda, and Dr. Nyerere, and all the indications are that his East African neighbours are determined to support him in power.

That is the conclusion of Mr. Humphry Berkeley, M.P., as stated in the *Sunday Times* after a brief visit to the island.

He records, however, that the sympathies of Mr. Hanga, the Vice-President, Mr. "Babu," the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Saïem Rashid, secretary both to the Cabinet and the Revolutionary Council, are known to veer to the East, while the President and Mr. Othman Sharrif, Minister of Education, are strongly anti-Communist. Many of the 31 members of the Revolutionary Council were educated at Lumumba University, Moscow, or in China or Cuba.

"Having spoken to them," writes Mr. Berkeley, "my belief is that even the most extreme of the Revolutionary Council are nationalists at heart. They call themselves Communists, Marxists, or revolutionaries, but they will play off the East and the West against each other. . . . Decisions are being taken by the Revolutionary Council without any prior consultation with senior civil servants".

Company Report

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Tea and Sisal Expansion

MR. A. H. BALL'S REVIEW

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on March 26 in London.

MR. A. H. BALL, the Chairman, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

The consolidated profit for the year ended September 30, 1963, after taxation was £13,242, as compared with £42,106 for the previous year. The reduction of £28,864 is arrived at after charging two special items, namely payments to directors on retirement of £15,000 and an amount of £15,982 arising from the revaluation of cattle. To cover these special items to a large extent, a sum of £22,000 has been transferred from the reserve for contingencies and you will see this amount credited in the lower portion of the account. The total available for appropriation thus amounts to £89,621.

An interim dividend of £13,735 was paid on November 20, 1963. Your directors decided to pay a second interim dividend of 7½ per cent. on March 19, 1964, so that the main dividend could be in the hands of members before the end of the fiscal year. The total dividend distribution for the financial year has thus been reduced from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent.; your board did not feel justified in making any larger payment for the year in view of the reduction in profit.

The consolidated balance-sheet at September 30, 1963, shows outside liabilities amounting to £138,067 against current assets of £534,381.

Tea

In the year under review, our two factories produced 2,542,171 lb. of tea, as compared with 3,013,224 lb. in the previous year. Once again adverse weather prevented us from gathering the increased crop which could be expected from the planting programmes followed by the company. The reason for this, as Mr. Brook recorded last year, was the late arrival of the rains causing the bushes to take longer than usual to recover from the effects of the dry months.

Production and transport costs for the year amounted to 29.6d. per lb., against 24.8d. for 1961-62. Sales averaged 34.3d. per lb., representing an increase of 4.5d. per lb. when compared with the previous year. It is true to say that this increased selling price offsets to some extent the higher costs of production; but, on the other hand, the profit earned on tea compared unfavourably with that for the previous year due to the fact that the crop was considerably smaller.

Since October, 1963, there has been a steady decline in the price realized by our tea in the London auctions. The directors and the company's advisers have been much perturbed by this price fall, but we are reasonably satisfied that this is due to the fact that there is a surfeit of tea on the London market rather than to a deterioration in the quality of our product. In this respect I would mention that the published figures of tea stocks show some 25,000,000 lb. extra tea in stock in

this country at the end of January, 1964, as compared with the same date in the previous year. Our sales for the four months to January, 1964, were 622,852 lb. at an average price of 31.8d. per lb., which compares with 515,920 lb. at 39.5d. per lb. to the same date in 1963.

The past few months have been more favourable, climatically, than was the case last year, good rains having fallen. Up to the end of January, 1964, the output of made tea for the four months amounted to 1,067,527 lb., an increase of 206,660 lb. over the same period of the previous year. Weather conditions have been such that our staff has been able to proceed without interruption in the planting of the commendable total of 434 acres.

Sisal

The total output of fibre from our subsidiary, Nyasa Sisal Estates, Limited, was 434 tons, as compared with 428 tons in the previous year. Although the production figure is equal to the best achieved in recent years, efforts are still being made to attract more labour for the cutting of leaf since it is the shortage of this form of labour which restricts output. The selling price of sisal remained buoyant throughout the year, with the result that the average ex-estate price received for all grades exceeded £105 per ton, as compared with £66 per ton during the previous year. The continuing satisfactory prices enabled the subsidiary company to increase its dividend by 50 per cent.

An opportunity occurred in October, 1963, to diversify somewhat, to the extent of obtaining a half interest in Federal Ventures Limited, a Tanganyikan company which at that time had interests solely in the mining of precious stones. Funds were required by Federal Ventures Limited to enable it to widen its activities by acquiring the existing Mnazi sisal estate near Tanga. A loan of £160,000, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, was made in December, 1963, to finance the purchase of the loan being secured on the estate. In consideration of the loan being made, the Company received one-half of the issued capital of Federal Ventures Limited without further payment, and this shareholding should give a substantial return when the £160,000 loan has been repaid.

At the meeting, the Chairman said: I referred in my statement to our interest in the Maasi Sisal Estate near Tanga, and agreement was reached as recently as last night with the Board of Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. whereby the substantial sisal interests of that company in Tanganyika will be merged with Tanga Line Sisal Ltd., the company which owns the Maasi Estate.

I am sure that you will appreciate that, in the light of the fact that these negotiations have yet to be finally concluded, it is difficult for me to go into any detail ahead of the announcement which the Board of Central Lines will wish to make to their shareholders. Full particulars concerning this new association will, however, be circulated to stockholders as soon as possible.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report**The Uganda Company****Continued Steady Progress**

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 9 in London.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman, the Rt. Hon. EARL DE LA WARR, P.C., G.B.E.:—

The directors are recommending that the final dividend is increased from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. We are still in a position where capital for expansion must be obtained primarily from the company's own resources, and we must continue for some little time to build up our financial position out of retained profits.

Our accounts for the last five years have shown a steady and continuing improvement. For the year 1962-63 they show a consolidated profit of £364,620, against the previous year's profit of £348,905. This has been due in part to an increase in trading activities.

It is always difficult to make predictions for the current year, as we are very dependent upon weather and other factors outside our control. However, if the remainder of the year continues in the pattern set by the early months we hope to achieve results which compare well with last year.

Development Capital

It is a great pity that more Ugandans do not put more of their savings into companies which are developing the resources of their own country. If they did, they would both contribute to and share in her increasing prosperity. As it is, development capital has to come mainly from outside sources. We live in a world that is, on the whole, short of capital. Investors can therefore choose where they lend their money, and those countries who welcome the overseas investor as someone who is vital to their prosperity and growth must inevitably prove most attractive to them.

I see the newly developing Africa as one of the really exciting events of our generation, and I should like to see her able to borrow money for development as easily and as cheaply as do the more highly developed countries, whose needs are less desperately urgent. The rates that these countries pay are probably about half what Africa has to pay for her capital, because they offer what all wise investors most value, stability and security. The Uganda Company's shares stand above par, and that is at least partly because Uganda inspires greater confidence than do some others on the continent in which we work. Even so, it would not be easy to raise money cheaply for development in Uganda on the open market today.

We, that is both Uganda and The Uganda Company, have made immense progress during the last few years; but this must be used as a stepping stone to further progress.

It is certainly our duty and our interest as a company to continue to work with the Government and people of Uganda in the exciting task of its yet greater development; and to do all in our power to add yet further to the confidence that she already inspires and the steadily increasing prosperity which she enjoys.

More Coffee Consumed

COFFEE DRINKING in the United Kingdom has doubled in a decade, the 1962 average of 2.7 lb. a head being twice the 1952 consumption and four times the pre-war average. The Commonwealth Economic Committee also states that domestic expenditure on coffee in Britain rose almost 50% between 1955 and 1961, the recent increase being due largely to the popularity of "instant" coffee; indeed, "instants" now account for about six-sevenths of the household consumption. It is now reckoned that U.K. coffee drinking is equivalent to about 150 cups a year for everyone; but some people in the trade fear that the sharp increases in world prices, caused largely by frost, drought and fires in Brazil, the world's largest producers, may check the trend to prefer coffee to tea. U.K. imports of coffee last year totalled 1,506m. cwt.

British purchases of Uganda coffee last year nearly reached £4m.

Kenya's sixth shirt factory, established by United Manufacturers, Ltd., will employ 160 people.

Shell Southern Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., has been registered in Salisbury with nominal capital of £150,000.

The Central African Office closed down yesterday, its remaining functions being assumed by the C.R.O.

Laboratories have been established at Chitode, Nyasaland, by the Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa.

A Kampala coffee-packing factory of the Brooke Bond group will handle about five tons of coffee monthly for local sale.

An East Africa Committee dealing solely with commercial and economic matters is in course of formation in London.

A new natural history wing of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum is being built in Livingstone at a cost of almost £50,000.

New sisal factories in the Mara region of Tanganyika will cost the Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions about £117,000.

Ghana is one of four African States which have paid nothing to the African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Zanzibar is dismissing all British civil servants this month except for doctors and dentists and the personnel of the two Government steamers.

Tea grown by African farmers in the Inyanga district of Southern Rhodesia has just come into bearing. The first pluckings are of good quality.

Thomas Melkie Trust and Investment Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., has offered to operate an auction floor in Bulawayo for the sale of Rhodesian-grown Turkish tobacco.

The Kilombero sugar growing scheme in Tanganyika is to be expanded at a cost of about another £1.5m. in order to reach an output of some 30,000 tons in the 1966-67 season.

A Tanganyika Transport Company has been formed by three of the Southern Region's largest marketing co-operatives, a transport co-operative, and the Tanganyika Co-operative Co., Ltd.

The Heads of African States, who are to meet in Cairo in June, will be asked to decide whether the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity shall be in Addis Ababa or Lagos.

A symposium on psychiatric teaching and research in African medical schools has been held at Lovanium University, Leopoldville, under the auspices of the Scientific Council for Africa.

Norton Abrasives (Africa), Ltd., registered in Northern Rhodesia with a nominal capital of £5,000, and operating from Ndola, is a subsidiary of Norton Abrasives International Inc., of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration, Ltd., registered in Southern Rhodesia, has increased its capital from £1.5m. to £2m., and Rhodesian Leaf Tobacco Co. (1953), Ltd., has raised its nominal capital from £1m. to £2m.

Ford motor cars won the East African Safari Easter rally, the manufacturers' team prize and the first four places in their class. Two Kenyans, Mr. P. Hughes and Mr. W. Young, drove the outright winner to beat the 21 cars left from a field of 94 starters.

Uganda having signed with Czechoslovakia a scientific and technical co-operation agreement—a trade agreement was negotiated last year—the Communist satellite is to attach a planning and development officer to the Prime Minister's Office for two years.



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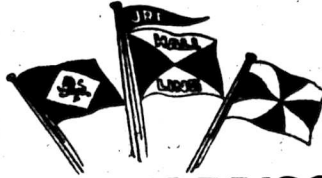
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Thursday, April 9, 1964

Vol. 40

No. 2061

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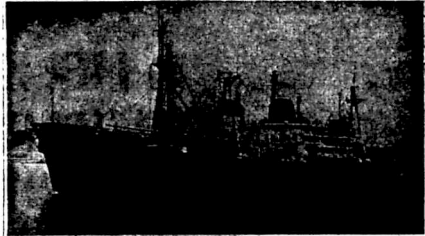
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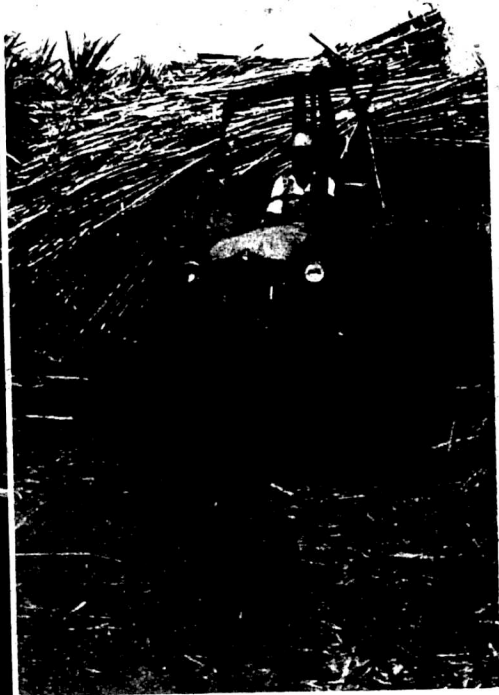
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN ECONOMIST who has made a special study of the aid given by the Western world to underdeveloped countries has returned from a visit of three months to East, Central and West

Economist's Verdict on African Governments.

Africa convinced that the extravagant hopes entertained about the new African Governments in many circles in that continent, in Europe, and in the United States are doomed to disappointment. That was made very clear in his address to a small private but influential gathering of people who are themselves concerned with this matter. Most of them, if not all, were astonished, and some were confessedly shocked, by the candour and undisguisedly pessimistic impressions of an investigator who had never previously set foot in Africa, who had brought to his inquiry no preconceptions or bias, and who left no room for doubt that he had been surprised at the discovery in country after country that the realities of its situation bore so little relation to the expectations which had been created in his mind by previous reading, by discussions before leaving Europe, and by his study of the development plans and other documents supplied to him by the Governments.

In no country, he said forthrightly, was the development plan convincing. In every case it depended upon large sums of external aid, which might or might not be contributed; and if the money was provided by the West, much of it would be wasted unless drastic changes were made in the personnel and machinery of the receiving Governments. Such categorical affirmations were not the kind of tonic to which that particular audience is accustomed, but it was the more salutary on that account, especially as the speaker was able to reply convincingly, and in most cases specifically, to the points raised by some of those present who had taken an

Development Plans Deemed Unrealistic.

optimistic and doctrinaire view of the prospects in their public pronouncements. Though he had covered much ground quickly, the speaker's tour had been well prepared, and he had obviously been taken into the confidence of the Governments. His impressions were consequently not superficial, as they must otherwise have been, but informed. Nowhere, he said more than once, had the development plan been thoroughly well prepared. He described some of those which he had studied as no better than guesses for which there was no substantial foundation; they had little relation to the needs of the country, and no hope of being made operative even if the necessary funds were provided, so obvious was the lack of personnel with the right knowledge, experience, and attitude.

In few cases had the investigator found evidence of adequate co-ordination between the different departments of a Government or of balanced judgment, and scarcely anywhere had there

Poor Planning and Some Strange Advisers.

been sober assessment of the priority which ought to be given to the various projects for which external aid had been requested and often promised. Many schemes for which funds had already been provided had not been well phased, and even the early stages of numerous items of work were many months awry in timing. There were even instances of people from Continental Europe who neither spoke nor understood English who were supposed to be advising on proposals for which all the documentation was in English! To make matters worse, some such "advisers" had had no previous experience in Africa. In such circumstances a person engaged as an expert could evidently have no real contact with his associates, white or black, or with his subject in its African setting. Some surprising selections of advisers

were apparently attributable to the fear of a Government or a senior Minister that the choice of an expatriate who really knew the country and its problems would expose the party to accusations of tolerating neo-colonialism and being insufficiently pan-Africanist in action. A journey started in hope had

evidently become disappointing at an early stage and then deeply depressing. It covered all East and Central Africa except Southern Rhodesia, which is therefore exempt from these strictures of an observer who has an excellent reputation among Britain's leading economists.

Failure of the Westminster Model in Africa

Sir John Fletcher-Cooke on African Political Developments

PARTY POLITICS do not suit Africa at present. SIR JOHN FLETCHER-COOKE, a former Deputy Governor of Tanganyika, told the Royal African and Royal Commonwealth Societies when he spoke at a joint meeting on "The Failure of the Westminster Model in Africa".

International status had been accorded to former Colonies as new, independent, sovereign States. Their acquisition of the "Westminster model" of government had included the introduction of a whole complex of Western ideas that went beyond mere parliamentary democracy to cover such institutions as the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, and free trade unions.

Members of the old League of Nations and even of the United Nations Organization considered those elements to comprise the proper matrix for the ultimate development of the Colonies — but in 19th century terms.

Then there had been a military content in the emergence of new States by the application of organized force, as in the Americas, North and South. In Africa, however, there had been no Garibaldis or George Washingtons; force had not been the midwife.

God Bless Africa

Culturally, the older countries had acquired homogeneity historically or still desired it, and emphasized what distinguished them from others; but the African nations were a rich mixture of many cultures which possessed different values, customs and ways of acting, so that the stress was on what they all had in common as Africans.

The first verse of most African national anthems asked God to bless Africa; only in the second verse — the one not usually sung — did one find mention of the individual country.

Africa had not disregarded man-made frontiers. Had the same legacy been inherited by Europe there would have been considerable inter-State hostilities. Those had so far been avoided in Africa — except in the Horn, where the Somalis exemplified the European concepts of a mono-cultural, military nationalism.

The African nationalist leaders themselves would not have been satisfied initially with anything less than the Westminster system. Why had that tender plant begun to wilt once the guiding hands of the Colonial Powers were withdrawn?

Apart from some technical postulates which made it easier to establish Western machinery, success depended on general acceptance of certain views. Europeans were the heirs of a Graeco-Roman civilization that sought for truth in thesis and antithesis — the start of the two-party system. That was incomprehensible to the village community under a tree, seeking rather a consensus of opinion and less concerned about the divisions between the supporters of a policy and its opponents.

Christianity had permeated the West. One result was that minorities were protected. That idea was not deeply rooted in the African outlook.

For many centuries the West had applauded the merits of private enterprise. It was doubtful if Africa would produce a Henry Ford or a Lord Nuffield, for the whole climate derived from communalism and social decisions.

The lack of such essentials had been underestimated even by the Africans who had wanted the Westminster model. In sub-Saharan Africa only five States out of 35 were even pretending to make it work.

Africanism was aware of the age-old gap in the continent's technical progress, compared with the West. The leaders realized their dependence on the outside world for capital and education, but, unlike under-developed countries elsewhere which had a satisfying traditional background, they felt inhibited from using overseas ideas and sought to utilize local products socially and politically. That meant that tribal inheritances were being projected on to the national canvas.

Anti-white feelings were not a necessary outcome of the replacement of Western by African ideas. Europeans would be needed for decades and would be welcomed—but not into a Western atmosphere such as they might be accustomed to. Africanism would be more pronounced the longer a country had been independent.

Even the allegedly de-tribalized African came under the tremendous pressures which the tribal system exerted. It was a way of life that did not require literacy or accessibility to mass media. Leadership was strong and virtually permanent, and was regarded as the source of justice as well as of executive power.

Party System Unsuitable at Present

Disintegration and secession were likely when the subtle distinction between destroying the party one opposed and ruining the State itself was not observed.

The party system was not suitable at present. The Westminster-style legislatures had been retained, unmeaningful trappings and all, for a facade of respectability, but decisions were made within the party machine, which accorded with the concept of the old village council and embraced every political and social activity—farming, youth groups, women's clubs: which could be called real democracy.

Thus, Julius Nyerere had been able to resign because he knew that the legislature could be controlled by any Prime Minister; he had to control the people.

The Communists were exploiting the tension between the Westminster pattern and emergent African aspirations, but, Zanzibar notwithstanding, they would not score major successes in Africa. There was a danger in overestimating Communism and in underrating Africanism.

The exported Westminster model seemed to have worked most successfully in the West Indies, where there had been no centuries-old tradition to counterbalance it. In the East its acceptance had been superficial; the cultural background was rich enough to allow its inclusion without loss of face. There was also the undeniable past achievements of their forebears and a long period of acclimatization to the new views. This very richness might one day overlay the Western veneer.

For Africa the confrontation was a more acute clash. To meet her political needs in the modern world might produce an imperceptible swing back to Western institutions. The non-African Commonwealth, old and new, practised the Westminster system more faithfully.

The pictures presented were so different that the question might have to be asked: "Is there room for two organizations in the Commonwealth?" The merits of the association were such, however, that Britain certainly should be the last to disrupt it.

Death Tally in Rwanda Massacres "Will Never Be Known"

United Nations Failure to Stop Atrocious Reprisals: Government Panicked as Hutu Ran Amok*

RWANDA, TODAY one of the world's most unfortunate countries, is besodden with tragedy which may erupt again at any time. The country lives in a constant garrison state of military alert. Its economy has been shattered to the point of near paralysis, and the standard of living of its population reduced to the barest of subsistence levels. Its borders are thronged with thousands of refugees who are kept alive on the most meagre rations only through the grace of external aid.

Prior to independence well over 100,000 Tutsi fled Rwanda to take refuge in Burundi, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Congo. But over 250,000 remained in the country and the administration depended heavily upon them for civil servants, teachers, and clerks.

Four centuries of hierarchical rule have taught the Tutsi that they are inherently superior to the humble, submissive, and physically inferior Hutu, whom they believe they have have a divine right to rule. The Hutu social revolution prompted a counter-revolution amongst the hard-core Tutsi aristocratic élite which refused to reconcile itself to Hutu rule or to accept permanent exile.

King in Exile

These monarchist counter-revolutionaries formed a secret terrorist organization known as the Inyenzi, or "cockroaches", which agitates among the refugees, particularly those in Burundi. The ex-Mwami lived in Kampala as a guest of the Kabaka of Buganda and became a focus for revanchist political activity among the Rwanda refugees in Uganda until the Uganda Government decided to deport him in August 1963 after pressure from the Rwanda Government.

The ironies of Hutu-Tutsi relations are the result of two peoples living side by side for hundreds of years, speaking the same language, yet remaining apart. The Inyenzi leader, S. Rhukeya, is himself a Hutu, who, having become a sub-chief under the old régime, was accepted as a lesser member of the superior race. On the other hand, several Hutu Ministers in the Rwanda Government, including the President, Mr. Kayibanda, have Tutsi wives. (There are few educated Hutu women.)

The First Raid

Apart from a few small cattle raids immediately after the independence of Rwanda on July 1, 1962, the Inyenzi confined their efforts to agitation and the country enjoyed surprising calm for nearly 18 months. The dedicated Government of 37-year-old President Kayibanda instituted an austerity programme confining top salaries in the civil service to £1,000 per year. The choice by the President of a Volkswagen as the official car and his wife continuing to work in the fields alongside the other women symbolized the Government's desire to live within its extremely limited means.

The first invasion attempt by the Inyenzi occurred on November 25, 1963, when 3,000 Tutsi refugees in Burundi began a three-day march towards the Rwanda border "to return to their country". They included old men, women and children, and three truckloads of arms. The refugees had sold foodstuffs supplied to them by voluntary agencies in order to obtain the arms. The Burundi Government was notified and intervened to turn them back.

* These extracts are taken from a report by Mr. Aaron Segal to the Fabian Society. He visited Rwanda soon after the massacres, interviewed many Rwandan civilians and Government spokesmen, and was himself interrogated by the police. The report, entitled "Massacre in Rwanda", is published at 3s. by the Fabian Society (11, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1).

It is not clear whether it was the intention of the Inyenzi leaders actually to invade Rwanda or to provoke a slaughter of civilians by Rwanda troops in the hope that this would incite world opinion against the Rwanda régime. It must also be remembered that many Tutsi believe that Rwanda is "their" country in an ordained sense, and that if they return the previously submissive Hutu will once again passively accept their rule.

Following this abortive attempt, relations between the Burundi and Rwanda Governments moved rapidly towards a point of no return. A conference in mid-December on the allocation of foreign exchange and import licences between the two countries using a single currency resulted in utter failure. Burundi demanded 60% of the import licences for a five-year period on the basis of her more favourable export position. Rwanda proposed an interim of one year 50-50 split. The resulting impasse prompted the Burundi Government unilaterally to declare the dissolution of the monetary and customs union.

On the night of December 20, a day after the break-up of the conference, a band of Tutsi invaders armed with bows, arrows and home-made rifles, infiltrated across the Rwanda-Burundi border at Nembu. They first rallied local Tutsi to increase their numbers to 600 and then attacked a Rwanda military camp under construction at Agako, killing four Rwanda soldiers, while the others fled leaving their arms behind. The invaders commandeered two jeeps and some light arms and ammunition and moved northwards towards Kigali, the smallest capital in the world, with a population of 7,000 and one tarmac street.

A party of European tourists driving towards Kigali realized that they were in the midst of a raiding party only when they received an arrow in the panel of their car, after which they quickly departed. The Inyenzi are violently anti-European, considering that the Belgians were responsible for the installation of a Hutu régime in Rwanda.

Paralytic Panic

The invaders were intercepted by a group of Rwanda soldiers reinforced by their Belgian military advisers at Kanzenze bridge on the River Nyabarungo, 15 miles from the capital, where a full-scale inter-tribal skirmish fought with modern weapons ensued. The Tutsi invaders were routed, the majority being killed and the others fleeing into the bush.

The initial reaction of the Rwanda Government to the news of the invasion attempt was a paralytic panic. The recently appointed Rwandan Commandant of the *Garde Nationale*, a lieutenant two years out of the officers' school, handed over command to his Belgian military adviser, who rallied the panic-stricken soldiery to halt the invaders.

Once the invaders had been repulsed the Rwanda Government remained convinced that the attack was part of a concerted plot from several directions to overthrow the régime and restore the monarchy. They suspected the Burundi Government of collusion in the attack, although this was adamantly denied by Burundi Prime Minister Ngendandumwe in reply to an appeal made on December 22 by the U.N. Secretary-General to the Burundi Government to do all it could to stop armed incursions into Rwanda.

The first counter-measure of the Rwanda Government was to order the arrest of prominent Tutsi throughout the country and have them taken to prison. Many of these hostages were released after being severely beaten, but those suspected of collaboration with the invaders were shot without public trial.

Executions

Those executed include all Tutsi whose names had been included on a list found on the body of a Congolese mercenary killed with the Tutsi invaders. This list presumably contained the names of the Government the invaders hoped to install and the Rwanda authorities promptly executed the leading members of the Opposition, monarchist U.N.A.R. ministers, U.N.A.R. deputies in the National Assembly, and several leading Tutsi civil servants mentioned in the list.

The 1,000 man *Garde Nationale* was fully committed at the frontier posts and the capital. The mountainous nature of the country, its open borders with no natural demarcations on three sides, and the lack of any villages enable invaders to penetrate readily. Add to this a potential fifth column of 200,000 Tutsi remaining in the country and the fear of a two or even three-pronged attack. While the invaders' actual plans and capacities involved little more than a tribal foray, they still posed a major threat to a country as weak and fragile as Rwanda. The ultimate defence of Rwanda could be assured only by the willingness of the Hutu population to congregate and resist their former overlords.

The Rwanda Government therefore sought to organize the "self-defence" of the country by sending a Minister with full powers to each of the 10 prefectures. The Ministers worked in conjunction with the local prefects and sub-prefects and elected burgomasters to rally the Hutu living in individual clusters on isolated hillsides. Road-blocks were hastily thrown up and manned by civilians.

The subsequent atrocious reprisals and mass killings which have been so widely reported depended almost entirely on the situation within each prefecture and how the Ministers' orders were interpreted by local officials. Thus the situation was under control in Kibungo prefecture on the Tanganyika border where the Catholic White Fathers prevailed upon the prefect and the burgomasters not to incite the Hutu population against the local Tutsi. Hutu and Tutsi in this prefecture celebrated Christmas Mass together and a Tutsi terrorist who had taken refuge with a local Tutsi family was turned over to the authorities. Yet the degree of fear was such that the White Fathers were convinced that the burning of a single Tutsi hut would have prompted the entire Tutsi population of the prefecture to take refuge.

Mass Slaughter

Elsewhere panic combined with local circumstances to produce mass slaughter. The worst instance was Gikongoro prefecture, where the dense tropical forest provides an open border with Burundi. Here local Tutsi had been boasting for several days prior to the invasion of their hopes of returning to power and restoring the monarchy.

During the invasion reports were received in this area that Kigali had fallen and that the former Mwami, now resident in Nairobi, had been restored to power. The Hutu believed that other Inyenzi were about to cross the open border and rally the local Tutsi around the ancestral home of the Tutsi kings of Rwanda located at Nyanza, the former headquarters of the prefecture. This prefecture of 300,000 inhabitants, including perhaps 45,000 Tutsi, had experienced the most stringent and intensive Tutsi rule, due to its proximity to the royal residence. The decisions to move the headquarters of the prefecture from Nyanza to Gikongoro had been intended to erase the stigma of former Tutsi domination.

The Rwanda Government version is that the Hutu population ran amok and that the recently appointed and very inexperienced local authorities completely lost control of the situation. Other accounts blame the local elected burgomasters for organizing the reprisals, and they cite as evidence the traditional submissiveness to authority of the Hutu and the fact that reprisals ceased on the borders of one commune or prefecture. Perhaps the truth is a mixture of the two versions. Having organized the local Hutu population for self-defence, the burgomasters may have then given them orders to attack Tutsi collaborators. These orders may then have been taken to mean attacking all Tutsi.

The exact numbers killed will never be known. The local population, using whatever arms were available, mostly hoes and long knives caused hideous atrocities and mutilations. Bodies were thrown into nearby rivers and streams, dumped in piles along the side of the road, and left to be scavenged by wild animals.

Not Genocide

The most reliable estimates are between 10,000 and 14,000 slaughtered, including Hutu—some Tutsi fought back (Mr. Dorsinville, U Thant's special representative, in his report estimates that the dead might be in the region of 1,000 to 3,000); 5,000 are believed to have been killed in the vicinity of Cyanika Catholic mission station in Gikongoro prefecture. The official Rwanda Government figure is 350 invaders killed, and 400 civilian deaths, some of which they attribute to the invaders.

One of the factors accounting for the ferocity of the reprisals is the temperament of the Tutsi. Above all they pride themselves on their self-control, expressed particularly through impassiveness. The Hutu are regarded with contempt because of their emotionalism and inability to control its expression. The Tutsi delighted in practising calculated cruelty upon their Hutu serfs throughout which they remained absolutely impassive and seemingly indifferent. Whenever the Hutu have gathered the courage to resist the Tutsi they have done so in wild, impulsive, avenging bursts of terrible savagery, fulfilling the atavistic urge to set right centuries of humiliation impressively inflicted and painfully endured.

Contrary to widespread reports, it is clear that the reprisals were not the result of Rwanda Government policy but of local officials interpreting the order to take all measures to defend the country against external attack and internal subversion.

There was no Government policy of genocide against the Tutsi, as can be seen by the fact that beginning on Christmas Eve and continuing for 10 days 6,000 Tutsi refugees including 3,300 women and children and 13,000 head of cattle were

able to cross into Uganda, while even larger numbers fled into the Congo and Burundi. Had there been a systematic policy of genocide, these slow-moving defenceless hordes could easily have been liquidated, yet the Rwanda authorities made no attempt to prevent these refugees from leaving. Those fleeing to Uganda came mostly from the northern prefectures of Ruhengeri and Byumba and had witnessed no reprisals, but had panicked and fled at the first rumours.

The worst incidents were the results of fear and panic. At Shigira, directly east of Kisenyi near the Congo border, the wives of prominent Tutsi who had been arrested feared they would never see their husbands again; 100 women and children committed mass suicide by leaping into the river. Later many of the men arrested were released.

Within Rwanda thousands of Tutsi took refuge at Catholic mission stations where they believed that they would be safe, due to the Catholic influence in the Government (eight Ministers including the President are former seminarians). There were no reprisals against these internal refugees, although the Government made strenuous attempts to induce them to return to their homes.

The Minister of Agriculture personally nailed shut the doors of the Catholic mission school so as to force the refugees there to return to their homes. His efforts were thwarted when the refugees fled to the chapel. Nor did their plight diminish the aristocratic demeanour of the Tutsi refugees. At one mission station in Rwanda they refused to help unload the truckloads of food sent for their relief by a Catholic welfare agency on the grounds that such manual labour did not befit them.

Ineffectual Intervention

A second invasion attempt probably convinced the Rwanda Government of the need to turn to the United Nations for assistance. On December 27, 500 young Tutsi, well-armed but with little ammunition, crossed the Rwanda-Uganda border at Kizinga. The local Rwanda *Garde Nationale* force was fully prepared, having been alerted for several days to expect an invasion attempt. Several hundred invaders were killed in the attack and others were captured or slain by a company of the Uganda Rifles when they attempted to flee back into Uganda. The overwhelming majority of these invaders came from the Congo where there are large numbers of Tutsi refugees, although a few were pre-independence refugees in Uganda who managed to evade Uganda security and left the refugee camps.

The Rwanda Government sent a cable on December 29 requesting U.N. intervention. They are convinced that the Inyenzi had invaded with the knowledge if not the connivance of the Burundi Government. Max Dorsinville, personal representative of U Thant and chief U.N. official in the Congo, arrived at Kigali on January 1 and spent several days in Rwanda before going on to Burundi. He did not visit any of the areas where the mass reprisals were taking place. President Kayibanda assured him that all local authorities were being ordered to "avoid abuses" and to restrain the Hutu majority from taking further reprisals.

The failure of Mr. Dorsinville to protest vociferously against the reprisals, or to insist on a U.N. or International Red Cross team being allowed to visit prisons and suspect areas, enabled the reprisals to continue. The Rwanda Government's fear of further external invasion attempts made them at this point particularly susceptible to a strong U.N. line, but this was not forthcoming. U Thant only informed the Rwanda and Burundi Governments that the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees would investigate the question of repatriating or resettling elsewhere the Tutsi refugees now in Burundi.

Church Protests

Other protests were made within Rwanda, although the outside world remained almost totally uninformed as to events. Rwanda has no newspapers except a monthly bulletin in Kinyarwanda, and Rwanda Radio is too weak to be heard outside the country. However, pressure was brought to bear on the Rwanda Government to halt the reprisals and restore order by the foreign Embassies in Rwanda, the Protestant missions, and through a pastoral letter issued on January 1 by the Swiss Catholic Archbishop of Rwanda, Mgr. Perraudin and the three Rwanda Bishops (one Hutu and two Tutsi). This letter, while condemning the invasions, equally condemned all those who had taken any part in the reprisals and called for an end to the bloodshed.

One of the tragedies of the Rwanda situation is that the foreign Press did not arrive until the first week in February, when its gruesome reports could shock the world but no longer affect events within the country. Again the U.N. authorities must be blamed for failing either to halt the reprisals or to alert the foreign Press to help bring pressure to bear on the Rwanda Government.

The mass reprisals were halted by mid-January, but arrests

and executions of prominent Tutsi continued. A Tutsi Protestant pastor, the Rev. Yona Kanamuzeyi, was secretly shot by soldiers in Central Rwanda on January 24. He had been the leader of a Tutsi resettlement village formed in an area cleared of tsetse fly after the 1960 disturbances. He had remained conspicuously loyal to the Government in spite of the fact that his brother was one of the Inyenzi leaders. Apparently he was shot because the Government believed that he had been stirring up the Tutsi population in his area.

Today Rwanda continues to live in a state of military alert. Passes are required to travel anywhere in the country. Military road-blocks control the movement of traffic along the principal roads and the frontier posts are heavily guarded. Even so, on February 1 another Inyenzi attack occurred on the customs post at Bugarama on the Burundi border, and four Rwanda customs officials were reported killed. The attack is believed to have originated from Burundi. U Thant promised on February 7 to send Mr. Dorsenville again to see the Rwanda and Burundi Governments to discuss ways of improving the situation.

The latest U.N. estimate is that there are 150,000 Rwanda refugees outside the country, including 42,000 in Burundi, 60,000 in Kivu Province of the Congo, nearly 36,000 in Uganda, and 12,000 in Tanganyika. These estimates are undoubtedly conservative, since many refugees remain in hiding or have been partially absorbed into local villages, a process made possible by the long-standing presence of Tutsi in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Hopelessly Inadequate

The plight of these refugees is extremely unfortunate. They are receiving a bare subsistence diet of beans, millet flour and a little milk but no meat or fish. Medical services are hopelessly inadequate. The Uganda Government is making an extremely generous effort without significant external assistance to provide for its refugees and eventually to resettle them within Uganda. The Burundi, Congo and Tanganyika Governments lack the administrative and financial resources for a comparable undertaking, and the refugees in those countries are kept alive largely through the efforts of various voluntary agencies.

The presence of this large number of refugees on its borders is a constant security problem for the Rwanda and neighbouring Governments. The pitiful immediate situation of the refugees and the lack of any plans for resettlement except in Uganda make their camps fertile seedbeds for Inyenzi propaganda which promises a triumphal return to their homeland.

The number of Tutsi remaining in Rwanda is not known. The last official figure was a 1956 estimate of 393,931 Tutsi in Rwanda. Since that date probably upwards of 250,000 have fled the country, including 50,000 during the latest massacres. The remaining 120,000-140,000 are not allowed to leave the country since the Rwanda Government fears that once out they will be recruited by the Inyenzi. Particularly as a result of the latest flood of refugees, many families are divided, with wives and children outside the country and husbands remaining behind or killed.

Those Tutsi remaining within Rwanda are in an impossible position. Although still heavily reliant on Tutsi officials for administration and education, the Rwanda Government has no confidence in their loyalty. Even under the most stable conditions their prospects for promotion in the civil service would be severely limited. As it is they are branded as traitors and are subject to intimidation by the Inyenzi for supporting the régime. Only a handful manage to leave the country secretly, and less than 20 Tutsi refugees a week are now entering Uganda.

Reconciliation

The Rwanda Government professes to believe that Hutu and Tutsi can continue to live together, although many of its own officials believe, like the prefect at Kisenyi, that this is no longer possible; but the same prefect continues to employ four Tutsi in his office.

To an outside observer the extent and horror of the killings would in itself be bound to rule out any reconciliation between Hutu and Tutsi. Yet they share a common language and have lived side by side for four centuries. After the 1960-61 fighting Hutu and Tutsi were known spontaneously to help one another rebuild burned huts. But in the present situation there can be no real chance of any of the refugees being allowed to return to Rwanda.

The dimensions of the tragedy extend to the Rwanda economy where the effect of the security situation and the break-up of the customs and monetary union with Burundi has been to render the cash sector virtually non-existent. Last year the coffee crop was 35% of the value of the 1962 harvest and the average return to individual producers fell to 30s. a year. This is practically the only source of monetary income

from Rwanda peasants, except for those living near the border who can smuggle their exports out and take advantage of higher prices outside the country.

The loss of purchasing power is reflected in a marked lowering of the standard of living. Stores are practically empty of consumer goods, imports of cotton piece-goods have halted, and, whereas formerly there was an average of one lorry-load of salt a day from Uganda to Rwanda, there have been no salt-carrying lorries for over two months. Even before the massacres and the break-up of the union with Burundi, Rwanda's economic situation was catastrophic. Burundi's situation is almost as bad and the coffee crop there has equally disastrous.

The Rwanda-Burundi franc, which is still in use, has slumped to half its official value of seven to the East African shilling, and, like the Government budget, is maintained only by a Belgian subsidy. If and when Rwanda tries to create its own currency its value will depreciate further. Meanwhile the Government is vainly trying to uphold the official exchange rate through a system of import licensing and the granting of a transport monopoly to a Belgian company, Agence Maritime Internationale. The effect is to encourage smuggling and to deprive the Government of much needed customs revenue, while private investment has ceased completely. Fortunately the subsistence sector of the economy is still flourishing and food supplies are ample, although malnutrition is widespread.

(To be concluded)

Help for Under-Developed States

Britain's Ten-Point Aid Plan

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCES would be extended by Britain to all under-developed countries if the Commonwealth agreed and other leading industrial States make similar concessions, Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry and Trade, told the Conference on World Trade in Geneva on Monday.

He submitted to the delegates from 121 nations a 10-point plan which may thus be summarized:—

1. No new barriers to the trade of less-developed countries in products of particular interest to them;
2. Quotas adversely affecting the trade of developing countries should end;
3. Duties on tropical products should be removed;
4. Duties on primary products imported from developing countries should be removed;
5. Tariffs on semi-processed and processed products imported from such countries should be cut;
6. Internal taxes and revenue duties applying specifically to products wholly or mainly produced in developing countries should be abolished;
7. Preferences should be granted by the developed countries to the poorer nations.
8. The preferences should be exchanged among the developing countries;
9. Stabilization of commodity prices;
10. Supplementary financial aid to developing countries.

The U.K. spokesman emphasized that to improve living standards in under-developed countries would provide new markets for the manufactures of industrialized States.

Referring to the stabilization of commodity prices, he said:—

"The first essential is to secure maximum effective demand for commodities. Agreements therefore should cover the problem of access to markets as well as that of prices.

"Prices should be stabilized at equitable and remunerative levels, but they should not be so high as to lead to over-production in the producing countries or substitution of autarkic (self-sufficiency) policies in the consuming countries".

Independence Clothing

A MANCHESTER FIRM of textile converters has received an order to print enough grey cloth (woven in Asia) to clothe everyone in Northern Rhodesia when that country attains its independence. The cloth is 48 inches wide. At the centre of a five-point star is a portrait of Dr. Kaunda, and the words "Zambia" and "Kenneth Kaunda" figure prominently. Smaller stars, also five-pointed, are interspersed with small banners labelled "Freedom and Labour" and "Kwacha".

PERSONALIA

MR. ALI TEIMOUR is Chargé d'Affaires in Uganda for Egypt.

MR. R. H. WISHAW has joined the board of Wm. F. Malcolm & Co., Ltd.

SIR ROGER STEVENS has been elected a director of the British Bank of the Middle East.

THE MOST REV. L. J. BEECHER, Archbishop of East Africa, arrived in London on Monday.

DR. M. S. K. MUGHEIRY, senior medical officer in Zanzibar, is on leave pending retirement.

MR. A. MVULA has been appointed to Kitwe municipal council to represent mining interests.

MR. YUSUF HAJI ABDI has been elected president of the North-Eastern (Somali) Region of Kenya.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE has joined the board of Dennis Bros., Ltd., and been elected chairman.

MR. F. LESLIE ORME has been appointed a director of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. A. T. O. DEAS has retired from the board of Incheape & Co., Ltd., on reaching the age of 70.

MR. LENNART KINDSTROM, a Swedish mine union official, now represents the I.C.F.T.U. in Ethiopia.

MR. N. J. G. RAMSAY and MR. F. J. WHELAN have been appointed puisne judges in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. RONALD JAMES CRANKSHAW has been appointed an assistant general manager of Barclays Bank D.C.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. C. MIDDLETON has been promoted a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia.

DR. EMMANUEL LUMU, Uganda's Health Minister, has been elected vice-president of the World Health Organization.

MR. N. BERTRAM has succeeded Mr. J. C. O. CHITTY as president of Salisbury Chamber of Industries, Southern Rhodesia.

SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON has retired from the chairmanship of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee.

MR. T. K. B. MBATHI, a 35-year-old economist and community worker, has been appointed Director of Personnel in Kenya.

MR. DENNIS VOSPER, Conservative M.P. for Runcorn, a former Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has received a life peerage.

MR. D. H. FOULDS has joined the board of United Transport Co., Ltd., a group with large East and Central African interests.

SERETSE KHAMA returned to Bechuanaland on Monday after spending seven weeks in a Bulawayo hospital for treatment for pneumonia.

THE REV. G. C. BRIGGS, lately priest-in-charge in Mtwara, southern Tanganyika, has been appointed rector of St. Alban's, Dar es Salaam.

MR. R. C. HAY-COGLAN, chairman of the Allen, Wack and Shepherd group of companies, has arrived in London on a short business visit.

MR. D. C. MITCHELL has been appointed secretary and financial controller of the Southern Rhodesian Industrial Development Corporation.

BRIGADIER ARTHUR HARDY has taken over command of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Kenya Army, BRIGADIER J. A. B. DICKSON having retired.

MR. G. FARQUHARSON has arrived in Tanganyika as programme director of a Christian refugee service operated by the Lutheran World Federation.

DR. MOHAMED FAYEK and MR. BOHGAT DISOUKI, both from the Egyptian Foreign Affairs Ministry, have had talks with Northern Rhodesian Ministers.

DR. LOUIS LEAKEY, the East African anthropologist, has been awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his palaeographical work.

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, flew from Lusaka to Salisbury on Friday to address the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD TOYNBEE, the historian, is visiting Addis Ababa as the guest of Haile Selassie University. He will be in Ethiopia for about a month.

On the retirement from the board of Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., of MR. L. K. O'BRIEN, the vacancy has been filled by MR. J. V. BAILEY.

MR. OTTO RATHSMAN, resident in Nairobi, has presented his credentials as Swedish Ambassador to SIR EDWARD MUTESA, President of Uganda, at Entebbe.

MRS. RUTH TAYLOR, the only woman to have served both Salisbury and Bulawayo as deputy mayor, is to become Southern Rhodesia's first woman alderman.

Nyasaland has asked that SIR GLYN JONES, the Governor, should be appointed Governor-General when the territory becomes independent as Malawi in July 6.

DR. J. BAKER, a zoology lecturer at Oxford University, has visited Uganda to open an exhibition commemorating the centenary of his great-uncle's explorations.

MR. J. E. H. ORR-EWING has been appointed Assistant Secretary for Security in Northern Rhodesia, and COLONEL P. J. E. ROWELL Assistant Secretary for Defence.

MR. A. Z. N. SWAI, Minister for Development Planning in Tanganyika, is attending a Round-Table conference in Italy on the needs of children in developing countries.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. F. S. BARLOW, first and last European registrar of Uganda Technical College, Kampala, is about to retire. He has been in Uganda since 1948.

MR. WEI YU-SUN, Consul-General in South Africa for Nationalist China, visited Lusaka last week to present the Government of Northern Rhodesia with 10,000 phials of smallpox vaccine.

SIR IAN LYLE having resigned, MR. JOHN LYLE, who is also chairman of Rhodesian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., and Chirunda Sugar Estates, Ltd., has become chairman of Tate and Lyle, Ltd.

MR. GEORGE MAGOMBE, of the Tanganyika External Affairs Ministry, is rapporteur to the first committee on primary commodities at the U.N. trade and development conference in Geneva.

SIR HAROLD CACCIA has been appointed Head of the Diplomatic Service, in which the Foreign, Commonwealth Relations, and Trade Commission Services will be amalgamated next January.

SIR RONALD GERMAN, formerly Postmaster General in East Africa and director general since 1960 of the Post Office in Britain, has been elected president of the Electrical Research Association.

DR. E. N. GAKUO and MR. R. S. C. BERESFORD, of the Industrial Development Corporation of Kenya, are spending a fortnight in India at the invitation of the Engineering Promotion Council of India.

MR. D. S. F. HOBSON has been elected a deputy director of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. MR. H. C. I. ROGERS, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has joined the board.

THE REV. R. M. NICHOLS, director of religious education for the East African Anglican Province, has been appointed chief officer for church relations of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

EX-PRESIDENT TSHOMBE of Katanga has arrived in London from Spain to speak at the Institute of Race Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. LORD RUSSELL of Liverpool is his host.

PROFESSOR E. ULLENDORFF, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures at Manchester University, is to fill the Chair of Ethiopian Studies in the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS, who had farmed in the Stratford-upon-Avon area and in northern Tanganyika, left £308,843 gross, upon which duty of £57,172 has been paid.

MR. P. E. M. WARDEN, who has travelled extensively in Africa for the British Thomson Houston Company, has established Export Engineering Services, Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey. He is the managing director.

SIR ROY WELENSKY is to be the guest of honour of the Institute of Public Relations at its annual conference in Cheltenham at the end of May. His book on the Federation is to be published in London on May 25.

MR. and MRS. W. D. WESTWOOD have left Northern Rhodesia after 20 years in Abercorn, where they at one time leased the Abercorn Arms Hotel, opened Westwood Hotel, ran a store, and undertook agency business.

MR. M. R. KUNDYA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, is leading a 10-member delegation to Northern Rhodesia to discuss the development of trade between the two countries.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, is to visit Ottawa on April 14 to open the new British High Commission building. Two days later, after talks with Canadian Ministers, he will open a British Motor Show in Montreal.

MR. H. C. HYDE, for many years a director of one of London's leading confirming houses with East and Central African connections, will shortly celebrate his 80th birthday and his diamond wedding anniversary. For some years he has lived in South Africa.

SIR HENRY HANCOCK, a director of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd., is chairman of the Confectionery Committee of the National Economic Development Council, and SIR EDWARD PLAYFAIR, chairman of International Computers and Tabulators, Ltd., of the Electronics Committee.

MRS. SARAH NYIRENDA, organizing secretary of the Umoja wa Wanawake of Tanganyika, is visiting women's organizations in the United Kingdom and has opened a London branch of U.W.T., of which MRS. NGAIZA, wife of the Acting High Commissioner, has been elected chairman.

MR. H. CHASIA and MR. I. W. MWANGI, both B.Sc. graduates of Makerere University College, Kampala, and both from Kenya, have been sent to Britain for a year's training by the British Post Office, which, at the request of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, is also to give instruction to three Africans from Uganda.

MRS. EZERINA MALECELA, wife of the Regional Commissioner for Mwanza, Tanganyika, is the first African woman to be appointed to the council of the University of East Africa. MISS LUCY LAMECK, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, is, however, a member of the councils of Makerere College, Uganda, and Royal College, Nairobi.

The chairmen of the Standing Committees of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce are MESSRS. J. J. DEACON (Commercial Education), I. S. EDNIE (Development), B. H. KYLE-BOWYER (Finance), M. M. MADAN (Legislation), C. H. MALAVU (Municipal Affairs), and C. G. REED (Communications). This year's president and vice-president are MR. F. B. D. MOGER and MR. J. P. ORD. The immediate past president is MR. G. ST. L. D'ADHEMAR.

No Blackmail Over Royalties

P.M.'s Statement About Chartered Company

DR. KENNETH KAUNDA, Northern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, has denounced as "mischievous and dangerous" reports that his Government was preparing to pay colossal compensation to the British South Africa Company.

"My Government has been considering suggestions made to the previous Government but is in no way committed on this issue to any approaches made to the past Coalition Government. Those who mistake our willingness to negotiate as weakness must be told that, while there is no question of nationalizing anything in Northern Rhodesia, and we have the dignity to want to negotiate even over that which is essentially ours, we have, on the other hand, the interests of all our people in Northern Rhodesia to look after. I can only hope that we will not be provoked by any more mischievous statements that imply that we are succumbing to any form of blackmail.

"The circumstances under which the British South Africa Company acquired these royalties and the historical background to this question places the whole question of royalties in Northern Rhodesia out of the normal commercial or industrial activity existing anywhere in the world today".

Uganda Cabinet Reshuffle

NINE CABINET CHANGES in the Uganda Government, made "on the strength of investigations of the five-year development plan", have produced a new Planning and Community Development Ministry to co-ordinate all projects. Mr. A. A. A. Nekyon holds the portfolio. His successor as Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism is Mr. A. A. Odera (formerly Community Development and Labour). Mr. G. S. K. Ibingira (Justice) becomes Minister of State *vice* Mr. G. B. K. Magezi, who takes over Housing and Labour. Mr. C. J. Obwangor (Regional Administration) is the new Minister of Justice. Mr. B. K. Kirya (Lands) is responsible for Minerals and Water Resources, replacing Mr. J. W. Lwamafa, who takes over Regional Administration. Mr. J. S. Mayanja-Nkanji adds Industry to his Commerce portfolio, leaving Mr. L. Kalule-Settala with Works and Communications.

"G.A.T.T. does not give enough regard to the special needs of the developing countries"—Mr. J. Mohamed, Parliamentary Secretary, addressing the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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Letter to the Editor**General Welcome for the Displaced
South Africa Helps East Africans and Rhodesians**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—While critics jostle to throw the first stone at South Africa, she is silently shouldering one more small burden which England is too ready to forget: the flow of aged Europeans from East Africa and Rhodesia, caused in many cases by fear of attacks by African criminals who look on the elderly as easy meat in a round of housebreaking, stealing, and plain murder. Nearly every ship from East to South Africa carries groups of old people looking for new homes after their lifetime of work. The latest batch of 400 from Kenya included a 97-year-old accountant and farmer, and three others of 80 years of age.

The South African Government is paying old age pensions to those in need—for these immigrants are not among the many who have gone south with their families after their jobs have been Africanized. Appeals are being made for voluntary aid to relieve the loneliness, poverty, and infirmity of these immigrants, who ought now to be enjoying some peace and security but must instead adapt themselves to a new life in a new country. Englishmen might remember these people in shame.

My most vivid memory of a recent visit to lovely South Africa is of a Cape farmer grumbling that for the first time in his life he had locked the door at night—not for himself, but at the behest of terrified Africans who had taken refuge with him against African terrorists.

Yours faithfully,
MOLLY MORTIMER.

London, N.2.

Police Changes in Northern Rhodesia

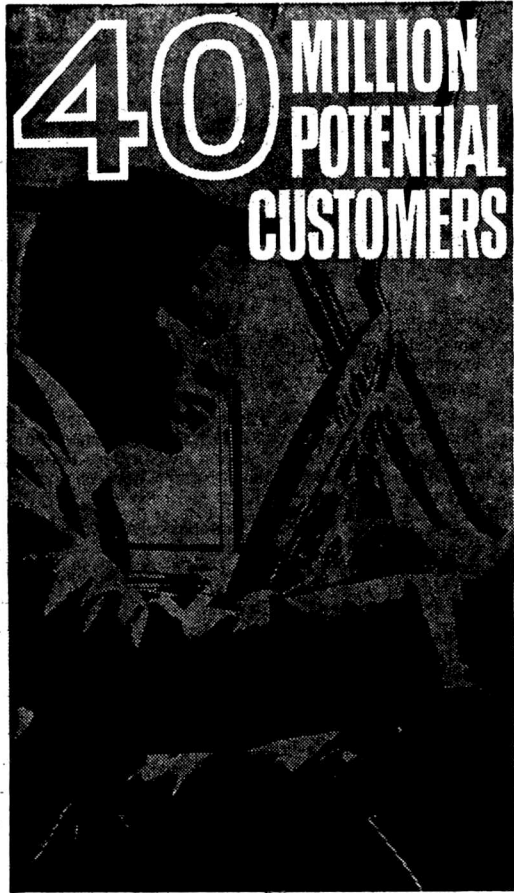
MR. ERIC HALSE, Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, will shortly retire at the age of 56 after 33 years in the Colonial Police Service, of which 19 have been spent in Northern Rhodesia, to which he first went in 1931. He was transferred to Somaliland on promotion in 1939. After becoming Commissioner there he returned to Northern Rhodesia in 1953 as Deputy Commissioner, succeeding to the senior office in 1962.

Mr. J. C. Day, the Deputy Commissioner, who has served in the Northern Rhodesian Police for 26 years, will also retire this year.

Mr. L. A. Hicks, who is to become Commissioner when Mr. Halse goes on leave, entered the Northern Rhodesian Police Force in 1939 and has spent all his service in the territory, having commanded the Western Division and the Criminal Investigation Department. He is 50 years of age.

How the Colonial Empire Has Shrunk!

BRITAIN has now only 27 Colonies, five Protectorates, and three territories ranking both as Colony and Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia having been excluded from the official list because it has been a self-governing Colony for 40 years. Three of the Protectorates are in Central Africa, namely Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland. Apart from Hong Kong, with a population of rather more than 3½m., Nyasaland ranks first with 2.9m., followed by Northern Rhodesia with 2.5m., their respective areas being 45,747 and 288,130 square miles. Seychelles is the only Colony now left within the Eastern African orbit, its population being merely 43,748 and the land area only 156 square miles.



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Dr. Banda Warns Trade Unions

"God Save Funny, Fishy Leaders"

DR. BANDA, Prime Minister of Nyasaland, said in the course of a recent speech in the Legislature:—

"Any politician who interprets democracy in Africa in terms of the British, American, Swiss, or German Constitution does not know what he is doing. We are not here living under British, American, or German conditions. Politics is the art of the possible—possible here, not in Europe or America. We mean to go our own way and let others learn from us, not we from others.

"Just as we are not going to bring here rules and regulations just because someone across the ocean wrote them, so too we are not going to tolerate in this country any employer who takes advantage of our people. We are going to see to it that a bad employer suffers and suffers. No mercy for bad employers, no mercy whatsoever. I am here to protect my people; and if protecting my people is dictatorship, then I am prepared to be a dictator.

"The Minister of Justice has referred to trade unions. I have supported trade unionism. I have lent them my own money—which they haven't even paid today. Yes, Sugo Mesiya was brought to me because they couldn't pay rent for their offices—crying in tears—the office was going to be closed. I gave them £250 because I did not want the office of the Commercial and General Workers' Union to be closed. But while I support genuine trade unionism I have no time for funny and fishy trade unions.

Restrictive Practices Criticized

"These men collect money from their members, but keep no books. They write letters to the American Federation of Labour, to British trades unions, to German, to trades union all over the world, collect money, and that money, instead of being used for the trade union movement, goes in their pocket. That kind of trade union leader will find no mercy from me.

"They must not demand high wages when they do not produce more. High wages can only come out of expanding production. More money for the employer, more money for the worker; little money for the employer, little money for the worker. I do not believe in restrictive practices by the trade unions. That is why I like American trade unionism better, because American trade unionism teaches its members to work hard to produce more because it is out of bigger profits that higher wages can be paid; and bigger profits come out of increased and expanding production and not restricted production.

"Genuine trade union leaders who are doing their best for the workers have nothing to fear from me, but God save funny trade union leaders".

Risk of Forced Labour

Training Camps for Youths

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NATIONAL EFFORT could degenerate into forced labour because "we tend to get involved in blue-prints and plans, schemes and projects, programmes and policies, and forget that all these are designed for people", Mr. Reuben Kamanga, Minister of Transport and Communications, told the Ndola Business and Professional Women's Club.

"If we compromise in any way on the value of the human person, we are in danger of turning our development into destruction. We need to slide only very slightly from our acknowledgment of human dignity to turn a great new nation with all its prospects of a better life for everyone into a glorified prison camp where people are restricted and dragooned, pushed and pulled, organized and directed to an extent which reduces their importance.

"We want women to become more at home on committees and in public affairs. Many thousands in the country are still unsure about town life. They are in the difficult period of transition from tribal living to urban values. These women need help. Things like this are at the very centre of the new Government's development thinking.

"We want everyone not merely to contribute to the country's development but to get something personal and lasting from it. It is impossible to get our own advancement and satisfaction without giving in service to others. We wish to extend the sense of dedication.

"Government development of human resources aims at providing the best facilities for primary and secondary education—many new buildings and more and better qualified teachers. For adult education the Government is undertaking in-service training, as are many larger employers of labour. My wife is among many women taking a dress-making course at the College of Further Education in Lusaka.

"A prosperous rural community is vital. Apart from the need to broaden our economy, now so largely based on copper, we need more food for our rapidly increasing population and the employment which agriculture can provide. Farm institutes and agricultural and veterinary facilities are being expanded. Research continues into the best types of crops to grow. Encouragement is given to men who wish to farm for a career".

Mr. H. D. Banda, Minister for Housing and Social Development, has prepared a £3m. scheme of rural training camps for 50,000 "confused and frustrated" young Africans who have left school. The purpose is "to end sinister political activities and put them into jobs". He is head of the U.N.I.P. youth wing.

Tanganyika Causes T.U. Anxiety

I.C.F.T.U. bulletins are reiterating references to "world-wide trade union anxiety" about the detention of trade unionists among some 200 suspects arrested in Tanganyika after the mutinies in January; they have published messages appealing to the President to intervene personally to obtain their prompt release. The I.C.F.T.U. itself, its African regional organization, the Kenya Federation of Labour, the Uganda Trades Union Congress, the Danish Trade Union Federation, the International Transport Workers' Federation, and the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations have all expressed their concern about trade union rights in Tanganyika. In Kenya fears have been expressed that restrictive labour laws depriving workers of their freedom of action to negotiate and to strike are likely to result from the proposed re-organization of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and its affiliated unions into a single centrally-directed entity. Mr. Michael Kamaliza, the Labour Minister, who was formerly general secretary of the T.F.L., has been appointed to that post in the new National Union of Tanganyika Workers. Mr. Alfred Tandau is his deputy.

Shop Stewards Must Watch the Clock

THE NEWSLETTER of the Overseas Employers Federation has published the following item:

"A supervisor or foreman in the Uganda building trade who receives a complaint by an individual or group of workers which has not been settled by the headman brought to him by a shop steward shall attempt to settle the matter within 15 minutes".

"If he fails the matter may be referred: (1) by the shop steward to the site manager within 24 hours; (2) by a branch official to the departmental manager within 72 hours; (3) by the general secretary of the union to the Association of Building and Civil Engineering contractors within seven days.

"A dispute still not settled then goes to a joint three-a-side council together with one person who shall be agreed by both parties and who shall act as chairman, entitled to cast one vote in all matters; or if, after 10 days, there is still a deadlock the parties must follow the procedure laid down in the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Ordinance for which a further 10 days is allowed.

"When the procedure is exhausted the aggrieved party must give a further 14 days notice in writing of the intention to declare a lock-out or to call a strike".

One Government-Controlled T.U.

President Appoints General Secretary and Deputy

THE GENERAL COUNCIL of the British Trades Union Congress has expressed anxiety about the situation in Tanganyika, where trade union officials were arrested and detained after the army mutinies in January.

The current news release of the T.U.C. states:—

"Arrests extended to branch secretaries and branch committee members of almost all the unions throughout the country. The Kenya Federation of Labour and the Uganda Trades Union Congress have appealed to the Tanganyika Government to bring to trial all those still held in detention.

"Power to appoint the general secretary and deputy general secretary of a new national trade union organization is given to the President of Tanganyika, Dr. Nyerere, by legislation which brings the organization into existence.

T.F.L. and Eleven Unions Disappear

"To be known as the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, the new body will replace the Tanganyika Federation of Labour and its 11 affiliated unions, and will have nine industrial sections. It will be affiliated to the Tanganyika African National Union, the sole political party in Tanganyika.

"Holding office at the pleasure of the President for five years, the general secretary will appoint assistants who will be responsible to him. He will make the first appointments after consultation with the present general council of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour, now depleted by the interment of its president, Mr. V. Mkello, and other leading members.

"Other provisions in the law require the union to present its estimates of income and expenditure to the Minister of Labour for approval—and to obtain his approval before entering into any hire-purchase agreement or accepting credits or loans. The union will not be allowed to spend more than 40% of its revenue on administration costs except with the permission of the Minister; the remaining 60% must be devoted to such social services and investments as the Minister may approve.

"Union dues will be deducted from wages, and in all places where more than 50% of the workers are members of the union a closed shop will be introduced.

Substituting Strength for Weakness

"Introducing the Bill incorporating these changes, the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Kamaliza, said that he realized that the decision that the general secretary should be appointed by the President of Tanganyika would be misunderstood, especially overseas, but that critics should understand that the movement in Tanganyika had been weakened by conflicts of personalities between trade union leaders, and it was now the intention of the Government to remove this source of weakness and build a strong labour movement which would be able to assist the Government in implementing its socialist policies.

"Mr. Kamaliza considered that the existing unions spent too much money on administration and that the economies obtained by the new legislation would help to make possible a substantial investment in the Workers' Investment Corporation and Government securities. He added that the Tanganyika Government were not required to copy or be bound by foreign ideas and that officers who constitute the effective executive of the T.F.L. had been consulted in formulating the constitution for the new union."

forthcoming conference of the African Regional Organization of I.C.F.T.U. The conference is scheduled for April 8-11 in Nairobi.

"Our African Regional Organization (A.F.R.O.) stands for a strong pan-African trade union movement; freedom of thought and speech with regard for public interest, public stability and economic progress; democracy; the right of all African peoples to govern themselves; the achievement of an increasingly dignified and prosperous way of life.

"A.F.R.O. stands against dictatorship, discrimination, economic exploitation, social injustice, and imperialism, neo-colonialism, and the subjugation of peoples."

Fears of African Trade Unions

Memorandum to O.A.U. Conference

AFRICAN TRADE UNION LEADERS, resenting undue interference by African Governments, have asked to be left alone to work out a pattern of unity within the movement.

The African Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions submitted to the Foreign Ministers recently assembled in Lagos of the States constituting the Organization of African Unity a memorandum saying (in part):—

"We note with deep concern that one item on your agenda is to consider the creation of a new African Trade Union Organization.

"African trade unions differ widely in structure, outlook, ideology, and background. The African Regional Organization of the I.C.F.T.U., which groups 35 national African trade union bodies from 28 African countries, was formed in 1960 with headquarters in Lagos. It represents one of the well-organized, democratic, and responsible trade union bodies in free Africa. It maintains organic relations with free trade unions having 57m. members in 141 national centres in 108 countries, mostly in Western Europe, the West Indies, North and South America, and a few countries in Asia.

"The African Trade Union Confederation (A.T.U.C.) headquartered in Dakar, with affiliates drawn from 41 African countries, was inaugurated in January, 1962. The unions constituting A.T.U.C. could be divided into three categories—21 affiliates of the African Regional Organization of the I.C.F.T.U., 12 affiliates of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.), and eight non-affiliated unions.

Need for African Trade Union Unity

"The Christian unions in Congo (Brazzaville) maintain close relations with unions mainly in the Catholic countries in Europe and South America.

"The All-African Trade Union Federation (A.A.T.U.F.), established in 1961 with its secretariat in Accra, has members drawn from six African countries (Guinea, Mali, Ghana, United Arab Republic, Morocco, Algeria). It maintains covert relations with the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), whose membership is largely concentrated on the Soviet Union and Communist China.

"Despite this complicated situation, the need for continental African trade union unity is fully appreciated by all of us, and negotiations to achieve this objective on a completely voluntary basis are proceeding. In the circumstances we respectfully suggest that action by the O.A.U.—except to wish us well—is quite unnecessary and would probably prejudice the chance of achieving genuine unity.

"The key problem which complicates negotiations for trade union unity concerns respect for the right of each national trade union centre to decide for itself what its international affiliation would be. In short, is membership in an international trade union federation extending beyond the borders of Africa inconsistent with or contrary to the idea of African unity?

"Trade unions face problems similar to those which have not yet been fully resolved by the States constituting the membership of O.A.U., with particular reference to the existence of the African and Malagasy Union and membership in the British Commonwealth.

Unhealthy Situation

"By patient negotiation and compromise, the trade unions are gradually finding solutions to their problem of unity. We who represent the free democratic trade union movement throughout Africa have a direct responsibility for finding permanent solutions to the problems of achieving political stability, economic progress, social justice, and respect for individual liberties. In our efforts to discharge these responsibilities we have been handicapped by the fact that we have not clearly understood what our Governments expected of us as workers and citizens. Similarly, because of the absence of planning, we have not been able to look forward to progressive improvements in our standards of living. This is clearly a most unhealthy situation, which we are determined to change. We sincerely hope that our Governments will realize that it is to the benefit of our various communities in Africa for all of us to work together.

"In recognition of the urgency of this situation we are making the problem of closer labour-Government-management co-operation the major topic for consideration at the

(Continued at foot of previous column)

Kenya Needs One-Party System

P.M. Calls K.A.D.U. A "Dying Horse"

THE PRIME MINISTER OF KENYA said when touring the Western Region at Kimilili that he was not pleased to hear people shouting the slogan *Majimbo* (Regionalism) or that they were bringing up the question of the transfer of Kitale to that region. "All I am concerned with is the building of a strong Government and of one nation in which people will not be humiliated or discriminated against by others".

Mzee Kenyatta said that he had visited the area before his arrest in 1952 and had addressed a meeting of 10 people in a small hut. People were then afraid to go to political meetings. His Government would not make people feel so humiliated.

Those who preached *majimbo* had done nothing to help Kenya. They had brought tribal animosity and hatred.

In Bungoma the Prime Minister referred to K.A.D.U. as a "dying horse". The House of Representatives had 105 K.A.N.U. members against 22 holding K.A.D.U. seats. Very soon the country would see that Kenya had only one party — K.A.N.U.

The Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Mr. R. Achieng Onoko, told the same rally at Kandyuj that there was need for a one-party system in Kenya, and that there were signs that that would happen. The Government could then accomplish most of the country's requirements and Kenya could speak with one voice.

Press Criticized

His Ministry stated two days later that Mzee Kenyatta had merely portrayed "the strength of the Kenya African National Union *vis-à-vis* the so-called Democratic Union. It is true that the *vis-à-vis* was a 'dying horse'. It is true that K.A.D.U.'s strength has diminished to a large extent during the last two years.

"The inference by certain newspapers that this reference to a 'dying horse' implied an official one-party State policy by the Government of Kenya represents either the height of irresponsibility or ignorance in its crude form. K.A.D.U.'s horse dies hard. It makes a world of difference, however, when a horse dies of a natural cause and when it is killed. K.A.D.U.'s frail horse is dying a natural death. It is not being killed".

Mr. Onoko complained next day that it was "utterly false and misleading to suggest that reference to the one-party system was made by the Prime Minister. The reference was made by myself. No one but myself came out with this idea. I referred to this briefly whilst addressing a public rally with the other leaders and the statement was well received by the crowd.

"To suggest that it was the Prime Minister who hinted at the possibility of a one-party State in Kenya shows the tricky method employed in the false report of trying to drive a wedge between the leaders of this country by misreporting and twisting their statements to mean what those responsible for such reports think is good for their motives".

Another Government spokesman said that the figures of Government and Opposition Members in the House of Representatives were: Government, 102; Opposition, 23; seats vacant, four.

Olduvai Man Lived 1.8m. Years Ago

New Claims of Dr. and Mrs. Leakey

FOSSILS OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS unearthed from Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika by Dr. and Mrs. Louis Leakey are fragments from a new species of primitive human, he said last week when addressing the National Geographic Society in Washington, which has sponsored his excavations.

Named *Homo habilis* ("handy" man), he could be dated from between 1.8m. years ago to 800,000 years which meant that he must have lived at the same time as the *Zinjanthropus* man (1½m. years) whose remains Mrs. Leakey discovered in the same area in 1959. Anthropological text-books would have to be re-written.

The skull of the new find was more like that of modern man than that of a Zinj man. Such a being would probably have been about 3½ feet tall; possibly hirsute; able to talk; omnivorous or carnivorous; a tool-maker, but apparently unacquainted with fire; and a builder of crude stone and foliage shelters.

It seemed that the Zinj man had become extinct. Modern *Homo sapiens* was more likely to have evolved from the new species than from some of the other hominids of the type found in the Far East.

Dr. Leakey declared that his views were supported by over half of the authorities with whom he had discussed his new discoveries. Two of them, Professor P. V. Tobias of Witwatersrand University, and Dr. J. R. Napier, of London University, have published a joint report with him in *Nature*, based on an examination of the skull, teeth, hand and foot bones dug up.

Southern Rhodesia Needs More Britons

MR. PATRICK WALL said when the House of Commons briefly debated emigration to the Commonwealth: —

"Southern Rhodesia—a wonderful country—needs to increase its population of British stock. If Southern Rhodesia had a more-balanced population some of the political pressures which exist there today would decrease.

"There was an increase in emigration to the Federation just prior to its dissolution, and about 450 people emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in the first month of this year. About a third of them came from this country.

"The wild stories of people pouring out from Southern Rhodesia because of certain political issues are not true, although they have some basis, because there was a building boom in Salisbury for many years. Now the country is over-built, and people are going south to the Republic of South Africa, which is enjoying an all-time boom in building and many other sections of its economy.

"Southern Africa has an important part to play in the future of Western civilization. Therefore, we should encourage migration to that part of the world as much as we possibly can".

Zanzibar has told the U.S.A. to dismantle its space tracking station by April 30.

African traders in default to Kenya joint loans boards average 66% of borrowers.

An African herbalist in Kenya has built business premises in Gikambura, Kikuyuland, costing £2,500.

Within Mombasa's municipal boundaries there are now stated to be 5,305 Europeans, 17,740 Arabs, 40,493 Indians and Pakistanis, 3,220 Goans, and 111,847 Africans.

Kisumu town council is seeking a £2½m. loan for buildings to absorb an expected 5,300 more workers when an Indian group's £3½m. textile mill begins operations in Kenya in about three years.

A Bermuda subsidiary of the Bailey group has taken over the Queensway Hotel at Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam, which is to be improved and extended. The company is to establish lodges in Tanganyika's national parks.

Annual income of £5m. from sisal could be realized by 1970, the South Nyanza agricultural officer forecast when reporting to the Kenya Government that a privately run nucleus 5,000-acre estate and a factory were planned in Lambwe Valley.

Zanzibar permanent residents as at August 1, 1948, have been declared prohibited immigrants in Kenya, following an "unprecedented" increase in applications for entry permits that was considered detrimental to the economy in view of the unemployment situation.

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Trade Unions and Nationalism

Factional and Political Dangers

TRADE UNION accomplishments in Kenya have been in keeping with nationalism, the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr. T. J. Mboya, told the general meeting of the Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union in Nakuru.

"We defied every obstacle placed in our way by the imperialists and established a continuing and effective trade union movement. We did not hesitate to take over the torch of the nationalist struggle. We converted ourselves into an effective political voice and carried on where K.A.U. had left until new parties were formed at the end of the Emergency. The Kenya Federation of Labour provided leadership and action at one of the most crucial hours of our political history.

"Today more than any other time you stand in need of unity in the labour movement. There are at work forces which can only be met by unity, responsibility and efficiency. I see the danger of tribalism, the danger of personal struggles for power, of factional and even political exploitation and of external interference and infiltration within the labour movement unless there is real unity and genuine dedication to serve the workers' interests and the interests of our new nation as a whole.

"Workers' unity can be a positive force welcomed by Government and employers. A disorganized and disunited labour movement falls easy prey of people with evil minds who may be interested in exploiting the workers and sabotaging the efforts of the Government in the effort of nation building. A quarrelling labour movement is unreliable and cannot possibly carry out its responsibility to itself and the nation.

Wisdom and Patience

"The Government and even employers would be happier to deal with a trade union that speaks with one voice and whose leadership is both recognized and responsible in its attitude. To fight for the workers' rights does not mean to be reckless and to throw up challenges all over the place. It does not mean to be disrespectful, arrogant or belligerent. These may well prejudice the very interests which they seek to promote.

"In Kenya the trade unions have a Prime Minister and Government whose wisdom and patience is the envy of many nations. There is the widest opportunity for positive co-operation and very close relations between the unions and the Government. By its decisions to promote the Industrial Relations Charter, the recent tripartite agreement and the new Trade Disputes Act, the Kenya Government and Parliament have clearly demonstrated their faith and good will in the labour movement. What now remains is for the unions to respond positively and justify this confidence.

"If agreements are made and then repudiated by the same people who made them, this approach is rendered hopeless. It is not good enough to wreck the agreement by irresponsible statements and then to point fingers at employers or the Government. Even if the employers and the Government were in fact failing, two wrongs do not make a right. There is always open to the unions the proper avenue to channel grievances—if the motive is to put right what is wrong.

Motives In Doubt

"Our Constitution spells out, categorically both the rights of the workers and protection for their right to organize and to collective bargaining. Our laws are not only liberal, but progressive and designed to facilitate the greatest freedom. It seems meaningless to even imply suspicion as to the Government's motives. It is unnecessary to discuss what happens in other countries.

"In practically every industry today there is a negotiated agreement governing the relations between the workers and employers. There are negotiated agreements covering wages and conditions of employment. The progress towards better wages, housing, sickness benefits, old age benefits and holidays continues. We have a long journey to travel to reach the ideal of the high-wage economy. As we move away from a subsistence peasant economy and into industrial and wage-earning occupation so must we aim at having a stable working community—not only higher wages, but also that workers live as respectable families in the best social environments.

"Our development has been based on the concept of industrial democracy. This implies the existence and recognition of organization of workers as well as employers. It also implies restraint and even some restriction on what employers may term as their prerogative. It is no use appealing to trade

unions to adopt responsible attitudes if employers insist on ignoring the need to consult and negotiate with unions, or if employers insist on by-passing the unions when taking decisions affecting the workers. The employers must recognize that with the coming of independence, the workers will demand even greater respect than they might have insisted upon during Colonial days. They are bound to be sensitive when they feel they are not recognized and their personal and human dignity is abused. They are men and not machines and must demand to be dealt with as men.

"Unfortunately there still are employers in this country who do not fully accept this point. It is such employers who undo the good work done by the Federation of Kenya Employers and its various affiliates.

"The Government cannot be expected to sit aside and see trade unions or workers provoked. The answer lies in both sides of industry making even greater efforts to develop more effective relations at the shop steward level to remove minor causes for disputes and improve human relations at work."

Nairobi's £16m. Expansion Programme

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL'S finance committee has approved a seven-year capital expenditure programme involving £16,731,848 between now and the end of 1970 for the provision of water supplies, drainage, roads and bridges, housing, health, education, and the replacement of existing loans.

Water supply projects include the first half of the £6m. Chania-Kimania reservoir scheme, which is to be started in 1968, and a £558,000 scheme to raise the level of the Sasumua Dam.

Among housing projects £242,500 is for the redevelopment of Kariokor and £750,000 for the redevelopment of Pumwani. Primary education is to receive £287,000 and health £271,550, one of the main items being £125,000 for extensions to Pumwani maternity hospital.

Falcon Mines, Ltd., has declared a 17½% dividend.

Bandanga Holdings, Ltd., tea planters in Nyassaland, report profits to September 30 at £7,283 (£15,038). The 15% dividend is repeated.

North Charterland Exploration (1937), Ltd., a Lonrho subsidiary, reports net profits to September 30 at £7,739. The dividend is 16½% for nine months.

Hardinge Street, Nairobi, named after Kenya's first Governor, has been renamed after Dedan Kimathi, the Mau Mau leader executed in 1957. Princess Elizabeth Way is now Uhuru Way.

A South African group has offered 6s. for each of the 13m. ordinary shares of 5s. and par for the 6% preference shares of E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd., engineers and merchants with large Rhodesian business.

The Avon Rubber Co., Ltd., which has invested more than £250,000 in its Kenya subsidiary, is engaged in a £200,000 expansion programme which will not only increase the output of cycle tyres but produce rubber soles and heels sufficient to meet the whole East African demand.

British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., the world's largest cable-makers, and heavy consumers of Rhodesian copper, report net profit after tax for 1963 at £6.8m., compared with just over £5m. in 1962. The dividend is raised from 11.8% to 15%. Group sales were up £31m. to £184m.

A tractor assembly plant is to be built in Dar es Salaam by Yugoslav Motor and Tractor Manufacturers, in association with Mwananchi Development Corporation, Ltd., of Tanganyika. The enterprise will be assisted under the credit agreement reached in November between the Republic of Tanganyika and the Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade.

The Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which recently exchanged its holding in the Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co. (East Africa), Ltd., for shares in Uganda Cement Industry, Ltd., reports group profit after tax to September 29 at £406,335 (£496,476). Dividends total 9d. per £1 share, taking £149,662. The issued capital is just under £1.7m. Mr. F. W. R. Douglas is the chairman.

Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., reports profits for 1963 after tax at £68,672 (£52,435). The general reserve is increased by £27,000 to £290,000. A dividend of 1½% and bonus of 7% take £100,260, and the carry-forward is £30,339. Issued capital amounts to £557,000. Quoted investments with a book value of £941,864 had a market value of almost £1.9m. and unquoted holdings are valued by the directors at £110,552. Mr. G. F. B. Grant, the chairman is about to resign. He will be succeeded by Sir Denys Lowson. The other directors are Sir Rupert de la Bere and Messrs. J. F. Corp. G. Flether-Eaves and T. E. W. Waddington.

Parliament

Intimidation and Squatters

Lawlessness on Kenya Farms

AN ADMISSION that H.M. Government has a moral obligation to help British ex-Servicemen in Kenya has been made in the House of Commons by MR. RICHARD HORNBY, who was recently appointed Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies.

He insisted, however, that there was no legal case against the Government, and emphasized that "these people went of their own accord".

MR. A. HENDERSON had asked for a statement about the compensation terms offered to British ex-Servicemen who went to Kenya under the auspices of the European Agricultural Settlement Board.

MR. FISHER: "In the second reading debate on the Kenya Independence Bill my rt. hon. friend said that he had carefully studied the case of these ex-Servicemen, but he was not convinced that it would be fair to single them out for special treatment more favourable than for the rest of the European farming community. He said that about one-third of the Settlement Board farmers could expect to be bought out under the existing land schemes and that many others might be helped under the measures which he then announced."

Not Compensation Scheme

MR. HENDERSON: "Have not the Government a special obligation to these British ex-Servicemen who were encouraged to go to Kenya under the auspices of this scheme? Can we be assured that the Government are devoting the most sympathetic consideration to giving financial compensation to any of these ex-Servicemen who have to vacate their farms?"

MR. FISHER: "I am very sympathetic in this matter, but all these people went of their own accord, and I think that it would be invidious to give any one category special treatment. There is no legal case against the Kenya Government. On the moral question, I think that our obligation extends equally to all European farmers out there."

"On the rt. hon. and learned gentleman's last point, I must honestly say that this is not intended to be a compensation scheme. It is intended to help Europeans if we possibly can; but it is an African land settlement scheme, not a compensation scheme for farmers."

MR. HENDERSON: "Surely the hon. gentleman would agree that the Government of the day did not encourage civilians in the same way that they encouraged ex-Servicemen who served their country during the war to go to Kenya?"

MR. FISHER: "I think that encouragement was given and that there is a moral obligation on us to help. We are trying to help, but I do not think there is any legal obligation. No guarantees were given, or anything of that sort, against hazards which might arise. I must ask the rt. hon. and learned gentleman to bear in mind that the implications of a compensation scheme would go far beyond the confines of Kenya."

Protecting Lives

DR. ALAN GLYN asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware of the incidents of lawlessness which had occurred in Kenya affecting British persons and property on farms; what action he was taking to protect British lives and property; whether he knew of the difficulties experienced by many European farmers in Kenya; and whether he would make it a condition of any future financial assistance to the Government of Kenya that a proportion should be allocated for the purchase of farm land from British owners.

MR. WALL asked what arrangements had been made to finance a land resettlement scheme in the Central Region.

SIR A. HURD asked if the Governments of Kenya and the U.K. had now agreed on further measures to facilitate the acquisition at fair valuation of more European mixed farms for the settlement of Africans, and for an assurance that all European farmers, whether their farms were taken early or late, would receive a proper price for their land and stock.

MR. SANDYS: "Representatives of the European farming community in Kenya have informed me fully about the difficulties which they are experiencing. Extensive areas have been transferred to African ownership under the settlement schemes. We have been discussing with the Kenya Government proposals for a further scheme to cover other parts of the Central Region. The general question of financial aid and land settlement is to be examined later in Nairobi by officials of the British and Kenya Governments."

DR. GLYN: "If we are to grant Kenya sums of money, will the Minister give this mind to setting aside a portion of it for the specific purpose of the purchase of land?"

MR. SANDYS: "I can readily give my hon. friend an affirma-

tive answer. We have already spent large sums on the purchase of land and the resettlement of Africans on that land; and I announced in the House in November that the review which was not to take place until 1966 would be brought forward and take place in the early months of this year."

MR. WALL: "Would my rt. hon. friend agree that the million-acre scheme will have bought up about 1,000 European farms and that out of the remaining 2,000 there may be many who wish to stay in Kenya but cannot carry on farming under the present conditions with squatters on their land? Can he say anything about the problem of squatting and the intimidation of farm labour?"

MR. SANDYS: "The squatter problem is undoubtedly a serious and difficult one for the authorities to tackle. A few days ago the Prime Minister of Kenya promised that his Government would take firm action to remove squatters and deal with cattle thieves. The Kenya Government have shown much courage in this matter, and we must hope that in this very difficult task they will be successful."

MR. F. HARRIS: "While not underrating the individual and personal difficulties arising in Kenya, is it not vitally important in the interests of all races in East Africa, and particularly for stability, that there should not be any exaggeration of lawlessness concerning Kenya?"

MR. SANDYS: "Naturally I wish to see no exaggeration." MR. STEPHEN HASTINGS: "Would not my rt. hon. friend agree that a comprehensive defence agreement designed to safeguard the legitimate interests of the territories might go far to help create an East African Federation and to give some solid basis to the Commonwealth link in these areas? Would he not agree that the principle could be widely applied in the Commonwealth on a formal rather than an informal or *ad hoc* basis?"

MR. SANDYS: "I am quite sure that there was no desire among these Governments to have what my hon. friend describes as a comprehensive arrangement. I am reasonably satisfied with the arrangements which we were able to make, particularly with regard to Kenya."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Does the Secretary of State really think that his journey was necessary? Can he say what more could have been done by him than could have been done through normal diplomatic channels? Bearing in mind that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are hesitating to come to London, would he not have done better to go round the Commonwealth and try to get co-operation on East Africa and other Commonwealth problems confronting the Government?"

Difficult Moment

MR. SANDYS: "I do not quite understand the rt. hon. gentleman's remarks. I visited four Commonwealth countries. It is the first time that I have heard a Commonwealth Secretary reproached for making visits to Commonwealth countries. It seemed to me that my journey was necessary because this was a rather a difficult moment in our relations with the three countries to which we have had to send troops recently in rather exceptional circumstances; and it was also necessary to open important negotiations on defence and financial matters with the Government of Kenya, negotiations which had been held over until after independence."

MR. WALL: "What financial commitments have we entered into as far as Kenya is concerned? Are they mainly military or mainly to assist in land resettlement and farm development?"

MR. SANDYS: "No absolutely firm financial commitments were entered into during my tour, but I did agree in principle to certain arrangements in the defence field. The main financial talks, on matters outside the sphere of defence, will begin at the official level in about 10 days."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Does not the Secretary of State agree that what is wanted now is assistance from Commonwealth countries which are not facing immediate difficulties? Why cannot he now go round to Commonwealth countries who could be encouraged to give this help? What has been done through normal diplomatic channels? (An Hon. Member: "Nonsense.")

MR. SANDYS: "I do not know what the rt. hon. gentleman is asking me to do. What sort of help is he suggesting that other Commonwealth countries should give to East Africa?"

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "When it was a question of the U.K. entering the Common Market the Secretary of State went to other Commonwealth countries for discussion. The issues now facing H.M.'s Government with six Commonwealth countries in difficulties are such that the fullest Commonwealth co-operation and assistance are required, and it would be worth the rt. hon. gentleman's making a trip to try to get them to assist."

MR. SANDYS: "I am surprised that I am criticized for not travelling enough. I am hardly ever in this country."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "This was the wrong journey." MR. SANDYS: "The rt. hon. Member is concerned primarily with East Africa. I went to the East African countries. It seemed to me very reasonable."

Company Report**African Explosives and Chemical Industries Limited**

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

40th Annual Report and Accounts**CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

To the Shareholders:

I am pleased to be able to report an all-round improvement in the results of the Group for the year under review.

The net profit of the Group before taxation increased by R4.42 million, from R11.08 million to R.15.5 million, a rise of nearly 40 per cent. The net profit after tax was only slightly more than in 1962, owing to the increased tax payable this year. You will recall that there was a non-recurring tax relief of more than R2.5 million in 1962, owing to the introduction of P.A.Y.E., while the provision for deferred taxation was also much reduced in that year.

Higher Dividend

Total funds employed by the Group rose from R107.75 million to R109.13 million, while sales during the year at R98 million were R11.4 million higher than in the previous year.

After making provision for reserves, deferred taxation and a reasonable carry forward, it is proposed to pay an increased dividend for the year of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares. A rate of 12½ per cent. has been maintained in the four previous years.

The improvement in our agricultural business, to which I referred last year, has continued and we are continually increasing our share of the retail trade—the direct sales to farmers. With our wide distribution of factories and branch offices we are well placed to do this.

New Factories

During the year the fertilizer plant at Modderfontein came into full production. The phosphoric acid plant, also at Modderfontein, is now expected to be ready early in 1965; this will provide raw material not only for concentrated fertilizers but also for an industrial phosphates plant in which we expect to be associated with Messrs. Albright & Wilson, and which should be in operation in 1966.

The Midland factory, at Sasolburg, is developing rapidly. The cyanide plant is expected to start in mid-1964 and the polythene plant towards the end of 1965. With the prospect of additional plants in the years ahead this factory will one day be an extremely important one in our Group.

Arrangements to participate in South African Nylon Spinners Limited have been completed. Their factory in the Cape is expected to be in production in a few months' time.

The titanium dioxide plant of South African Titan Products, Limited, in which we are associated with British Titan Products, Limited, has attained full production a year earlier than was forecast, and already is making profits.

Twiga Chemicals

Members will see in the Directors' Report a reference to the sale of Twiga Chemicals, our subsidiary company in East Africa. It became clear that under present day conditions and attitudes it was unwise to continue to control the East African enterprise from

South Africa. The company was accordingly sold and is now controlled from London.

At the risk of repetition, I feel I must refer yet again to the shortage of skilled manpower at all levels and in all functions, not only in our Company, but in South Africa as a whole. Our Company has under active consideration projects to be undertaken during the next few years at an estimated cost of R90 million. Some of these will quite certainly have to be dropped or postponed, because there will not be the men available to build and operate them.

These difficulties inevitably affect our staff, who have to stretch themselves individually over wider areas to ensure the Company's progress. That the Company's progress is so encouraging is a measure of the service they have given, for which I thank them on behalf of the Board.

Johannesburg
March 20, 1964.

H. F. OPPENHEIMER
Chairman

Uganda Development Corporation

UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., reports trading profits for 1963 at £1,344,457, compared with £1,254,749 in the previous year. Depreciation, however, was up from £490,449 to £537,306 and tax from £287,737 to £355,449. After adjustments and account of minority interests, group net profit was £337,437 (£367,561). Salaries and wages rose from £2.1m. to more than £2.5m., the total number of employees being 14,376 (14,162). Group turnover in the group almost reached £10.9m. (£9.8m.). Group fixed assets total £15.4m. There are now 974 acres under tea.

Development Finance Company of Uganda, Ltd., is on the point of registration. U.D.C. will contribute to it £500,000 in shares in its subsidiaries, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation will make available £500,000 in cash for projects approved as a result of recent negotiations between the Uganda Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of West Germany, the West German Development Corporation having also undertaken to make £500,000 available to the new finance company.

Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., a United Kingdom company, has agreed to purchase 300,000 shares in Uganda Crane Industries, Ltd., a holding company owned by U.D.C. Its portfolio consists of shares in various subsidiary and associated companies of U.D.C.

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., which has interests in Mozambique, report profits of £96,655 before tax of £39,815 and are paying 2½%. No dividend had been paid since the 5% of 1961.

From the beginning of next month all imports into Tanganyika from Southern Rhodesia will require certification of the country of origin of production or manufacture.

Southern Rhodesia is to apply for membership of the International Sugar Council. Three years hence its sugar production should leave about 300,000 tons annually available for export.

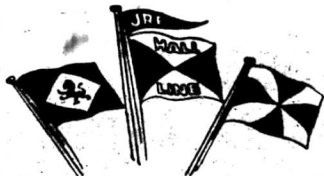
Shareholders of Leyland Paine, Ltd., a group with an East African subsidiary, will shortly receive a one-for-10 rights offer at 20s. per 5s. share. Later there is to be a capitalization of reserves and a one-for-five bonus issue.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., report group net profit for 1963 at just over £5m. (£4.99m.) after taxation liabilities increased to £2.69m. from £590,000. Fixed assets exceed £41m. and net current assets £13.2m. The dividend is raised from 12½% to 15%.

On the London Metal Exchange the price of copper wire bars rose sharply on Tuesday to £318 for prompt delivery and £314 for three months. During the first three months of the year L.M.E. turnover in copper was 144,900 tons, against bars rose sharply on Tuesday to ...

JOINT

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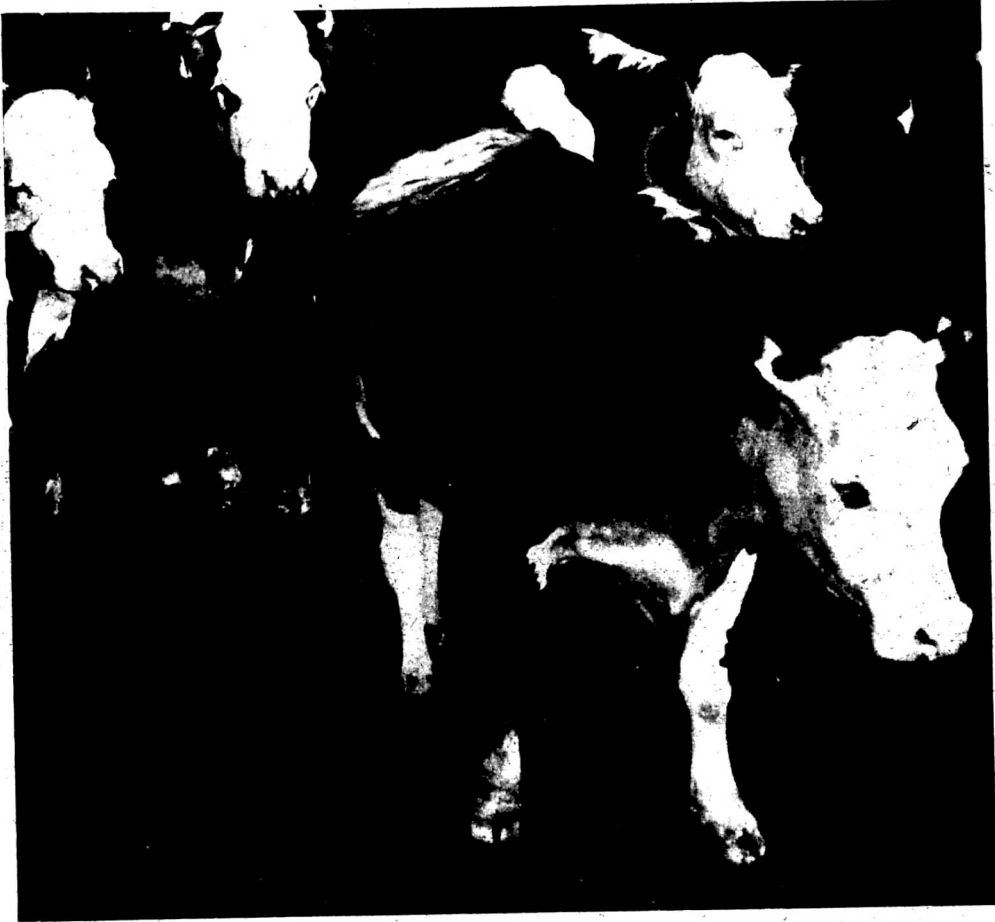
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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RESIGNATION of Mr. Winston Field is scarcely surprising, for disagreements within his party and Cabinet had clearly increased and were unlikely to subside. It has been emphatically stated that differences over the demand for independence were not the cause of the Prime Minister's withdrawal; but tactics in that connexion, past and potential, must have influenced the decision. Soon after Mr. Field informed the United Kingdom Government that there would be no further initiative about independence from his side Mr. Lardner-Burke, the Deputy Speaker, a member of his party, introduced a motion which nevertheless involved a new approach to Britain; it was not merely approved by the House, but taken over by the Government. The Prime Minister can certainly not have approved that course, which made nonsense of his decision to leave the next move to H.M. Government, and it was significant that it was not Mr. Field or one of his close supporters who threw the Government's cloak over the proposal to petition the Queen to surrender further prerogatives concerning Southern Rhodesia, but Mr. W. J. Harper, a Minister who is generally believed to have pressed for a unilateral declaration of independence. Mr. Field might have resigned at that stage if, as seems probable, almost all the Cabinet stood against him; indeed, Mr. Howman may have been his only supporter. Resignation was presumably withheld in the then slender hope of mending the breaches within the Ministry. That would accord with the character of Mr. Field, who since he became Prime Minister in December 1962 has shown far greater patience under stress and provocation than even his old friends expected; but that inevitably displeased impatient men within the party. Another reason for delay may have been the wish dictated by loyalty—and Mr. Field is a most loyal person—that his successor should not take over

until Parliament had risen, and so have more than three months in which to establish himself before facing the House and perhaps an election.

Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of the Treasury and Deputy Prime Minister under Mr. Field, has been more outspoken than his chief in publicly criticizing what almost all Rhodesians regard as the inexcusable attitude of the United Kingdom Government towards the case for independence. After he had had discussions in London, Mr. Smith complained that British Ministers had declined to state the precise conditions on which they were prepared to concede complete autonomy (for the country has been virtually independent for forty years), but that he had been left in no doubt that a black majority in Parliament within five years was regarded in Whitehall as the main requirement. That proposal is recklessly unrealistic, for its acceptance would destroy the standards introduced and developed during three-quarters of a century of praiseworthy endeavour—sacrificing those standards to the detriment of Africans in general merely to appease the tiny minority of political agitators among them and their vociferous supporters in the United Kingdom, the United States, and the misnamed United Nations. There was no likelihood that Mr. Field would submit to that kind of dictation from London, and there is similarly no prospect that it will succeed with Mr. Smith's Government, which will not accept from the United Kingdom the political inflictions which have done indescribable and irreparable damage elsewhere in Central Africa and in East Africa in the past four years.

Mr. Smith is a realist, not an extremist, but he will fight toughly for what he and his colleagues deem essential. The United King-

dom Government's deliberate technique of allowing matters concerning Southern Rhodesia to slide month after month, gravely to its disadvantage and the encouragement of its African political enemies, has, of course, severely strained Mr. Smith's patience, moderation, and disposition to be conciliatory, but one of his first statements was an assurance that his Ministry has no new policy and wants negotiations with H.M. Government. Neither he nor his associates can, however, be expected to tolerate endless procrastination, especially from a Cabinet in Britain which, though fortunately under new and trusted leadership, is composed almost entirely of Ministers who have been responsible for shocking calamities in British Africa. If, as the Macmillan-Macleod-Butler clique suggested, Southern Rhodesia had wanted a collision, there would not have been sixteen months of patient endeavour under Mr. Field. That exercise in restraint demonstrates beyond question that his Cabinet, including in particular his deputy, Mr. Smith, were deeply reluctant to make a unilateral declaration of independence, though they could be driven to it if the United Kingdom Government did not end its equivocation, agree mutually acceptable amendments to the Constitution, and then stand firmly against the howls of protest which any changes would produce. It is Macmillanism which has brought one of the most loyal countries in the Commonwealth to the point of crisis.

On the morrow of the Rhodesian Front's electoral victory in December 1962 we wrote that the country's case would be immensely strengthened by raising it out of party controversy, and there are now

Preparing for Future Crises.

many responsible Rhodesians in and out of politics who share that conviction. We believe as firmly as ever that events will soon constrain men in all parties to recognize that the country can be adequately served in crisis only by a National Government. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that in meeting the serious short-term difficulties nothing will be done to obstruct the evolution of a middle-of-the-road policy which would unite the great majority of Rhodesians, white and black, in a constructive endeavour to lift the country out of its present troubles, promote the growth of internal confidence, and so improve prospects of external investment and other assistance. Because they can agree on little else, the sup-

posedly independent black African States which constitute the Organization for African Unity are determined to spread subversion and stimulate sabotage in Southern Rhodesia, which may at any time have to face a long series of outrages planned by the so-called African Liberation Committee and committed by its fanatical "freedom fighters". When the challenge has to be met and defeated, the most resolute, most experienced, and most widely trusted men will assuredly be called up, and in a land marked by a deep patriotic sense the call will not be made in vain. All must hope that the new Government, which has a most unenviable task thrust upon it by British faithlessness and folly, will do everything in its power to unite Rhodesia for the even more critical challenges which must come and be overcome.

* * *

WHEN H.M. GOVERNMENT was bluffed into promising Kenya independence months before the earliest date which it had regarded as conceivably justifiable, bluffed by assurances from the African political leaders in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya that those three States would

promptly federate, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA dismissed their statements as unreliable — and was told by Members of Parliament in Britain and East Africa, some Ministers among them, that our pessimism was unwarranted. Everyone now knows not merely that this journal was right and they wrong, but that Mwalimu Nyerere is so deeply disappointed with the non-fulfilment of his hopes that he has warned the Prime Ministers of the other two territories that Tanganyika must take steps to protect its economy unless procrastination ends in almost immediate agreement. Of that there is no prospect, despite the two-day conference of the three leaders in Nairobi, and serious damage is consequently threatened to the East African Common Market and Common Services Organization. Nobody can be more chagrined and embarrassed than President Nyerere, who was so genuinely convinced of the importance of federation to all three countries that he courted unpopularity among his own followers by generously planning to decelerate political and constitutional progress in Tanganyika in order to give his neighbours time to catch up and then fall into step.

* * *

Though the closest inter-territorial co-operation would bring manifest benefits, the

obstacles were so many, obvious, and substantial that we could see no grounds for the optimism which was general in political and journalistic quarters in Britain and among many of the politicians in East Africa. Dr. Nyerere has now admitted publicly that federation cannot be expected for a couple of years at least, and that he contemplates publishing a candid record of events during the past year or more and an explanation of the policy which Tanganyika must adopt in self-protection. He is even disposed to establish a separate currency and central bank for the republic and to increase its efforts to attract new industries, though competition with its neighbours in that matter must result in destruction of the inter-territorial licensing system which was created to prevent wasteful duplication of industries and, by offering an East African Common Market, to encourage investment by assuring industrialists of unimpeded access to some twenty-five million people. For quite understandable reasons, investors in the Western world have often preferred to build their factories in Kenya, and Tanganyika and Uganda resent what they regard as their unfair share of new enterprises and the fact that Kenya exports to them considerably more than she buys in return. Tanganyika has adverse trade balances with both neighbours, of about nine million pounds annually with Kenya and two millions with Uganda. It is therefore not surprising that Tanganyika Ministers have in recent months travelled the Western and Eastern hemispheres with the aim of inducing industrial investment.

Uganda's hesitations about federation have been political and tribal rather than economic, but they are nonetheless real, and solvable only by patient skill and progressively nurtured tolerance.

Sound Grounds For Hesitation. Uganda must consequently exercise a patience which conflicts with Tanganyika's understandable impatience. The spokesmen for neither country can make public reflections on the state of Kenya, but it would be astonishing if, in addition to the objections which they admit, there are not others about which they remain silent out of consideration for Kenya. They know that its Government does not consist of the happy band of brothers which official propaganda suggests, but that there are bitter antipathies between Ministers. Tribal dissensions and rivalries, though seldom mentioned nowadays in the local Press, are as sharp as ever. The security

situation, similarly not a topic for newspapers in East Africa, is far from satisfactory, and the financial and economic prospects could scarcely be worse. Why should Mr. Obote be expected to plunge his country into association with so troubled a land? Both he and President Nyerere may well be worried also about the attitude to an East African Federation of Zanzibar, now a Communist-dominated republic liable to infect malcontents on the mainland who could be stirred up against their own Governments, which have all disappointed the extravagant expectations fostered among the mass of the people by the agitators for independence.

New Southern Rhodesian Flag

Union Jack Retained in Design

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made the following statement in Parliament last week just before his resignation:—

"The Southern Rhodesia badge, consisting of the shield of the arms of Southern Rhodesia, was approved by royal warrant on August 11, 1924. A blue and red ensign, with the badge on the fly, were approved by the Admiralty somewhere between 1924 and 1927—to be flown respectively on Southern Rhodesian Government vessels and merchantmen. By custom the blue ensign was used in pre-Federation days as the Southern Rhodesian flag. This ensign, however, was not flown within Southern Rhodesia. Only the Union flag was flown at Southern Rhodesian Government stations.

"Now that Federation has ended it becomes necessary for Southern Rhodesia to have a distinctive flag of its own—one that can readily be distinguished from the former Federal flag and the blue ensigns, customarily allotted to British Colonial territories.

Union Flag Seniority

"The Government, therefore, has decided that this flag should be an ensign with a sky blue background (the same colour as appears on the Air Force flag) with the Union Jack in the top left-hand corner and with the Southern Rhodesian badge on the fly.

"Arrangements are now being made, through the Government Central Stores, for the manufacture locally of this new flag. It is expected that delivery of the numbers required for the initial issue will be completed in approximately six weeks. As deliveries come forward from the manufacturers, the new flag will be supplied on requisition to Government departments. It is not the intention to select a particular day for the introduction of the new flag. As issues are made, so the new flag should be used.

"The new Southern Rhodesian flag will only be flown within Southern Rhodesia at stations where it had been customary for the Federal flag to be flown alongside the Union flag. When being flown alongside the Southern Rhodesian flag, the Union flag will be in the position of seniority, namely on the right when the viewer stands with his back to the building or flagstaffs from which they are flown.

"The Union flag, where it has been customary in the past to fly it alone, will continue to be flown at all stations.

"The use of a Southern Rhodesian flag on Government vessels and merchantmen at sea is a matter which requires further examination; it is necessary to determine whether the new Southern Rhodesian flag would be recognized in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the British Government, or whether the old blue and red ensign will have to be used for maritime purposes.

"For Government vessels operating on Lake Kariba and other inland lakes and waterways the flag to be flown from them is the new Southern Rhodesian flag and not the blue ensign."

Mr. Ian Smith Now Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Winston Field Resigns After "Serious Disagreements About Policy"

MR. IAN D. SMITH became Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on Monday in succession to **MR. WINSTON FIELD**, who resigned and issued the following brief statement:—

"Serious disagreements have arisen between my party in the House and myself in relation to policy, and I have been requested to retire in order to make way for someone else. I have therefore tendered my resignation as Prime Minister to His Excellency the Governor and have advised him to call on Mr. I. D. Smith to form a new Government".

Government House announced: "The Hon. Winston Field saw His Excellency the Governor this morning and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister. His Excellency sent for the Hon. Ian Smith, who informed the Governor that he commanded a majority in the House. His Excellency accordingly appointed Mr. Smith Prime Minister and invited him to form a Government".

Mr. Smith, a Rhodesian by birth, served as a fighter pilot in the Royal Air Force in the last war, was shot down in Italy, and then fought with the Italian partisans behind the German lines. After the war he returned to Southern Rhodesia to farm in the Selukwe district, which in 1948 elected him its M.P. When the Federation was created in 1953 he was elected to the Federal House as Member for Midlands. Since the last general election in Southern Rhodesia he has sat as M.P. for Umzingwane. In the Field Government he was Minister of the Treasury, Minister of Posts, and Deputy Prime Minister.

The New Ministry

The new Ministry is composed of

MR. I. D. SMITH, Prime Minister and External Affairs and Defence; **MR. C. W. DUPONT**, Law, Order and Justice; **MR. J. GAUNT**, Local Government; **THE DUKE OF MONTROSE**, Agriculture and Natural Resources; **MR. W. J. HARPER**, Internal Affairs and Public Service; **MR. I. F. McLEAN**, Labour, Social Welfare and Health; **MR. G. W. RUDLAND**, Trade, Industry, Development and Transport and Power; **MR. J. J. WRATHALL**, Finance and Posts; **MR. H. REEDMAN**, Roads, Immigration and Tourism; **MR. A. P. SMITH**, Education; **MR. P. VAN HEERDEN**, Mines, Lands and Water Development.

Mr. A. P. Smith (Waterfalls) has been appointed from the backbenchers. Mr. van Heerden and Mr. Reedman were Parliamentary Secretaries in the last Government.

Negotiated Independence

The new Prime Minister told a Press conference in Salisbury on Monday that he saw "no rhyme or reason" why he should recall Parliament. He declined to specify the disagreements with Mr. Field. "They are a private matter between Mr. Field and the party. If anything is said in this connexion it should come from Mr. Field". He thought Mr. Field would retain his seat in the House.

The change in leadership had not been caused by a difference of opinion on independence. Party policy remained unchanged. "We are desirous of having a negotiated independence and we shall continue to strive for it, but we have made it clear that we can visualize circumstances which could drive us to do something else. We have always taken a firm line on independence. We have no intention of weakening".

Mr. Smith did not expect a general election. There was no

swing to the right. The Rhodesian Front would continue on the road it had dedicated itself to follow when it won the last election. "We do not regard this as a crisis or as a cause for doing anything we would not otherwise have done". Mr. Field's departure would not split the party.

Southern Rhodesia's main problem was the restoration of confidence in order to get the economy moving again and to overcome the related problems of African unemployment and European emigration. "We have to raise the general standard of living".

Crucial Issue

There was no reason to think there would be any difference in the existing good relations with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, achieved largely through Mr. Field's amicable contacts with Dr. Banda and his ability to get on well with Dr. Kaunda.

Broadcasting that evening, Mr. Smith reiterated that Mr. Field had resigned over what was "purely a matter concerning the leadership and general direction of the Government's policy". He had done so in the national interest. Mr. Smith told the nation that it was "vital that the Government of the country remains in the hands of responsible people".

Mr. J. H. Howman, Minister of Internal Affairs and Local Government, had also resigned.

The Salisbury correspondent of *The Times* contradicted Mr. Smith's assurance that there had been no disagreement over independence, cabling from Salisbury that he had learnt "authoritatively that independence was a crucial issue in Mr. Field's resignation; members of the Rhodesian Front wished for a time, limit for the declaration of independence and Mr. Field refused to agree to this".

Mr. Field and Mr. Howman are understood to have been dismayed to find that an element in the party wished to use the policy of 'community development' for the introduction of *apartheid*. Community development was a main plank in the Rhodesian Front's election platform in 1962, and Mr. Howman, who was responsible for bringing it into the political sphere had repeatedly said that it was not meant as a cloak for *apartheid*.

There is said to have been strong criticism of Mr. Field's refusal to appoint only Rhodesian Front supporters to important posts such as those of High Commissioner in London and Minister in Washington — neither of the present incumbents ever having belonged to the party.

Sir Edgar Whitehead, Leader of the Opposition, demanded the recall of Parliament, saying that it was essential for the country to know what the disagreements in the Government had been and what policy changes were to be made.

Z.A.N.U. issued a statement predicting a head-on collision between the African people and the new Government. It called upon Britain to convene an immediate constitutional conference.

The People's Caretaker Council led by Mr. J. Nkomo dubbed the new Cabinet "a suicide squad" and called on Britain to suspend the Constitution and despatch troops to keep order.

Financial Position

Parliament voted unanimously last Friday in favour of a motion by Mr. Dupont, Minister of Justice, that an address should be presented to the Governor asking him to submit the Constitutional Amendment Bill to the Queen for her assent. The Bill provides for changes in the country's High Court system and includes formal amendments consequent upon the dissolution of the Federation.

Parliament was adjourned. Its next sitting — for the budget — is scheduled to begin on July 28, but Mr. Smith said as Leader of the House that it might meet two or three weeks earlier.

He told Parliament that negotiations were in progress between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments on the financial position of Southern Rhodesia. The cost of dissolving the Federation, estimated at between £2m. and £2.5m., was one of the subjects being negotiated.

Even with increased taxation Southern Rhodesia was the best country to live in, with a standard of living as high as any in the world.

A Bill designed to remove the system of preferential voting was presented.

Net emigration of non-Africans last month fell to below 1,000 for the first time since November. In March 1,197 non-Africans left Southern Rhodesia but there were 377 immigrants, leaving a net loss of 820.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up an electrical sub-station in the Salisbury suburb of Highlands. Youth gangs have been trying to enforce a boycott of milk and butter in the same suburb.

British Press Comment on New Southern Rhodesian Leader

Unilateral Declaration of Independence Balanced Against Prospects for National Government

SEVERAL LEADING NEWSPAPERS in the United Kingdom have suggested that Mr. Ian Smith's Government in Southern Rhodesia is not likely to last long and may soon give way to a National Government under Sir Roy Welensky.

The *Times* ended its leading article with the words:—

"Mr. Field's resignation may open the way to the development of a coalition to the left of his right-wing group. This would include his relatively moderate followers and the Rhodesia National Party led by Sir Edgar Whitehead. In the wings is Sir Roy Welensky, firmly abjuring politics but also abjuring the folly of outright rebellion, and available to be drafted if the country's safety requires him. The time may not be ripe for his intervention, but he has the authority to lead white Southern Rhodesia to a position that would make terms with modern realities".

Earlier it had said:—

"The inference that must spring to mind, considering the pronounced growth of right-wing sentiment in Southern Rhodesia, is that Mr. Smith is ready to throw over the Constitution and declare independence unilaterally, whereas Mr. Field was not able to assure the party zealots that he would. Behind the smokescreen of persuasion, this may be the grim lesson of the change.

Majority of Five

"There are, however, reasons for thinking that Mr. Smith has not come to power to launch a Boston tea-party. He has a majority of only five, and Mr. Field and Mr. Howman (who has also resigned) are not the only members of the party who might vote against a mad action if it was put before Parliament. If that happened the party would split and forfeit all hope of the goal of unconditional independence.

"When Nyasaland becomes independent, and when (as is likely) the Commonwealth Prime Ministers prepare to exert concerted pressure on Salisbury to enter negotiations for constitutional changes that would envisage a timed transfer of power to the Africans, a climate of opinion could develop in white Southern Rhodesia in which Mr. Smith would act unilaterally".

The *Daily Telegraph's* editorial read:—

"Mr. Field's removal and replacement by the more militant Mr. Smith does not mean that the much-discussed seizure of independence is imminent. It is, however, of great importance. It is an expression of the pent-up frustration of the great majority of the Europeans at Britain's persistent refusal of independence except under arrangements that would introduce majority rule—that is, African government—very, soon.

Alternative Leaders

"Mr. Field was committed to independence not later than Nyasaland, which is to be in July, and this is now obviously unattainable. Short of rebellion against the Queen he could keep spirits up only by gestures such as a new flag or removing the word 'Colony' from Southern Rhodesia's description. The final gesture was for the dominant right-wing of the Rhodesian Front to remove the sincere, patient and much-liked Mr. Field himself.

"Another reason for the change is the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which will be dominated by the Southern Rhodesian problem, in July. Whether Mr. Smith is admitted or not, the militants are saying, he will be fighting for independence and for common sense on the rate of African advancement, and he will fight more resolutely than Mr. Field.

"But will he by July necessarily still be there? Perhaps the most important aspect of yesterday's change of leadership is that at last it seems to open up the possibility of manoeuvre on the Southern Rhodesian political scene. Moderate Europeans, increasingly alarmed at the impasse, have been hoping for some time that Sir Roy Welensky might return to politics to take the lead in a crisis. Others see Sir Edgar Whitehead, less dynamic but with better hopes of winning African confidence, as a better choice.

"The Rhodesian Front has a majority of only five. It will need leadership of a very high order from Mr. Smith to hold the party together where Mr. Field failed and prevent further cracks. Mr. Field, Mr. Howman, Interior Minister, who fol-

lows him to the back benches and others in their party, could work with Sir Roy or Sir Edgar if need be.

"Such a combination would be better able than the new régime to get the Europeans to accept the concessions and adjustments they will have to make if there is to be any hope of a peaceful solution. It would also be better able to present united resistance to impossible demands. What the Rhodesian electorate needs now is a clear statement of what Britain has in fact been asking. Is it for an African majority in five years, instead of the 10 or so anticipated under the present franchise? If so, it seems negotiable".

The *Guardian* commented:—

"Mr. Garfield Todd and Sir Edgar Whitehead found their racial policies veering inevitably leftwards as experience of office came like a wedge between them and their party supporters. Mr. Field has had a similar experience, though in his case it may be that his supporters have moved right rather than he left.

"Without him the Rhodesian Front Government cuts a pathetic figure and loses its link with reality. It may not be long before a reflection on his period in office ranges Mr. Field alongside Mr. Todd and Sir Edgar, advocates now of a policy that will introduce Africans to Government and hand over to them in a reasonable period of time.

Levers of Power

"As Deputy Premier Mr. Smith has been exposed to the same facts of life as Mr. Field and has not been influenced by them. The Southern Rhodesian Government is thus now what Mr. Field, almost alone, has saved it from being before—a body of irreconcilables from whom no contribution to a settlement of the racial problem can reasonably be expected.

"If Southern Rhodesia has not in the meantime broken away some collective Commonwealth view of the situation will have to be offered at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in July.

"The other possibility is that Mr. Field's resignation will so damage the Rhodesian Front, already working on a narrow margin in the Assembly, that it will be defeated and have to go to the country.

"If at this stage Sir Roy Welensky were to emerge from a premature retirement as leader of the Rhodesia National Party (the old United Federal Party) he could trounce the Rhodesian Front. The way would then be open for the whites, led by Sir Roy, to come finally to terms with the African parties. It would still not be too late to begin a five-year transitional programme if the African leaders were at the outset given some of the levers of power.

"Mr. Smith can say with much more truth than did Mr. Churchill, as he then was, that he has nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat".

"Britain's Best P.M."

That the changes present problems for H.M. Government was emphasized by the *Financial Times*, which wrote, *inter alia*:—

"Mr. Field appears to have left office because he was too good at restraining the hotheads in his Rhodesian Front Government who wanted to take independence if Britain would not give it to them. He was the best Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister Britain had, because, though not prepared to act on liberalizing the Constitution in favour of the Africans, he was at least prepared to recognize that the *status quo*, for all its uncertainties, was a lesser evil than the unilateral declaration of independence which Mr. Smith appears to favour.

"It now seems far more likely that Southern Rhodesia will present Sir Alec Douglas-Home with the need for critical decisions between now and the election in October. If the British Government is forced to take a decision, the Conservative Party is liable to be split, whichever course is chosen.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in July, where the African members plan to raise the Southern Rhodesian issue, looked tricky enough even with Mr. Field still in office. If Mr. Smith decides to press home his independence demand, the conference could make the Common Market discussions in the Commonwealth look like a polite tea-party.

(Continued on page 648)

PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. S. TRANTER has resigned from the board of Kamna, Ltd.

SHEIKH OTHMAN SHARIFF has arrived in London as High Commissioner for Zanzibar.

MR. PAULO KAVUMA, mayor of Kampala, has visited Israel as a guest of Jerusalem city.

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST returned last Friday from South Africa in the WINDSOR CASTLE.

MR. GRANVILLE ROBERTS, public relations officer to the Chartered Company, flew to Lusaka last week.

SIR DENYS LOWSON is now chairman of Charterland & General, Ltd., and of Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.

MR. J. D. OTIENDE, Education Minister, has forecast that free primary school education may be available in Kenya by 1970.

THE REV. N. SITHOLE, leader of Z.A.N.U., has accepted an invitation to visit Ghana for "consultations" on Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ANDREW D. FRASER, who has retired from the board of Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., had been associated with the company for 60 years.

MR. A. M. HAWKINS has arrived in London to take up duty as supervisory engineer for Rhodesia Railways, which he has served for the past 37 years.

MR. K. NJIRI, a junior Minister in Kenya's Natural Resources Ministry, has led a group of K.A.N.U. members, including six M.Ps., on a visit to India.

MR. D. A. J. BUXTON, who recently joined the board of Cory Associated Wharfs, Ltd., has returned from a brief visit to Kenya on behalf of that company.

ALHAJ TEWA SAIDE TEWA, Minister for Lands, Forests and Wildlife in Tanganyika, is leading a delegation of the East African Muslim Welfare Society to Mecca.

MR. BAHATI SEMO, the first graduate under the African-American Institute's fellowship programme, has joined the Kenya Ministry of Works as a civil engineer.

MR. ERNEST J. PARTRIDGE, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., has been appointed a director of the Tobacco Securities Trust Co., Ltd.

MR. JIRI MEISNER, secretary-general of the Communist International Organization of Journalists, has had discussions in Zanzibar and Tanganyika about possible membership.

LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL and MR. HAROLD SORF, chairman of the Africa Committee of the Monday Club, held a reception in London last week in honour of MR. TSHOMBE.

THE EARL OF SELBORNE, who has been greatly interested in African affairs for many years, and is now 77, has retired from the board of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., after 31 years' service.

GROUP CAPTAIN IAN STOCKWELL will succeed AIR COMMODORE J. C. MACDONALD on April 18 as R.A.F. Commander in East Africa. He will also be the first commander of the Kenya Air Force.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CENTRAL AFRICA spent a week in Jerusalem on his way to Canterbury for the conference of Archbishops and Metropolitans from the 18 independent provinces of the Anglican Church.

On his recent visit to East Africa DR. KENNETH KAUNDA was accompanied by MR. MAINZA CHONA, Minister of Justice and by Messrs. L. BEAN and L. CHANGUFU, Permanent and Parliamentary Secretaries respectively to the Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. A. BISHOP, who has been appointed British High Commissioner in Cyprus, served in East Africa in the last war. He has been Director of Information Services at the C.R.O. since 1962.

MR. A. S. P. NEISH has resigned from the board of Kamna, Ltd., control having passed to James Wood (Investments), Ltd., who have nominated Messrs. J. A. WELLS and S. C. WEINER as directors. MR. J. GARTON ASH remains chairman.

MR. J. J. WRATHALL, as Minister of Education, told Parliament that Southern Rhodesia's application to attend the Abidjan conference of African Education Ministers had been rejected despite protests from the director-general of U.N.E.S.C.O.

Sponsored by the Kenya Government, the former Mau Mau "GENERAL" ARAP CHUMA, is spending up to six months in East Berlin, where he expects to receive military training. He is accompanied by a branch secretary of the K.A.N.U. youth wing, MR. MUGI.

MR. DAVID YOUNG, mine superintendent of Mufulira, has been appointed consulting mining-engineer to the R.S.T. group on the resignation of MR. R. N. HARLE, who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1926 and to the Copperbelt in 1939 after four years on the Rand. He joined Mufulira in 1944.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has given MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN overriding responsibility for United States relations with Africa, though day-to-day issues will continue under the direction of MR. MENNEN WILLIAMS, whom PRESIDENT KENNEDY appointed Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

When SIR NUTCOMBE HUME retired from the chairmanship of the Charterhouse Group, Ltd., at last week's annual meeting, his successor, MR. W. F. W. RAM, said that the board wanted SIR NUTCOMBE to continue to act on its behalf at international conferences, seminars, and other meetings.

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN, a director of Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., who was for many years in the Colonial Legal Service, MR. G. A. TWELFTREE, a Crown counsel in Kenya, and MR. O. G. WHEELER, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs in Kenya, are due tomorrow in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

MR. MISELO PIRIE KAPIKA has been elected unopposed for U.N.I.P. in a by-election at Serenje, Northern Rhodesia. MR. A. B. CHIKWANDA having withdrawn from the Kitwe North seat, MR. ANDREW MUTEEMBA (U.N.I.P.) and MR. EDWARD MWENDA (A.N.C.) are contesting the by-election in that constituency.

MR. MBIYU KOINANGE, Kenya's Minister of State for Pan-African Affairs, flew to Leopoldville last week, accompanied by MR. I. M. B. MUNANKA, from Tanganyika, on behalf of DR. KAUNDA, Prime Minister of Northern Rhodesia and president of P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. The purpose of the visit was to discuss problems of African unity.

MR. I. B. NKONDE, director of the Zambia National Youth Service, and MR. GUY ARNOLD, secretary of the board controlling the service, left Lusaka last week to spend three weeks in Britain, West Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and Israel to seek funds and offers of volunteer assistance and equipment. Appeals for gifts have been made to business enterprises in Northern Rhodesia.

Members of boards of nationalized industries in Britain having been granted increases in salary, that of SIR ARTHUR KIRBY, chairman of the British Transport Docks Board, has been raised from £7,500 to £9,500. SIR ARTHUR, a former general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, was Commissioner of the East African Office in London until he was appointed to the Docks Board.

THE LITUNGA began talks in Lusaka today with the Northern Rhodesian Government on future relationships with his Barotse Native Government.

CANON GEORGE MULENGA, priest-in-charge of St. Philip's Church, Luanshya, has been appointed Rural Dean of the Copperbelt on the resignation of CANON EATON, who is taking long leave.

MR. EVAN CAMPBELL, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, left London Airport on Monday afternoon to spend about a week in Salisbury. He had arranged the visit before there were changes in the Government.

LORD and LADY RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL gave a dinner party in London last Thursday evening for MR. MOISE TSHOMBE, former President of Katanga. The other guests were the MARQUESS & MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY, LORD CLITHEROE, LORD LLOYD, LORD MERRIVALE, LORD & LADY MILVERTON, SIR CHARLES & LADY PETRIE, SIR THOMAS MOORE, SIR WILLIAM TEELING, MR. & MRS. GOODHART, MR. & MRS. E. D. O'BRIEN, MR. J. BIGGS-DAVISON, and DR. M. JAMES.

PROFESSOR HERON, MR. FITZPATRICK CHUULA, B.L., MR. C. W. LYNN, chairman of the Natural Resources Board, and MR. O. IRWIN, an accountant, constitute Northern Rhodesia's new Agricultural Marketing Company, created to advise the Minister when producer and consumer interests clash. It will consider methods of price determination for agricultural products, the nature and operation of price and marketing controls, and the operation of statutory marketing boards.

MR. E. D. COTTELL, who has been appointed chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Colours Control Board, has done a great deal for the promotion of many forms of sport, particularly football and cricket. He is a member of the Rhodesian Board of Cricket Umpires, secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Cricket Union, selector for Northern Rhodesia's football teams, a writer and radio commentator on sporting matters, and has at different times been honorary secretary of several other sports associations.

Obituaries

MR. FLOYD BROOKS, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, aged 75, was born in the U.S.A., became a Canadian citizen during the 1914-18 war, served in the British Army in France, and was on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia from 1929 to 1948, latterly as manager of the Mufulira mine.

DR. DERRICK I. STENNING, who has died in London at the age of 38, had been since last year chairman of the East African Institute of Social Research at Makerere College, Uganda. For several years previously he had been engaged in tribal studies in Uganda, chiefly among the Ankole.

SIR MAURICE HOLMES, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education from 1937 to 1945, who has died in London at the age of 79, was chairman of the East African Salaries Commission of 1947-48, at which period he spent seven months in East Africa.

A memorial service for MR. REGINALD ABEL SMITH, for many years chairman of Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., was held on Friday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, W.C. THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS officiated, and LORD ALDENHAM read the lesson.

MR. CYRIL BERNARD KAYES has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Home Truths from President Nyerere

MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, said when he addressed the annual congress of T.A.N.U., the governing party, that all should beware of rumours. Professional rumour-mongers had ruined the Congo, and they had been busy during the January "troubles" [meaning the mutinies].

"The enemies of Tanganyika dislike our unity. We are not a wealthy people, but we are united and independent. We achieved our independence without bloodshed, but if it is now endangered we shall not hesitate to take severe measures against the culprit".

The Nepotism Committee's inquiries had shown that charges of "brotherization" were without foundation. That was gratifying, but the committee might have acted more responsibly. It had discovered that many civil servants did not know their job. Such individuals must increase their efficiency.

Talks about federation would take a very long time. "The problems of federation were bound to be more complex after each territory had become independent separately, and history does not record examples of easy surrender of sovereignty in order to achieve greater unity. We are now giving thought to a method of enabling the disadvantages of delay to be shared equally while a final solution is being sought. Tanganyika firmly believes that the final solution to our common problems is a strong federation".

Justice in Kenya

KENYA is determined to uphold and strengthen the independence of the judiciary, said Mr. Charles Njonjo, the Attorney-General, when congratulating Mr. Justice Chanan Singh on his appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Njonjo continued: "Our people have confidence in our judiciary. This can be achieved if they see that both the judiciary and the bar discharge their duties without fear or favour. Justice must not only be done but seen to be done in our courts. I am confident that our courts will uphold, and, together with the legal profession, foster and strengthen the rule of law. The rights and property of the individual in our country will be jealously protected, and those who flout and break the law will be punished with equal severity".

Southern Rhodesia's Deficit

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S overall budget deficit is expected to be £5.1m. this year. Mr. Ian Smith, as Minister of the Treasury, has told Parliament. The purely Southern Rhodesian budget deficit for the fiscal year ending June, 1964, had been estimated to be £3.2m., including the accumulated revenue budget deficit brought forward from last year of £2.6m. Stringent economies should save £500,000. With the return of Federal functions and revenue the budget gap would have been about £2½m. for the six-month period, but strict care had reduced the deficit on Federal account to about £2m., though the act of dissolution had brought additional expenditure of another £800,000 this year. Making allowance for the additional taxation already introduced, an ultimate overall deficit of £5.1m. was to be expected.

Tourists

EAST AFRICA had a record tourist year in 1963 with some 84,500 visitors, 24% more than in 1962. Tourist expenditure is estimated at £10.5m., an increase of £2m. Arrivals from the U.S.A. are put by the East African Tourist Travel Association at 11,500. Of the visitors 78% arrived by air and 11% by sea.

Mr. Tshombe Speaks on Conditions in the Congo

British, Belgian and American Guarantees Which Have Not Been Fulfilled

MR. MOISE TSHOMBE, former President of Katanga, addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London last week on "Reconciliation and Progress in the Congo". The institute having suspended its rule that meetings may not be reported, it is possible to publish the following extracts from the address, which was given in French.

"The tribal spirit still predominates in the Congo, which like Africa in general, is torn by ethnic rivalries. It is difficult to create in the Congo a united front which will reduce the weaknesses, blunders, and hesitations and help the tribal spirit to evolve into a national spirit. That can come only through patience and through politicians with a greater sense of the collective interest of the nation. That evolution will come, but slowly.

All Wanted Autonomy

"Before the conversations in Leopoldville in the spring of 1962 between a Katanga Government delegation which I led and a Central Government delegation led by Mr. Adoula no steps were taken to end the fury of division. Though the negotiations apparently failed they prepared the Congolese for a better understanding of their real problems. The Katanga delegation did not defend merely one province but the institutional aspirations of all the provinces, each of which wanted a large measure of autonomy within a federal Constitution.

"These conversations in Leopoldville led to the U Thant Plan in the following August. It was based on the idea of territorial integration of a country 2.4 million square kilometres. The plan, which caused the Katanga Government to renounce what had been called secession, became law when it was accepted by the Katanga Government and the Central Government and was given the guarantee of loyal execution by the Belgian, American, and British Governments.

Audacious Ruses

"In November, 1962, the Katanga Government agreed that its export duties should be paid direct to the Central Government. The Head of State proclaimed a political amnesty. On January 14, 1963, after a third unnecessary attack by United Nations troops against Katanga, an attack to which I refused to reply, I signed the instrument terminating secession. From that date the other clauses of the international treaty which the U Thant Plan really is should have taken effect.

"The Central Government makes the remarkable claim that the plan is out of date. I cannot understand why. The Katangese accepted it and fulfilled all their obligations under it. What of the Central Government's obligations — amnesty, wide autonomy for the provinces and respect for their peculiarities, a new federal Constitution, integration of the Katanga gendarmerie, and finally reconciliation? Encouraged by the silence of the guarantor States, the Central Government has employed more or less audacious ruses to avoid fulfilling its obligations. Is that why the plan is out of date?

"After January 14, 1963, after secession had ended, Leopoldville divided Katanga, making two new provinces. Since that date expediency seems to have been raised to the rank of a principle of government.

"Last autumn and on March 1 of this year Parliament was prevented from opening its doors for the sessions prescribed by the Loi Fondamentale. Though not dissolved, Parliament is not allowed to meet. In

order to justify the prevention of parliamentary work, deputies and senators were accused of all sorts of sins.

"Must one conclude that the 'reconciliation' has no longer significance in the Congo? I refuse to believe it. The four years of division have been dominated by confusion and anarchy. The next stage is awaited as a deliverance by populations which rightly want amelioration of their lot. Deceived by an independence which promised too much, our people have lost confidence. If the second stage, which should start this year with the elections, is not to be a prolongation of the first, the 'reconciliation' promised by the U Thant Plan must start.

Tempted Into Illegality

"History teaches that any Government which suppresses the opposition ends by disregarding legality and often reason. The suggestion that the Government is embarrassed by the opposition is merely a pretext, for what opposition does not embarrass a Government? Without opposition a Government will always be tempted into illegality.

"There is now a Parliament deprived of its principal functions. It has been substituted by a commission appointed by the executive to prepare the country's new Constitution, leaving the opposition no other means of expression than those of revolt. Political parties rise and fall like shooting stars, sometimes with no members except a president, two vice-presidents and a treasurer. In such conditions how can it be suggested that elections, if held, would express the will of the masses. Who is duping whom?

"More than any other politician in the Congo, I have held that the country's progress must for many years still depend upon external aid and good understanding between us and the countries able to help us. By external aid I mean above all that of technicians sincerely interested in the country and of capital in quest of honest investment. I exclude unworthy gifts; a Congo normally administered has no need of them.

"Reconciliation, legality, satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the masses — these are the factors indispensable to progress. Reconciliation can take place only within the body of Parliament, which ought to have its normal functions restored at the earliest moment, so that it may control the budget and the new Constitution, prepare territorial re-groupment and an electoral law, and nominate a provisional Government composed of men enjoying the confidence of the people to supervise elections.

Futile

"Our economic potential is great enough to provide a solid foundation for a really bold development plan.

"It has been said that Africa's feet are in the neolithic age, that its head is in the thermo-nuclear age, and that the body manages as best it can. That is true of the Congo. Eminent specialists have sat for four years upon the 'Congo malady', and studies and plans clutter up the Ministries.

"At present it is futile to invite foreign capital to the Congo, for investors will not allow themselves to be deceived by merely apparent security. Speculators who can still be tempted by 'adventure' do not represent the kind of capital I want, capital in quest of honest investment.

"The great quality of perseverance has marked Britain's rich history. By perseverance you have progressed and built greatness, strength, and respect. I shall persevere. Progress can be won only by perseverance."

Communist Showpiece for Africa

Arabs and Asians Dispossessed

ZANZIBAR could become the first fully committed Communist satellite in Africa, says an American State Department report on the East-West conflict.

"Some revolt leaders have been strongly influenced by Peking and Havana. Whether they will be able to dominate the moderate leaders representing the Afro-Shirazi majority is not clear."

A Russian ship recently brought to Zanzibar weapons, including light field artillery, and "civilians" believed to be Soviet Army instructors. Mr. Mohammed "Babu", the Minister of External Affairs and Trade, described the cargo as comprising 50 lorries for agricultural co-operatives, and added:

"If anybody likes to call us Communists, that is their business. We are Socialists. We shall never be tied to power blocs. We cannot afford to have a different ideology from the East African States nearby. That would lead only to conflict."

Then he remarked that he would not deny a statement attributed to the American Ambassador to Kenya that Zanzibar was being used as a Communist base for political schemings on the mainland.

Iron Curtain Diplomats

Russian, Chinese and Communist satellite "diplomats" in Zanzibar now number 35. There were none before the *coup* which overthrew the Sultan's Coalition Government in January.

East Germany has 15 representatives. There are 10 Communist Chinese, led by Mr. Meng Yung as Ambassador, and six Russians, whose Ambassador is Mr. Chuvakhin. Egypt and Ghana are the only African countries so far officially represented. Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania are negotiating for the opening of embassies and trade offices.

"Babu" has returned after trade talks in France. He has said technical experts are expected from China, Russia, Ghana and Egypt, and that he hoped the U.N. would assist. China had provided £178,500 in cash and promised further credits. Israel had offered aid.

An East German has been appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Dr. T. Frank, of New York University, has offered his services in an honorary capacity.

British civil servants who have been told to leave by the end of the month include 24 administrators, 20 police, and 10 agricultural officers, nine civil engineers, 25 teachers, four members of the judiciary, and 14 nurses. Only doctors, dentists and officers on the two Government steamers have been exempted from dismissal.

"Old Scores"

"Babu" explained that "some of the old guard may not fit in with the new spirit and may have become obstructive".

Referring to an alleged 2,000 men, women and children in prisons or detention camps — mostly Arabs and Asians turned out of their shops and houses at gun-point by Africans after the promulgation of a nationalization decree, as well as those arrested during the revolution — he said that many were being thus held for their own security. "A lot of people have been carrying shotguns around and might be tempted to settle old scores". [Orders were issued about two months ago for the surrender of all firearms. — Ed.]

Three dhows, heavily overloaded with some 400 Arabs, set sail last week for Arabia. Their captains, paid £9 for each passenger by the Zanzibar Government, were told not to put into any ports along the East African coast.

The Indian Government has paid for passages to India of about 200 Asians. They were stripped and searched before leaving, jewellery and money being confiscated. They were allowed to take only £10 cash.

Mr. John Henderson has cabled to the *Sunday Times* that pro-Communists in the new régime are undermining President Karume. He puts their number at about half the 30-strong

Revolutionary Council, and states that they are led by four Communists — "Babu"; Abdulla Hanga, the Vice-President; Hassan Moyo, Minister for Communications and Works (until recently a carpenter); and Abdul Aziz Twala, now Minister for Finance and Development, who is also a member of the supreme council of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Trade Union Federation.

Three other staunch Communist officials are Ali Sultan Issa, Commissioner for Pemba, a trade unionist who has frequently visited Communist countries; Ahmed Qualaten, editor of the Government information bulletin; and Salim Rashid, who has been resident in London for the past few years and is now secretary both to the Cabinet and the Revolutionary Council; he is a close friend of "Babu".

Facade

Mr. Henderson's cable continued: "There is only a facade of law and order. Civil and criminal courts are functioning, but the Revolutionary Council has retained the right, freely exercised, to take anybody from prison and try and sentence him. One man was sentenced to 107 years' imprisonment, with deportation at the end of it. Sentences are often accompanied by vicious corporal punishment — 65 lashes on each buttock.

"The Revolutionary Council is remote from the people. It is housed in the former Sultan's Palace on the sea-front, guarded by civil militia who carry out their duties sitting in arm-chairs.

"Most local people believe the intention is to turn Zanzibar into a Communist showplace, and possibly a springboard on to the African mainland."

Presidential decrees have prescribed the death penalty for organizing or inciting counter-revolutionary activities and authorized the President to declare anyone a prohibited immigrant, without appeal. People entering Zanzibar without his permission are liable to 20 years in gaol after trial by the High Court.

The first house requisitioned under the immovable property confiscation decree was Sir T. Karimie's luxury dwelling at Migombani. A number of public buildings on the island bear his name in recognition of his gifts to charities.

He left soon after the *coup*. The main part of the former English Club, now nationalized, has been dubbed Africa House.

"Genuine Democratization"

British aid, promised at the time of independence last December, of which only an instalment has been paid, is expected to be discussed in London by the newly appointed High Commissioner; Sheikh Othman Shariff, until recently Education Minister.

His immediate acting predecessor, Mr. Omer Zahram, has said that economic and political surveys are being conducted with the assistance of Britain and other countries, excluding Russia and China. A new Constitution to ensure the "genuine democratization of State and public institutions" would be prepared.

Mr. Hasnu Makame, Finance and Development Minister, has been transferred to the U.S.A. as Ambassador and representative at U.N.O.

Mr. Salim Ahmed, former general secretary of the National Party, and latterly an official of "Babu's" Umma Party (now disbanded), is Ambassador to Egypt.

Demonstrations were staged by officials to celebrate the dismantling of what is left of the American space tracking station at Tungu. It was referred to as a "rocket" site.

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Disastrous Consequences Feared

(Continued from page 643)

"Mr. Smith may reckon that there is no hurry in forwarding to London his Parliament's petition to the Queen for Britain to forgo its residual powers in Southern Rhodesia, because the nearer the British election the less likely Sir Alec will be to risk splitting the Conservative Party by reacting strongly against a Southern Rhodesian bid for independence. Mr. Smith thinks that it would take the City only a week-end to get over a unilateral declaration of independence; but in fact nothing would do more to destroy the external confidence which Mr. Smith, as Finance Minister, has so often said that his country needs to finance its ambitious development projects.

Sobering Effect

"If Mr. Smith does consolidate his position without having to recall Parliament and fight an election, the British Government will obviously have to decide how it would counter a declaration of independence. It is clear that it cannot acquiesce without losing the allegiance of the African Commonwealth members. Military intervention is equally out of the question. On the other hand, the cessation of all British economic and military ties, in the face of the African revolt that would probably follow independence, might have a very sobering effect.

"Britain will be under pressure from her African friends to use her powers to speed African rule in Salisbury. One possibility would be to give British aid for more secondary schools for Africans, which would mean more African voters on the A roll in a few years.

"Sir Alec's best argument for not trying something more drastic is that he might spark off the unilateral move towards independence which could have such disastrous consequences for both white and black in Southern Rhodesia."

The *Scotsman* commented:—

"If the right-wing of the right in Southern Rhodesia has rebelled against Mr. Field it will expect Mr. Smith to deliver the goods. For his part Mr. Smith seemed anxious to sidetrack the issue for the time being. The most important problem, he said yesterday, was to get the economy moving again to raise the general standard of living. He is probably perfectly right, but that is not what he has been made Prime Minister for: it is to satisfy the white settlers who are disappointed with Mr. Field's progress towards the goal of independence."

Emigrating from the Rhodesias

Risks Militate Against Investment

THE CLOSING MONTHS of the Federation's existence were characterized by relatively promising economic trends, states the last bulletin of the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry. Individual estimates of the varied political and economic prospects in the three territories were reflected in the differing rates of net emigration from each.

The least satisfactory feature in October and November was the rising rate of net emigration from all three territories, particularly from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, due mainly to political and economic fears, though disbandment of the Federal Public Service doubtless added to the numbers.

Decline

Comparing the Federation as a whole during the four months ended October with the same period of 1962, there was a decline in external bank reserves of 1% and signs of capital outflow, fall in new registrations of commercial vehicles of 8%, in the value of building plans passed of 23.4%, in the increase in net emigration by non-Africans of 348.1%, and, over the four months ended August, a decline of 13.1% in the tonnage hauled by the railways.

On the other hand, there was an increase in the value of exports of 7.6%, in the balance of visible trade of 21%, in the number of new companies registered of 36.5%, in their total nominal capital of 317.8%, the rise in the value of mineral production of 6.7%, of indus-

trial production of 6.1%, and of electricity consumption of 5.8%.

There was also an announcement that nearly £8m. will be invested over the next two years in Southern Rhodesia to expand sugar production for export and to exploit phosphate deposits for the internal market.

The more important factors influencing the economy are the continued unwillingness of investors to commit capital to politically dependent territories whose constitutional futures remain unsettled, the presence of inexperienced territorial Governments, the threat of discrimination and interference by other countries, the reduced willingness of the consuming public to spend, and the complete reversal of the flow of European immigrants.

Factors exerting a counter-effect are the improved world prices for copper, lead, zinc, tobacco and sugar. In the shorter term confidence in Southern Rhodesia probably benefits from the growing economic strength of South Africa.

Up Each Month

A net emigration of Europeans, Asians and Coloureds from the Federation during October of 1,127 persons, rose in November to 1,335, of whom 1,298 were Europeans. The largest absolute outflow continued to be from Northern Rhodesia, which has risen each month since records were first kept in July, 1963.

There were 126,000 Europeans, Asians and Coloureds in employment. In Nyasaland the total fell by 5.1% since June, 1962 to 5,600. In Northern Rhodesia it fell by 1.8% to 32,000, and in Southern Rhodesia by 0.1% to 88,400. In Northern Rhodesia the non-African work force diminished by 600.

In Southern Rhodesia declines in non-African employment in agriculture, mining, construction, services, transport and communications, and electricity, water and sanitary services were largely offset by greater employment in manufacturing industry and commerce. In Northern Rhodesia the declines in non-African employment were in commerce, mining, construction, services, and transport and communications, partly offset by increased employment in agriculture and manufacture. In Nyasaland, the drop in non-African employment occurred in most sectors.

Drop in African Labour

The employed African work force in the Federation at the end of June totalled 978,000, a fall of 22,000 or 2.2% in the year. In Northern Rhodesia the African work force fell by 4.3%, or 10,000.

Despite growth in non-African employment in secondary industry in both Rhodesias and an increase in industrial production, the drop in African employment in secondary industry was fairly substantial in both territories, due in part at least to the higher African industrial wages. The recession in manufacturing during 1962 may also have brought to light an excessive level of employment of unskilled or semi-skilled labour.

Exports from the Federation over the four months ended October averaged £21.2m. compared with an average of £19.7m. in the same period of 1962. There was an improvement in the total export value of copper, pig iron, beef, zinc, manganese, chrome, lead, and tin, in that order. Declines were recorded in asbestos, maize, and groundnuts.

Imports in October totalled £11.6m., which was also the average value over the four months.

A net favourable balance of visible trade amounted to £7.4m. It averaged £9.6m. over the four months ended October, compared with £7.9m. during the same period of 1962.

Southern Rhodesia's mineral output for January and February exceeded £4.2m., an increase of 14.78% over the production for the corresponding period of last year.

Duty on leaf tobacco has been increased in Britain by 6s. 6d. a lb., affecting pipe tobacco and cigar prices. Cigarettes in 20s at 4s. or more go up 4d., those brands costing less than 4s. go up 3d.

Tanganyika Development Finance Co., Ltd., is to lend £45,000 to Lake Manyara Hotel, Ltd., so that it may extend its accommodation from 62 to 100 beds. The managing director is Mr. Russell Bowker-Douglas.

Shell Red Sea, Ltd., has been registered in London with a nominal capital of £50,000 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Petroleum Co., Ltd., jointly owned by the B.P. and Shell groups. Shell Company (Red Sea), Ltd., has changed its name to Shell Ethiopia, to which country its activities are now restricted.

Backward Areas Demand One Plan Scattered Individual Efforts Inadequate

AFRO-ASIAN and Communist delegates among nearly 2,000 officials attending the 123-nation U.N. conference in Geneva on world trade and development walked out when the Portuguese and South African representatives spoke.

Automatic compensation for adverse trade trends in commodities not covered by international agreements was proposed by Dr. R. Prebisch (Argentina), secretary-general of the conference. Representatives of most under-developed States support the idea.

Mr. George Kahama, Tanganyika's Minister for Commerce and Industry, criticized the developed countries for considering, "from their position of strength", the critically urgent problems confronting the developing nations "with a kind of leisurely tolerance which ill accords with the realities of the situation". He proposed an organization supplementary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade under U.N. auspices which would maintain a "global view" of the development plans of all countries.

Mr. Mohammed Rahman "Babu", Minister of External Affairs and Trade in Zanzibar, complained that small-scale producers and primary exporters were often confronted by "powerful oligopolistic groups" which dictated and depressed prices. He complained that internationally, there was no equivalent to the anti-trust legislation applying within national economies, described G.A.T.T. as absolutely inadequate, and demanded its replacement by a new international trading organization.

Constricting Framework

"For us economic development implies breaking out of the constricting framework of Colonial economy. What kind of new order are we creating in its place? As a small country Zanzibar does not wish to proceed with development in isolation. In particular, we share a deep sense of community with our brothers in East Africa. We envisage a regional trade organization with them to strengthen our individual economies and make us self-contained as far as possible."

Russia having been upbraided for her low level of imports from under-developed countries, Mr. Patolichev, the Foreign Trade Minister, replied that by 1980 the Soviet Union would purchase more cotton, jute and wool, mining products and chemical raw materials, together worth over \$11,000m., or eight times the current value. Multilateral trade agreements would be considered as the expansion proceeded, but he defended the present system of bilateral arrangements.

Britain now imports about \$4,000m. worth of such goods annually, and the Common Market \$9,000m.

Australia announced the removal or reduction of import duties on tea and cocoa, and called for machinery to stabilize primary product prices at remunerative levels.

Germany's delegate insisted that developing countries must create internal conditions which favoured outside private capital.

Mr. George Ball, American Under-Secretary, pointed out that the first contribution by industrialized countries to an effective development strategy lay in achieving their own high rate of growth and full employment so as to improve demand and prices for the exports of the developing areas. The industrial States would have to reduce tariff and other barriers simultaneously on imports of primary produce, semi-processed materials, and manufactured items of special interest to developing countries, "without asking for reciprocity".

Developing nations certainly required to escape from their over-dependence on primary exports, Mr. George Woods, president of the World Bank, declared. His organization existed to aid the long-term need of getting such backward areas to produce economically for internal consumption what they still imported and to diversify their exports. They had to help themselves, with policies that attracted productive investment, in regional groupings that would eliminate trade barriers, enlarge their markets and rationalize production. The World Bank would help in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Projects which promised the greatest economic return should be supported. Those that served merely short-range political or commercial objectives of industrial nations should be avoided.

Great caution in assessing the deterioration of the developing countries' trade terms was called for by Mr. John

Burgh, of the U.K. Board of Trade. Remedial action ought, he argued, not to be based simply on such terms as a whole, for individual countries might suffer from recommendations drawn from aggregate figures. He did not dispute the broad picture drawn by conference studies on primary trading.

Ghana wanted a new international plan similar to the post-war Marshall Plan operated in Europe. There was no room for distinctions between East and West in mobilizing international assistance. Scattered individual national efforts had been proved inadequate. A world-wide scheme would do away with the dangers of rivalries among the donors. Existing international bodies did good work, but in accordance with old modes of thought. "We ask for international assistance on a steady and continuing basis to support development programmes and to ensure the sustained growth of the economies of the developing countries".

The Nigerian spokesman, seconded by Kenya's representative, maintained that it was idle to pretend that such agencies as G.A.T.T., the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund were designed for the well-being of the under-developed world. If it proved impossible to adapt them, the conference should create a new institution.

Killed by Somalis

MR. H. K. ARNOLD, assistant regional Government agent in Kenya, and a police corporal, were killed by Somali raiders in the North-Eastern Region at the week-end when a convoy was ambushed between Mandera and Wajir. R.A.F. planes dropped flares in support of Kenya Army operations against the Somalis in three areas. British combat troops are serving as convoy escorts and guards for working parties.

Kenya Court Martial

SIXTEEN junior n.c.os. and privates of the 11th Bn. The Kenya Army are appearing before a court martial charged with mutiny and violence at Lanet Camp in January. They have pleaded not guilty. They are accused of leading the revolt of some 300 soldiers, who had threatened to kill their commanding officer and had held others prisoner, and of raiding the armoury. They had been watching television to hear the Prime Minister announce pay increases, but instead there was a statement that a committee would be appointed to examine wages and conditions of service.

One-Party State

SUPPORT for a one-party system in Kenya, as proposed recently by Mr. Achieng Oneko, Information Minister, has been voiced by Mr. John Keen, organizing secretary of the ruling K.A.N.U. party. He said that traditional African society had no organized opposition. The present Westminster pattern was alien to Kenya and impeded progress because there was too much argument in Parliament on every issue. The Government should follow Tanganyika's example and ban the formation of opposition parties. K.A.D.U. was not fulfilling its rôle constructively, preferring instead to object to measures that were in Kenya's interest. He cited its opposition to the declaration of an emergency in the North-Eastern (Somali) Region.

Communist Penetration

MILITARY AID has secured the Communists *entrée* to the security forces of at least five African countries, including the Somali Republic's, according to an assessment of the cold war presented to an American House of Representatives sub-committee on foreign affairs. "There are more than 90 Communist diplomatic and economic missions in Africa. Since January, 1954, Communist countries extended more than £304m. worth of economic credits to Africa. The Soviet Union furnished about £190m. and Communist China about £48m. The increasing number of Africans being trained academically in Communist countries, about 5,295 as of December, 1963, presents perhaps the most dangerous long-term threat to the future of internal stability in Africa".

Tanganyika Opting Out of Federation

Emergency Conference of African Leaders

TRADE RELATIONS between Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar and their industrial development are to be examined by an emergency committee, the four Governments decided at a week-end meeting in Nairobi called to re-examine the prospects of the success or failure of proposals for an East African Federation. The two working parties on federation set up last June are to continue their studies of the problems involved.

The meeting was precipitated by reports that Tanganyika, suffering economically from the delay in proceeding with Federation, intended to form an alliance with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and perhaps with Zanzibar, after erecting tariff barriers against imports from Kenya and Uganda to offset the respective annual £9m. and £2m. trade gaps. Advice has been sought on establishing a Tanganyika central bank and currency.

Mwalimu Nyerere told the conference that his country would not withdraw from the East African Common Market, but Dr. Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, complained on his return to Kampala that Tanganyika still wanted to regulate inter-territorial trade, and said that Uganda could not discuss union under the threat of a disturbance of existing trade relationships. "We do not want to put Uganda into a federation only to find within a few months that people begin to quarrel."

Divergence

K.A.N.U. backbenchers paraded outside the Prime Minister's office with placards demanding "Kenya Wants Federation Now". They had passed a resolution expressing deep concern at the dangers of a breakdown in federal negotiations. Should those negotiations fail, the East African Common Services Organization and the Common Market would disintegrate, leading to the loss of the economic and political benefits currently derived from them. The four countries' internal and external policies would then diverge.

They have set up their own working group on federation to consult with parallel bodies in the neighbouring territories, so that an early conference of backbenchers and officials from the ruling parties may be convened. They maintain that if any of the countries cannot join yet, the others should not therefore hold back.

The delegates attending the conference were:—

UGANDA: Dr. Milton Obote, Prime Minister; Mr. M. Ngobi, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives; Mr. A. K. Sempa, Minister for Finance; Mr. A. Nekyon, Minister for Planning and Community Development; and Mr. Z. H. K. Birreirwenya, Permanent Secretary for External Affairs.

TANGANYIKA: Dr. J. Nyerere, President; Mr. C. Kambona, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. P. Bomani, Minister for Finance; Mr. A. H. Jamal, Minister for Communications, Power and Works; Mr. R. G. Brown, Attorney-General; Mr. J. Namfua, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Chief Michael Lukumbuzya, Permanent Secretary to the

Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. Simba, private secretary to the President; and Mr. G. Scott, senior economist to the Treasury.

ZANZIBAR: Mr. A. Hanga, Vice-President; and Sheikh Abdul-Rahman "Babu", Minister for External Affairs and Trade.

KENYA: Mr. J. Kenyatta, Prime Minister; Mr. A. O. Odinga, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Mr. J. S. Gichuru, Minister for Finance; Mr. J. Murumbi and Mr. M. Koinange, Ministers of State; Mr. B. R. McKenzie, Minister for Agriculture; Mr. C. Njonjo, Attorney-General; and Mr. D. Ndegwa, Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister.

E.A.C.S.O.: Mr. Dunstan Omari, Secretary-General; and Mr. A. Akiwumi, Legal Secretary.

Squeezing Out Private Enterprise

Uganda's Treatment of Ginner Owners

THE EARL OF DERBY, president of the British Cotton Growing Association, said at the 59th annual general meeting in Manchester on Friday:—

"It does seem that the recommendations contained in the report of the commission of inquiry into the cotton ginning industry of Uganda will not be implemented by Government, who will continue to encourage the co-operative movement to extend its activities in the processing of the crop. Under the quota system private ginners will be left with a diminishing portion of the crop to divide between them, and their only alternative to this situation is to sell out to a co-operative union.

"Payment for factories thus acquired is to be an initial instalment of 20% of the agreed price, the balance carrying interest at 5% and to be paid in equal instalments over the following 10 years against promissory notes which will be a charge on the cotton price assistance fund but which cannot be sold or discounted.

"There is a shortage of African personnel with the necessary managerial knowledge to take charge of and operate the ginneries which have already been acquired by the co-operatives, but no doubt this will prove to be no more than a passing phase. We made an offer to the Ministry to help in the training of personnel, which we are already doing on a small scale, but this has not been taken up."

Heavy Taxation of Business Profits

NEW RATES of tax on business profits introduced in the Sudan recently rise to 5% in the case of individuals or companies making a profit of £25,000 or more.

On the first £500 of profit, a company now pays 15%; on the next £500, 20%; on the next £3,000 30%; on the next £4,000, 35%; on the next £7,000, 40% and on the next £10,000, 45%. Then the 50% rate is reached.

In the case of individuals the first £300 is free of tax. There is then a sliding scale from 15% to 50%. From July 1 next income tax on individuals will be on a pay-as-you-earn basis.

The first £1,350 of taxable income will be free of income tax. On the next £650 the rate will be 5%; then 10% for the next £1,000; 15% for the next £1,000; and 20% for the next £1,000. Then come two jumps of £3,000 each at 25% and 30% and two more graduations until 50% is reached at the £25,000 mark.

When the announcement was made the Minister of Finance and Economics, Sayed Mamoun Beheiri, said that the 10-year development plan had placed serious strains on the internal and external reserves, the internal reserves having fallen between mid-1961 and the end of November, 1963 from £36.1m. to £9.1m., and the external reserves from £60.8m. to £39.8m.

N.R. Youth Camps

MR. I. B. N KONDE has been appointed director of the Zambia National Youth Service in Northern Rhodesia, with Mr. Mervyn Temple as his deputy. Camps are to be opened at Broken Hill, Kitwe, and Solwezi. A small experimental centre for young women will be started on the Copperbelt. The board of directors (Mr. A. B. Chikwanda, chairman, and Messrs. Robert Loder, H. Gardner, and V. Mwaanga) have been told by the Minister of Housing and Social Development that £50,000 will be available for the pilot stages of the service in the next three months.

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Chartered Company's Mineral Royalties

PROMINENCE has been given by leading United Kingdom newspapers to reports of an impending clash between the new African-dominated Government of Northern Rhodesia and the British South Africa (Chartered) Company, whose mineral royalty rights are not due to expire until 1986. They have so far brought the company about £170m.

According to a *Times* report, "the local view that these rights ought to be surrendered as a relic of outmoded imperialism is stronger than the view that compensation should be paid. . . . It is said in Lusaka that if Mr. Kaunda were to offer over £5m. he would lose power to extremist Ministers".

Because Mr. Kaunda was known to favour an amicable settlement involving compensation, and because the company has latterly received about £6m. net annually from the royalties, it has been suggested that an equitable settlement would involve payment by Northern Rhodesia of between £30m. and £50m. Such speculations, reproduced in Northern Rhodesian newspapers, have been resented by U.N.I.P. politicians, including some Ministers, and a fortnight ago the Prime Minister expressed the hope that there would be no more provocation by "mischievous statements that imply we are succumbing to blackmail".

The *Times* has stated that "politicians on the Copperbelt contrast the behaviour of the Chartered Company unfavourably with that of the copper-producing groups, which have done a lot by the provision of finance and technical assistance to help Northern Rhodesia's programme.

New Royalty Basis Favoured

"Whatever the terms there seems little doubt that the mineral royalties will soon accrue to the Government. Naturally neither Anglo American nor R.S.T. are prepared to say publicly that they would or would not favour this change. However, it would be welcomed as providing an opportunity for the basis of the royalty payment to be altered. At present it is at the same rate a ton for rich and poor mines alike.

"The copper producers claim with some justice that if royalties were linked more closely to mine profits this would both help the companies and by encouraging fresh development at marginal mines like Bancroft would benefit the country. It is in any event vitally important for the internal stability of Northern Rhodesia and for foreign investment faith in the country that the royalty question be settled in a manner as fair as possible in an inevitably contentious situation.

"Foreign investors who put money into the Rhodesias now are clearly taking a risk. But the more money that overseas investors can persuade themselves to put into these territories, the less may be the risk of political upheaval and the safer both their new and existing investments may prove to be. It is easy for people abroad to be cynical and critical of political developments in Central Africa. Even a short visit shows how appallingly difficult are the problems that the people actually living there have to solve — and for the most part are trying to do so honestly".

A suggestion that Anglo American Corporation would guarantee payment of whatever sum was agreed as compensation was denied a few days ago. There were simultaneous indications that Mr. Kaunda does not intend to accept proposals which were made by the company to the recent Coalition Government.

Engineering Expansion in N. Rhodesia

DORMAN LONG (AFRICA), LTD., having acquired a substantial shareholding in the Rhodesian Engineering and Steel Construction Co., Ltd., that company has agreed in combination with Scaw-Tow Foundries, Ltd., Kitwe, and Trussteeel, Ltd., Luanshya, to develop Raine Engineering Co., Ltd., Ndola, into a large structural steel fabricating and engineering business.

R.E.S.C.C.O. will have a 60% holding in Raine, of which Trussteeel, Ltd., will become a wholly owned subsidiary. Messrs. Rowland & Quinn, the present proprietors of Trussteeel, will have a 20% interest in Raine, and the balance of 20% will be taken by Scaw-Tow.

The major shareholders in R.E.S.C.C.O. are the Dorman Long group, H. Young & Co., Ltd., London (who have subsidiaries in East, West, and North Africa), Alpheus Williams and Dowse, Ltd., and Johnson and Fletcher, Ltd.

Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, chairman of R.E.S.C.C.O., is to hold the same office in the reconstituted Raine Engineering Co., Ltd., which will have on its board two Northern Rhodesians, Mr. C. B. Rowland, of Luanshya, and Mr. M. Tow, of Kitwe. Messrs. G. W. Boustred, W. A. Doherty, and R. R. Siebert have also accepted invitations to join the board.

Mining in Southern Rhodesia

MINING in Southern Rhodesia has never been profitable enough to generate more than a small part of the capital needed for new ventures, Mr. R. S. Walker, president of the Chamber of Mines, said at last week's congress in Salisbury, and at least 75% of last year's production had come from mining assets owned by investors outside the country. Profits from the Copperbelt would no longer be spent on prospecting in Southern Rhodesia, which must therefore find new sources of mineral wealth and means of attracting external capital for their exploitation.

While the outlook for copper, tin and pig-iron was improving, that for chrome, asbestos, and coal continued dark. The 1963 output of £23.7m. showed a decrease from the 1962 total of £25m.

Mr. John Gaunt, Minister of Mines, said that 68% of the Africans employed on Southern Rhodesia's mines came from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, which could therefore bring pressure on the country if local employers did not give preference to local Africans.

Unilever and United Africa

UNILEVER, LTD. — of which the United Africa Company is a subsidiary — reports group profit after tax for 1963 at £58.7m. (£53.3m.). Turnover rose £44.8m., and U.A.C. profits recovered to their 1961 level. Ordinary shareholders of the U.K. company receive dividends totalling 13.5d. per 5s. share (11.76d.), taking £18.1m. The carry-forward exceeds £33.7m. Issued capital exceeds £178m. and loan capital £53.3m. Land, buildings and plant stand in the books at more than £377m., trade investments at £23m., and current assets less current liabilities at £250m.

Profits of the United Africa Group were up by about £1.5m. Its radical re-organization, necessitated by political and economic changes in Tropical Africa, is now well advanced, and the group has almost entirely withdrawn from the produce trade. Its East African motor business improved, and trade in mechanical and electrical equipment developed well.

African Co-op. to Pay 1s. in the £1

CREDITORS of United Consumers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, which went into liquidation after less than four months' working, do not now expect to receive more than 1s. in the pound. When the company was registered last year the directors included Mr. Leopold Takawira (chairman), a prominent African nationalist politician; the Rev. N. Sithole, who then conducted the affairs of the proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union from Dar es Salaam and now leads the Zimbabwe African National Union; Mr. J. T. Maluleke, then secretary-general of the Southern Rhodesian African Trades Union Congress; and Mrs. S. Parirenyatwa, widow of the African medical practitioner who had been deputy leader of Z.A.P.U. The initiator of the enterprise was a European, Mr. B. S. Higgs, who has since left Rhodesia.

Virginia tobacco auctioned in Salisbury in the week ended April 9 totalled 10,126,663 lbs. worth £1,206,069 for an average of 28.58d. a lb., making respective figures for the season to date of 34,792,010 lbs, £4,434,865, and 30.59d.

NORTHERN

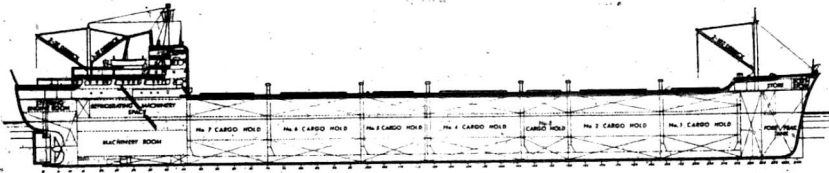
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P O

THIS WAS ONE OF THE SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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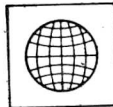
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