

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 23, 1963

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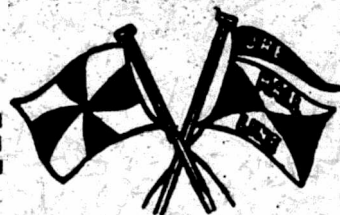
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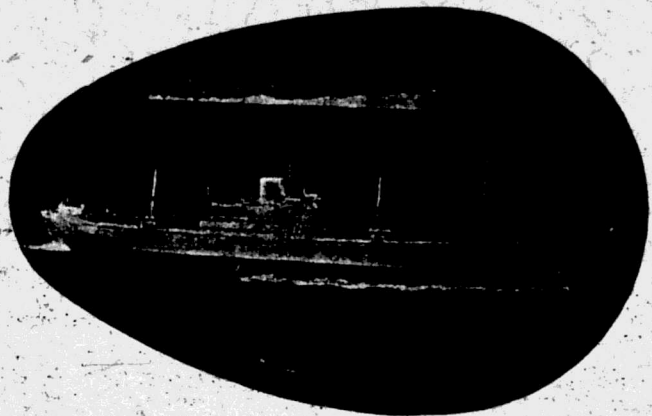
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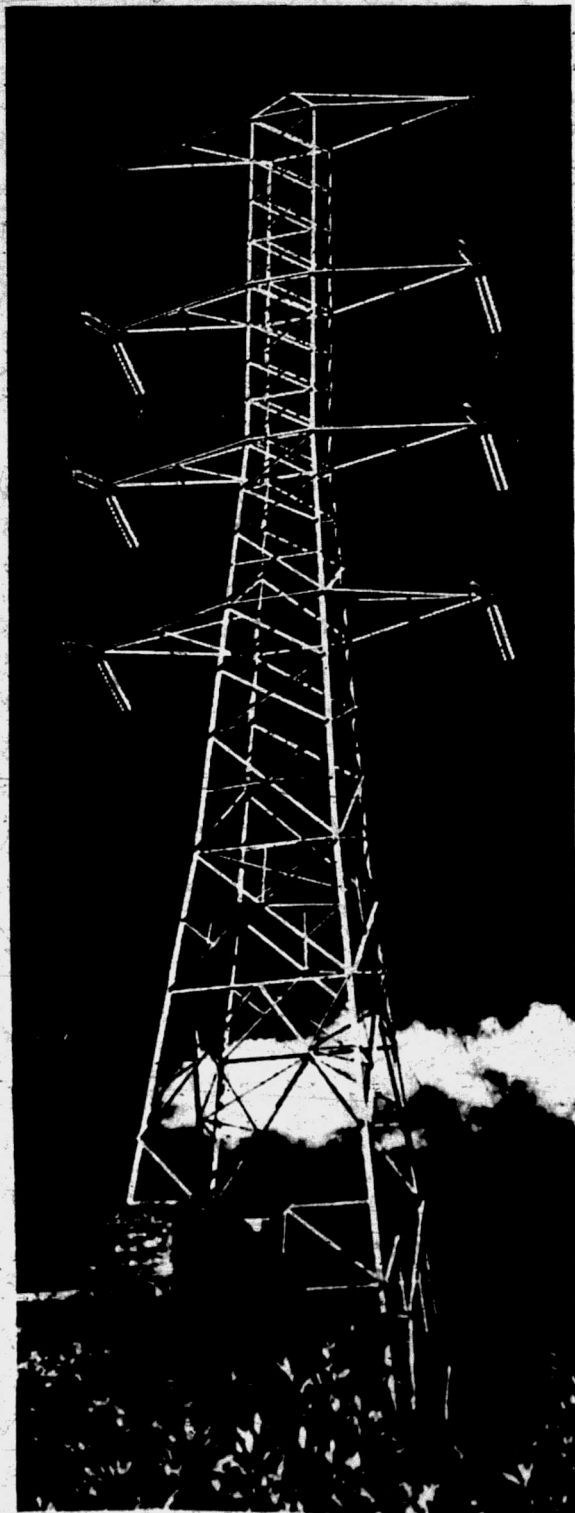
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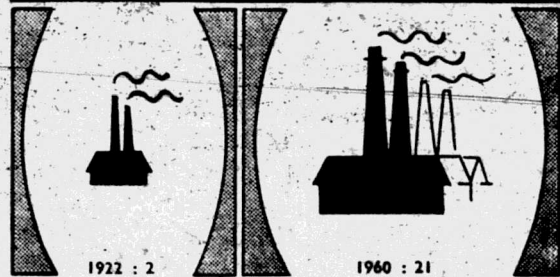


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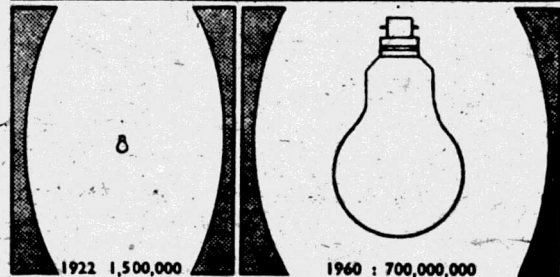
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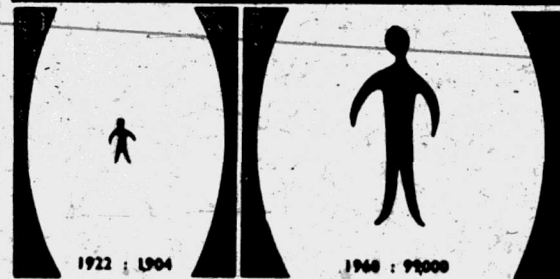
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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1963

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE AFRICAN SUMMIT CONFERENCE in Addis Ababa this week is historic, for it has brought together more than thirty Kings, Presidents, and Prime Ministers of independent African States. It will also be histrionic in its emphasis on pan-Africanism, which is as convenient to any African nationalist speaker in a difficulty as is the word "democracy" to a United Kingdom politician who wants to explain away some embarrassment. Many of the States whose leaders are now in the Ethiopian capital are torn by tribal divisions, fears, jealousies and age-old hatreds, and the differences between them are as great as those between feudalism and socialism, Scots and Spaniards, Muslims and animists. Yet these basic factors are ignored by the world Press, which has sent scores of representatives to report a gathering which will assuredly say little about major divergencies and much about emotional issues. The fundamental problems of East or Central Africa, we have been told *ad nauseam*, are poverty, ignorance, and disease. Much less time is likely to be given to them than to discussion of grandiose political conceptions. Dr. Nkrumah, one of several dictators who consider themselves the outstanding African leader, has made his bid by declaring that Africans must now unite or perish. Not even in the rarified atmosphere of Addis Ababa will Nigerians opt for Ghana's leadership or Somalis mistake Ethiopian hospitality for friendship.

These and other inter-African rifts and rivalries will be masked by ardent condemnation of "colonialism" and "neo-colonialism", by demands for the elimination of all foreign military and air bases in Africa, and, of course, by angry attacks on the States in Southern Africa which have de-

clined to appease tiny but very noisy local minorities of extremist African politicians, or fanatics in the Western world, and consequently destroy their economy (indeed, their existence), thereby depriving millions of Africans of the benefits promised by responsible rule and stability, which together produce progress of all kinds. Southern Rhodesia must expect to be linked with South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola in vituperative speeches designed to scare British politicians and encourage the so-called "liberation" movements or "freedom armies" of Africa, which use every form of intimidation to deny freedom of thought, expression or action to Africans who dare differ from them. Since the delegates include apologists for so foul a frenzy as Mau Mau, it is improbable that utterances in public and private will be identical.

The Somalis challenge both their neighbours, Ethiopia and Kenya. Promptly provoked by a Kenya African National Union statement, one of their Ministers retorted that the ultimate Somali Union must include the Somalis now under Ethiopian administration in the Ogaden and under Kenya administration in the Northern Frontier District. The case for a Greater Somaliland, which will be more homogeneous than any of the other African States, is self-evident, but so robust an eve-of-conference reference cannot have pleased those who seek to project the fantastic image of all Africans bound together in brotherly love for common ideals. One of the main purposes of this meeting, indeed, is to seek to remove deep differences between the Casablanca and Monrovia groupings. When they were formed independence had not been attained by Tanganyika and Uganda, which have remained "uncommitted" or "un-

Why Real Unity Is Not To Be Expected.

aligned" both to the Western world and these African divisions. Presidents Nkrumah and Nasser, rivals within the Casablanca group, will not easily accept loss of face, and Ghana's despot will resent rejection of his proposals even in the preparatory stages.

True unity, which would involve selflessness and humility, is about the last thing to be expected at this early stage of African independence. High discounts will need to be made from the claims which will accompany the final fanfares.

Notes By The Way

Governors-General

THE DECISION to invite Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the able and popular Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and for many years one of its leading farmers, to add to his duties as Governor of that Colony those of Acting Governor-General of the Federation, was so sensible that some people had taken it for granted that that would happen. They had a flattering but unmerited faith in the judgment of the United Kingdom Government, which, I happen to know, did not decide on the obviously wise course until it had approached several persons of varying degrees of prominence and found that none of them would accept the Governor-Generalship for the short period left before the final dissolution of a Federation which was already under sentence. Only then did the Government ask Sir Humphrey to double the parts, an arrangement which could not have been bettered.

When Lord Llewellyn Died

HOW DIFFERENT was the position in 1957, when Lord Llewellyn died. Nineteen names were then mentioned to me as those of suitable successors as Governor-General, all but four of them by M.P.s or candidates for Parliament; and, as I noted in these columns at the time, I should have ruled out all but one of the 19 as unlikely to be acceptable. How many of them were privately suggested to the Federal Cabinet I naturally do not know, but Lord Dalhousie, on whom the choice fell, had not been mentioned by anyone with whom I talked. Indeed, his name apparently suggested itself to nobody outside the small inner circle. A curious aspect of the guessing was that Socialists in the Commons were as prone as Tories to suggest admirals, generals, air marshals, and politicians; and, very wisely, Sir Roy Welensky and his colleagues wanted a very different type of man as the Queen's representative.

Another Failure

THE PRIME MINISTER and the Minister for Central African Affairs have failed to persuade any well-known public man with political experience to accept the post of United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation. Some weeks ago the holder of that office had to be asked to extend his agreed term, but after months of effort Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Butler have still not found the kind of successor whom they considered to be necessary. Among those who have been approached are, I believe, at least two peers, one prominent former Cabinet Minister, and other people who have a Mac-Butlerite view of Central Africa. That must have been an essential qualification, for there is manifestly trouble ahead as the United Kingdom seeks to impose its *Diktat* upon the Governments of the Federation and of Southern Rhodesia, both of which have said emphatically that they will not attend any conference convened by the United Kingdom Government unless Southern Rhodesia has previously received an unequivocal written promise of independence on the day on which that status is granted to Nyasaland or Northern Rho-

desia or on which either territory is permitted to secede from the Federation.

Enough of Politicians

THE POLITICIANS in London who have so recklessly brought Central Africa to the point of crisis have naturally wanted another politician as their intermediary in Salisbury, but the official announcement on Monday that the vacancy caused by Lord Alport's impending return is to be filled by a career civil servant is tantamount to a confession that the Government has been driven to recognize that its quest is vain. Rhodesia's leaders, who have had more than enough of United Kingdom politicians, will, I have no doubt, be better pleased to deal with a civil servant. They will not expect him to be "unscrupulous" (which was Lord Salisbury's definition of Mr. Macleod's behaviour when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies); evasive and self-contradictory, as Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Butler have been; or pompous—and no prize is offered for guessing the identity of the U.K. politician widely known as "Pomposity". There is no trace of that weakness in Jack Johnston (as he will soon become known to leaders in Rhodesia). I first knew him as principal private secretary to Mr. Lyttelton and then to Mr. Lennox-Boyd when they were in command of the Colonial Office, and the excellent impression that they and others then had of him has, I know, now much wider endorsement. He has a most unenviable task to perform, but will, I am sure, be personally popular.

Queer Picture of Kenya

IF SERIOUS TROUBLE arises in Kenya after the present elections, Sir Stephen King-Hall hopes that the Europeans who remain—"stick to the rolling ship" is his phrase—will offer their services to the Government as a volunteer force. "It would be essential for them to insist upon African officers", he continues, "and as the chances are that there are not more than half a dozen moderately competent Africans available, the High Command (!)"—his bracket and exclamation mark—"would have to have Europeans under cover as advisers". What a picture of sympathy for African political demands; and what howls of rage would arise at the idea of white Africans using modern weapons to help black African politicians uphold the order which they have spent years in undermining! Headlines in emotional newspapers, not merely the gutter Press, might read: "Whites Shooting Their Way Back", or "Settlers Seize Chance for Revenge", or even "Black Stooges of Settler Plotters".

European Advisers

IT IS ALSO NAIVE to assume that the "moderately competent African High Command" of Sir Stephen King-Hall's conception would take the advice of the Europeans in the background. He should know from what has happened in one African country after another in recent years that almost all Africans in or on the fringe of politics are so eager for well-paid jobs (even if they are incompetent to fill them competently)

that they resent the retention of Europeans, even those who are indispensable to good government, and that African leaders who want to keep independent-minded advisers who will tell the truth as they see it, if necessary to the chagrin of an African nationalist party, are heavily criticized for their reasonable attitude. It is increasingly difficult to persuade good European advisers to remain precisely because there is less and less likelihood that their advice will be accepted and followed.

Double Standards

IF A GOVERNMENT in Africa with a European majority—for instance, that of Southern Rhodesia—had announced a decision to make flogging part of the punishment for corruption in the public service, robbery with violence, cattle-stealing, and house-breaking, there would have been organized and persistent protests from Africa, Europe, the United States, and the United Nations, together with sharp admonition in many leading articles and condemnatory radio and television programmes. Because it is an African Government, that of Tanganyika, which has decided that physical chastisement shall be part of the penalty of such crimes, there has been no criticism from any quarter. A few newspapers, and very few, have published inconspicuous paragraphs on the subject; one London newspaper only has given space to a short explanatory article; and, so far as I have been able to discover, there has been no adverse editorial comment anywhere, not one criticism from an M.P., no statement from the normally loquacious Movement for Colonial Freedom, and no denunciation from any Afro-Asian quarter. Those who would have howled their indignation if a British Administration had made such an announcement are absolutely silent when Africans decree corporal punishment for criminals. Such are the double standards applied nowadays in African affairs.

Corruption

THE TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT must have expected censure, at least from the semi-professional individuals who have made themselves prominent by frequently publicizing their often unreliable opinions about Africa. That Government is convinced, however, that sharp measures must be taken to stamp out some kinds of social crime or to make the culprits pay a severer penalty when convicted. It is an open secret that corruption in the public service of the republic already causes the best of Ministers serious anxiety. Because the offence can seldom be detected, it spreads quickly and most damagingly. Fear alone will check it, and, since the serious traffickers are persons of some position and importance, if only local in many cases, the thought of the indignity of the lash may be effective. Theft of public money by civil servants has also grown greatly since the country became self-governing, the Minister for Home Affairs having publicly stated that the total for 1962 was £39,270, or more than double the £15,090 lost in that way in 1961. Various other forms of theft have likewise increased, and Mwalimu Nyerere and his colleagues have thought it wise to take drastic action, as they have every right to do.

Frequent Floggings

IT IS PROPOSED that the minimum sentence for corruption, theft by public servants, robbery with violence, and burglary should be two years' imprisonment together with six strokes of the cane every three months; that for conviction of stock theft the minimum should be three years' imprisonment, plus 24 strokes each year; and that for other offences under the Stock

Theft Ordinance the minimum sentence should be jail for nine months and 24 strokes. Persistent offenders are likely to receive sharper punishment. For example, a bicycle thief, other than a first offender, will get not less than 48 strokes and two years in jail—unless the Cabinet plan should be rejected by the National Assembly, a highly unlikely contingency in a one-party State.

Fifty Guineas for an Essay

FIFTY GUINEAS are offered by the Royal African Society for the best essay received by September on "The Most Suitable Way of Adopting British Democratic Practices to the Moods of Newly-Independent African Countries". The competition is confined to undergraduate students of any race coming from an African country and attending any university in the United Kingdom or Eire. If the results of this first competition of the kind sponsored by the society are satisfactory—and the prospect of receiving £52 10s. should attract many entries—it would be reasonable to expect similar challenges to be made on other topics later. In that event, there would, I suggest, be a strong case for inviting participation by students at all recognized institutions of higher education in English-speaking Africa. However, as that would otherwise probably throw an impossible burden upon the committee appointed to select the prize-winner, it would presumably be necessary to invite the practical co-operation of the universities or other institutions concerned by asking each to make a preliminary adjudication of entries either from its own students or those of a neighbour, so that only half-a-dozen or so of the best essays from each would come to London. Such annual competitions might do much good.

Vote of Confidence

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S local loan of £1m., over-subscribed on the day of issue, is now known to have been a success mainly in consequence of the support of the man in the street; and in present circumstances thousands of applications for relatively small sums were much more important than a few very large subscriptions from great financial, mining, or industrial concerns. Ordinary Rhodesians seized the opportunity to demonstrate their confidence in their country—and not merely in its immediate future, for the earliest redemption date of the loan is 20 years hence, with the option to the Government of extending that period by another five years. Within that term there will inevitably be great political, economic, and social changes, but the subscribers, while certainly recognising these facts, must nevertheless feel convinced that the country's affairs will continue to be directed by responsible persons—among them, of course, an increasing proportion of Africans. Since the issue of withdrawal or exclusion from the Commonwealth overhung the loan, there was a manifest risk of its failure. That that did not happen is a tribute to the faith and fortitude of Rhodesians, and it must be an encouragement to the new Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Field.

Ironical Architect

AN ARCHITECT in Salisbury, Mr. G. A. F. Lincoln, has had the happy idea of inviting U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to lay before that body a proposal for "immediate intervention by the United Nations in the explosive situation in Alabama". With added irony, he repeated his telegram to President Kennedy, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Nehru, and Mr. Kaunda—"because they have our future so much at heart". How timely, how laconic, how telling was this exercise in satire!

Summit Conference of Independent African States

Attacks Certain on Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portuguese Territories

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE is the host in Addis Ababa this week of 31 African Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers, who have gathered for the largest African "summit conference" ever held. The Emperor has defined the main task as "acceleration of the pace of independence to dependent areas".

A draft "charter" submitted by Ethiopia was preferred to a Ghana memorandum by the Foreign Ministers who last week had to make final arrangements for the agenda of the conference. The Ethiopian draft favoured functional co-operation between African States, whereas the Ghanaian conception was of a centrally directed continental Government based on political unity.

Subversion Condemned

The Ethiopian plan envisages an assembly composed of governmental leaders, a council of Ministers, a secretariat, special commissions, and a defence board. It would seek to co-ordinate economic, social, educational, cultural and military matters. Measures in those fields would include, e.g., regional economic groupings for development, airline mergers, and an African university designed to raise academic standards and eliminate wasteful duplication of study facilities. The defence board would formulate collective defence plans against aggression and measures for general military collaboration.

The Foreign Ministers recommended that a new charter should incorporate the basic principles of the "Lagos Charter"—sovereign equality of African States, non-interference in members' affairs, peaceful settlement of all disputes between members, and unqualified condemnation of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring or other States. The idea is that the Monrovia and Casablanca blocs should give way to one organization of all African independent nations.

The elimination of foreign military bases and the banning of nuclear tests are demanded.

"White Settlers"

Ghana's memorandum recommended that diplomatic relations should be severed with countries which recognize an "independent settler Government in Southern Rhodesia", and urged that Britain should not allow the "white settlers" to fulfil their "threat" to declare their own independence.

It proposed a "Union of African States" as a central political organization with headquarters in the ex-French Central African Republic, an Upper House with two representatives from each member nation, and a Lower House with seats apportioned according to each State's population. In a note to the chief delegates at the week-end and in a book published at the same time, President Nkrumah declared that "Africans must unite or perish".

Africa's resources could be utilized for maximum benefit only if exploited within the framework of continent-wide planned development, he argued. To that end there should be a central bank issuing a common currency for one common market. He also suggested an overall African high command for land, air and sea forces.

Participants

The Foreign Ministers decided not to include political union on the "summit" agenda, despite Ghana's eager desire for its discussion. It was opposed as precipitate by Nigeria and several French-speaking States.

Provision has been made to debate racial discrimination, *apartheid*, and decolonization.

Official delegations have been sent by Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco (the Casablanca group); the Federal Cameroon Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey,

Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Somali Republic, Libya and Tunisia (the Monrovia group, or Inter-African and Malagasy Union); and Tanganyika, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi, which have remained unaligned. All dependent territories have been invited to send observers.

Among priority observers and petitioners are Mr. Kaunda, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare in Northern Rhodesia, in his capacity as chairman of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central and Southern Africa, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the former leader of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of Southern Rhodesia. African "political leaders" from Mozambique and Angola have also been invited. Support will be sought through P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. for the South African terrorist organization, Poqo.

The Government of South Africa was not invited. The Somali Government has decided to attend, thus reversing an earlier intention to decline representation. U Thant, Secretary-General of the U.N., had to cancel his proposed visit because of dental trouble.

Eager for Bloody Terrorism

Reporting for the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. John Osman cabled that "wilder antagonists of the Welensky-Salazar-Verwoerd axis, as some so simply summarize the white man's presence in Africa, are all for immediate campaigns of violence. They visualize with gusto an outbreak of bloody terrorism everywhere south of the Limpopo and Zambezi. There is little doubt that general African political opinion is that only violence will pay in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories. Any hope of moderate counsels prevailing is slender".

Though some African leaders were more likely to prefer a continuation of diplomatic and economic pressures, "because of domestic political feelings, exacerbated by uncompromising pan-Africanism of the Nkrumah brand, they might feel compelled to join in the terroristic trend".

Mr. Osman added that decisions on "liberation methods" would be influenced by Mr. Kaunda, Mr. Nkomo, "freedom fighters" from the South African Republic and the Portuguese overseas provinces, and other P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. personalities, including President Nyerere of Tanganyika, Mr. A. M. Obote, Uganda Prime Minister, Kenyatta and Mr. T. Mboya of K.A.N.U. in Kenya, and the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

President Senghor of Senegal has said: "Even if taken literally, the resolutions are not of great importance. The essential fact is that there will be proof of the will and existence of a United Africa".

Southern Rhodesian Independence

Mr. Field Coming to London

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London at the week-end to begin talks next Monday on the Colony's independence with Mr. Butler, Minister for Central African Affairs.

Mr. Butler told Parliament on Tuesday that he was trying to arrange with the Federal and two Rhodesian Governments for a conference at Victoria Falls or Livingstone next month to discuss the orderly dissolution of the Federation and the consequential problems.

There was no question of a prior commitment by Britain before the talks with Mr. Field. Negotiations would be between the U.K. and Southern Rhodesian Governments on independence, he told Sir Harry Legge-Bourke (Cons.), who asked if independence should be considered by the whole Commonwealth.

Mr. Field in Salisbury referred the same day to an exchange of messages with Mr. Butler, "in which I indicated that discussions between us on the independence of Southern Rhodesia must be held before the proposed conference on the dissolution of the Federation and the future links between the territories, and that I was willing to go to London for this purpose. I have made it clear that our participation in the conference may well be dependent on the satisfactory outcome of the earlier discussions on independence, which my colleagues and I regard as vital".

Battle For the Soul of Africa Only Just Starting

Genuine Personal Friendships Essential to Stem Communist Infiltration

BECAUSE IT SEEMS fantastic that such a huge country should bother about little places like Zanzibar, many people refuse to believe that Russia is operating a centrally directed campaign in every African State. Mr. Aidan Crawley, M.P., told the Royal Commonwealth Society in London last week.

Less gullibility and an energetic deployment of the democratic institutions of the West were needed to overcome the Communism prosecuted by Khrushchev and his lieutenants, who were following the pattern of world revolution envisaged by Lenin and Stalin. The Soviet Foreign Ministry had been so re-organized that separate sections could deal with particular areas, and each had produced a steady stream of detailed literature on the countries concerned. The aim was to adapt the theory of world revolution in order to exploit the nationalism of the emergent independent nations.

Pattern of Infiltration

There was "incontrovertible evidence" that that was in progress in Africa. The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee was to have been the main instrument for spreading Communist policy and propaganda, but it had proved impossible to use such a weapon because of the profound differences in the African territories; instead, 15 embassies had been opened to provide direct contact.

Exactly the same pattern of infiltration was to be seen—indicating central control—whether the territory was a great State like Ghana or Nigeria, or a small country whose commercial significance was nil, such as Zanzibar or the Somali Republic.

Individual agents were appointed, usually extreme nationalists. They were paid very large sums; 90% of them were useless and the money was squandered, but the remaining 10% were able to exert influence.

The second line of attack was through the trade unions. Though their rôle was insignificant, compared with their counterparts in highly developed civilizations, they were nevertheless the only organized form of labour in their areas and had considerable political influence. In almost every African territory the Communists had achieved a split in the trade unions, dividing them between the Western I.C.F.T.U. and their own World Confederation of Trade Unions.

Devotees of Communism

In the Rhodesias such dissident elements had been forced underground, but their protagonists—who had been to Moscow, Prague, East Berlin, and so on—were still well-known, and formed active, cohesive forces.

In places like Zanzibar town and Mogadishu one found young men in their early 20s operating quite openly from back streets in offices where the walls were hung with pictures of the Russian and Chinese leaders (including Stalin), Castro, and others. Passionately devoted to Soviet Communism, and only formally aligned with the Chinese, they operated despite efforts to root them out, relying mainly on funds from outside sources. The authorities had not suppressed them, but kept a watch on them.

Mr. Crawley had not found it so easy to find them in the Sudan, but they had an office in an attic in the middle of Khartoum.

Though as yet not formidable, they were waiting everywhere and working steadily.

Indoctrinating Students

The third and main prong, operative over the whole world, concerned students. Many a fascinating tale could be told of treks on foot from South Africa to the forwarding contacts in Entebbe and Khartoum—and now Dar es Salaam. Young men, even boys, gathered in their hundreds to be sent behind the Iron Curtain. Official estimates put the number of African students in Communist European countries at about 3,500; Mr. Crawley felt that there were at least 5,000, though that was a tiny number compared with about 50,000

Commonwealth students in this country, as many in the U.S.A., and an increasing number in Western Europe.

Those students behind the Iron Curtain were below average academic standards; they had been unable to qualify for further education in the West, or even in Africa or the Middle East. Very few of them were capable of taking degree courses. One result was that they were far more malleable material for indoctrination.

It was still too early to gauge the effects of this movement to the East. Only a handful of the Africans had as yet returned, usually disillusioned. The main body would start returning within the next two years, with the majority probably disenchanted. But among them would be a minority of thoroughly indoctrinated, trained party workers, ready to form dedicated Communist nuclei that would spread their revolutionary techniques.

"Then the battle for the soul of Africa will start. People must realize that what is happening now is nothing compared to what is going to come. The new countries have not faced the fact that they are really only on honeymoon at present."

Nationalist Strength

Chinese Communism poured out a flood of propaganda, but was otherwise ineffective through lack of resources. Ideological contact with them was flirtatious, attracting the intellectual purists.

The Russians had found nationalism difficult to master for their own ends. The objective was to support anyone who would destroy every democratic institution, to facilitate a Communist takeover later, but the Kremlin had been unprepared for the articulate strength of nationalism; it had expected that strong tribalist ties would predominate.

The Russians were also surprised by the reaction to their physical presence. They were not allowed to mix with the local people, who had been shocked to see how the Russians kept constant watch on each other. The poor quality of their goods, compared with those obtainable from the West, had also made a profound and unfavourable impression.

The indigenous people were also becoming aware of the nature of what the West misnamed Russian "imperialism"—which was nothing less than the principle of world Communism, directed from Moscow as the headquarters for all Communists. But, despite these various rebuffs, it had to be realized that the Communists were only at the beginning of their campaign.

Britain's Lack of Imagination

"Britain can do more to thwart the Communist advance than any other country. The fact that so many of these countries are English-speaking is an asset that cannot be over-estimated; and, despite our faults, some of them glaring, we are regarded with a certain affection and respect. Commercially and politically, these qualities have an incalculable value.

"We cannot do enough to meet the demand for teachers and technicians to go abroad, but what little we can do we must do better than before. I am shocked at the lack of imagination we show, in private and in our public amenities, in making the thousands of students who come here feel at home. The French are doing much better than we are, yet we have a larger job to do.

"Our job must be cultural, in the realm of ideas, and in trade—and always on a personal level. We fail in the simple art of making friends. We can indeed be proud of our Empire administration; history will adjudge it to have been a great contribution to civilization, and it is to be hoped that some of its influence will last.

Tolerance Not Enough

"But compare our ex-Colonies with the former French territories. In the latter French thought, art, even cooking, the Gallic way of life and civilization overall, have been assimilated in depth to suit the qualities of the people and their communal interests, evolving open, friendly, kind societies. But Britons overseas are exclusive, shy, and timid, and they have not developed personal relationships. It is such a contrast to the extraordinary hold that French manners have had on their former subjects.

"Friendships will be absolutely useless unless they are genuine. The tolerance of 150 years ago is insufficient if we are to keep alive the belief which civilization has in the individual, despite the disappearance of democratic institutions."

Non-Interference Safeguard

Rhodesians Must Depend on Themselves

SIR ROY WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation, returned by air to Salisbury on Monday after spending a fishing week-end as the guest at Betty's Bay, near Cape Town, of Dr. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa.

A joint statement issued in Cape Town on Monday said, *inter alia*: "From the outset there was no intention to introduce or conduct any negotiations between our two countries. We do not seek to hide our differences of policy in certain matters, but are at one in not interfering in the domestic affairs of others. It is in this spirit that views were exchanged on developments in the world at large, and, more particularly, in Africa.

"Furthermore, without seeking any specific agreements or undertakings, we discussed economic relations between our two countries.

Good Neighbourliness

"In doing this, the changes taking place in the Federation were fully taken into account, including the objective of co-operation and good neighbourliness with the black States to be, should they desire this. We wish it known that we enter the unknown future with optimism and good will to all. We sincerely hope that outside influences will follow our examples of non-interference in the affairs of others. That would form the strongest guarantee of peace and order inside and outside southern Africa and of solutions on a just moral basis, albeit in different ways, for the problems of all our population groups".

The two Prime Ministers said that they had issued the statement, which would otherwise have been unnecessary, because there had been so much speculation about their meeting.

Sir Roy told journalists at the airport that there had been no question of creating a "white front" against African nationalism. "We should not build ourselves into an armed camp".

"Black Napoleons"

He did not know what the aims of the Addis Ababa conference were, but it had already run into difficulties. "I do not believe there will be unification between all the parts of Africa. The differences between the races of Africa can be compared to the difference between an Eskimo and an Asian". There were no "black Napoleons" on the scene, though some gentlemen wanted to be Napoleons.

Asked about dangers from the north, he replied: "I face the future with the greatest confidence. I am happy at living in Central Africa and I have no intention of leaving it".

On arrival at Salisbury he emphasized that he had in no way represented the Southern Rhodesian Government while in South Africa. He had been mainly interested in economic issues in his talks, and had treated defence matters only in general terms. He had no arrangements for an early visit to Mozambique.

The Federal Prime Minister re-iterated his confidence in the future. His one fear was that Rhodesians might lose confidence in themselves. So long as that did not happen there was nothing to fear. He would not himself enter territorial politics unless he had to be drafted to do so.

Asked about the establishment of a Royal Commission to assume the Federal Government's functions during the dissolution of the Federation, Sir Roy said that it would be the most retrograde step possible in Southern Rhodesia's view and would set back the clock to 1923.

Retailers Warned

MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, said in the Kondos district, when he opened the 44th co-operative union so far formed in the country, that retailers who were opposed to the spread of co-operatives were fighting a losing battle, for the Government was "all out in favour of the new groupings". Traders who were displaced by the co-operative movement would do well to work for it or turn to industry or agriculture for a living.

U.K. Threat of "Military Dictatorship"

Inconceivable that S. Rhodesia Would Submit

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Federal Minister of Law, has rejected the suggestion that the United Kingdom Government might by unilateral action dismantle the Federation. It was, he said, inconceivable that the Southern Rhodesian Government would submit to a kind of military dictatorship in substitution for the Federal Government.

The Minister had been asked to comment on reports from London that the United Kingdom would soon proceed on its own to dismantle the Federation and devise arrangements for the future, and that before the British Parliament rose for the summer recess it would pass legislation authorizing transfer of the powers now exercised by the Federal Government to a commissioner and commission appointed by the U.K. The commissioner would, for example, become responsible for Federal income tax collection, for Federal economic policy, and for the Federal defence services.

Mr. Greenfield commented: "It would be theoretically possible for the U.K. Parliament to pass a law for such purposes—for the law to abolish the Governor-General, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Prime Minister and Cabinet, and vest the functions of them all in a single commissioner or commission. Alternatively, the Governor-General might be left nominally as Head of State, with a commissioner appointed to assume the functions of the Prime Minister, Cabinet, and Federal Assembly.

"Complete Dictator"

"If that were done, the commissioner would in respect of Federal functions be a complete dictator, subject only to instructions from Whitehall. He would have the power to legislate by issuing decrees, and the civil service and the armed forces would be under his control.

"The position would then be analogous to that of a country defeated in war for which the conqueror appoints a military governor, with the difference that there is no suggestion that the functions of the territorial Governments and legislatures should be superseded. Clearly, however, if there were to be any clash between them and the commissioner, the powers of the latter would have to prevail.

"If this suggestion were to be carried out the British Government would be exercising direct control of many of the most important functions of the Government in Southern Rhodesia for the first time in history, including the powers of taxation—without representation.

"It is inconceivable that the Southern Rhodesian Government would submit to the substitution for the Federal Government of a kind of military dictatorship. This dictatorship would ultimately be completely dependent on the loyalty of the Federal Civil Service, the Army and Air Force and the co-operation of the territorial Governments".

Time-Bomb in Salisbury Store

A FIBRE SUITCASE containing a live time-bomb remained for nearly three hours in a store in central Salisbury on Saturday. It was handed as "lost property" to an assistant who expected someone to claim it. As that did not happen, she opened it and saw the bomb. The police described it as a type not previously discovered in Rhodesia.

Barotse Native Government Elections

A SPOKESMAN for the Barotse Native Government said last week that the Litunga and Council had decided that elections for 25 members of the National Council should be held on July 3. Nomination day is June 12. The elections, in which every man and woman may vote, will be supervised by officers of the Northern Rhodesian Government, under the general direction of the Resident Commissioner. The Protectorate will be divided into 25 constituencies, each returning one member.

Commerce in Northern Rhodesia

Sir Evelyn Hone's Confidence in the Future

SIR EVELYN HONE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said last week in Lusaka when opening the 1963 congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: —

"What is the relationship between commerce and the Government in Northern Rhodesia? Here the Minister of Finance includes in his portfolio the responsibility for assisting by whatever means are available the expansion of commerce and the establishment of new industry in the territory.

"From the substantial number of first inquiries made to his Ministry it appears that enterprise places some importance on the initial contacts with the Government and on the information and advice which it can give. Not only do we learn in this way of the possibilities of new enterprise, but we may be able to advise on its siting to the advantage both of commerce and of the Government.

"There are countervailing advantages for commerce in this contact. Through our Industrial Development Corporation it may be possible for loan assistance to be granted where this is sought, and helpful information might be given on market conditions or about any surveys already undertaken on the territory's natural resources. Then there is the advantage which we give to pioneer ventures by way of relief from the territorial surcharge of income tax.

New Industries

"One frequently hears the view that the political climate is not appropriate for embarking on new ventures. But enterprise is seldom deterred for long by such considerations, particularly where opportunities for trade are present. Overseas concerns with international interests have recently shown their confidence by establishing subsidiary undertakings in this area of Central Africa.

"Three large motor corporations have erected or are in course of erecting motor assembly plants in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. During the past year the major oil companies joined together to establish a refinery in the eastern part of Southern Rhodesia. Two cigarette factories were recently opened in Lusaka within a few minutes of each other.

"Such major schemes become viable and practical propositions only when there are substantial markets to serve. Wide markets are essential to large-scale enterprise, and those who risk their capital in such ventures look for the greatest freedom to market their products in this area.

"Northern Rhodesia's development plan places high priority on rural development. There is real promise for the future production of cotton. In our Eastern Province the cultivation of groundnuts goes ahead and plans are in hand to make a considerable advance in grading, upon which, of course, good overseas prices depend. Tobacco production, basic to the prosperity of many European farmers, is being extended, although in different varieties, amongst the African farming community. Beef cattle also show good promise in Central Africa; there is need for some further improvement in quality, but our beef is already beginning to establish a good name on the London market".

Inter-Territorial Arrangements

Mr. G. Glasser, the president, said that ACCORN was willing to help solve economic problems by convening a conference of representatives of the three territorial Governments and of business people, "whose only concern after all is to ensure viability of the economy".

At the end of the congress the following statement was issued:

"Congress believes that the present pattern of trade should be maintained as far as possible and that a free flow of trade between the territories is desirable if economic growth is to be maintained. It recognizes and sympathizes with the wish of all three territories to encourage trade and industry within their respective areas. It accepts that each territory should be at liberty to provide special facilities for the protection of specific industries within its borders. Congress considers these objects can best be achieved and the best interests of all three territories served by those services which were under inter-territorial control prior to Federation reverting to that form of control".

Pulling Out Commonwealth Props

Interference Within the Commonwealth

MR. ALI A. MAZRUI, a Kenya-born Arab who graduated at Manchester University, went to the United States for further study, and is shortly to become a lecturer in political science at Makerere College, Uganda, addressed the Royal Commonwealth Society recently on "How Africa Sees the World".

The great weakness of the Commonwealth, he thought, lay in the common assumption that its flexibility was unlimited. It was no longer a military alliance; even parliamentary institutions had ceased to be considered essential to membership; unrestricted migration within the Commonwealth was not now regarded as a right; and preferences in import tariffs had lost much of their former value. Thus one prop after another had been removed. Might not the Commonwealth house collapse as more pillars disappeared?

Greater mutuality was surely necessary. Commonwealth countries should be readier to give preferences to United Kingdom manufacturers, though the need to protect their own infant industries had to be remembered. There could, however, be no good case for any Commonwealth country to give a greater preference to Russian or German goods than those from Britain.

English or French?

Ambivalence in Britain's own standards could not be disregarded. How could New Zealand, for instance, still so greatly dependent upon the U.K. market, have been expected to put faith in Government statements about making the Commonwealth strong when H.M. Government was doing everything in its power to join the European Economic Community?

Continuance of the Commonwealth was not consistent with the grossly racist policy of South Africa or with the continued supply of arms by the United Kingdom to that Republic in order that it might implement the policy for which it had been expelled from the Commonwealth.

Fourteen former French territories in West Africa had now become independent. Five English-speaking African States were already independent, and another three or four would soon attain that status. In numbers, therefore, the French-speaking territories would still have a large majority, though Nigeria alone had a population exceeding by about 50m. the total of all the former French African States put together.

Independent Africa would at some time probably decide on one inter-territorial medium of communication. Meantime English-speaking States had enormously increased the teaching of French in schools and the French-speaking countries were emphasizing the importance of learning English.

In reply to several questions about interference by African nationalist leaders in the affairs of other Commonwealth countries, Mr. Mazrui emphasized the difference between the European and African attitudes in such matters.

"Over-riding Duty."

Whereas to Europeans it might seem reprehensible for the State radio of Tanganyika to broadcast constantly against the Government of Southern Rhodesia, or for the Government of Tanganyika to give asylum to political refugees from Southern Rhodesia without requiring them to abstain from activities against the Rhodesian Government, all Africans considered that their freedom and dignity were incomplete until Africans everywhere had the same status.

When the Tanganyika Government became involved in acts which were resented by Europeans in Rhodesia, they should understand that it was following what it regarded as the over-riding duty of acting on behalf of the African masses in Rhodesia, whose overwhelming majority in numbers was not reflected in the Government. The conviction was that the mass of the people must be helped, even if that offended a minority Government.

Asked to comment on the receipt of Russian and East German money by men prominent in the Kenya African National Union and of Chinese money by the now proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples Union of Southern Rhodesia, the lecturer said that he deprecated the acceptance of financial help by anyone in any Government, but that otherwise he saw no objection to such external help.

Earl De La Warr presided.

PERSONALIA

MR. DON TAYLOR is back in London from a short visit to Kenya.

MR. JUSTICE UDO UDOMA has entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of Uganda.

SIR DONALD PERROTT has been elected chairman of Clutson and Kemp, Ltd., Leicester.

MR. WILFREM MWAKITWANGE has been elected mayor of Tanga, Tanganyika. His deputy is MR. ONATO KUPA.

DR. M. G. CANDAU, a Brazilian, has been re-elected director-general of the World Health Organization until 1968.

MR. GODFREY MKONOWESHURO has resigned as treasurer of the Southern Rhodesian African Teachers' Association.

MR. I. G. DICKMAN has joined the board of British Overseas Stores, Ltd., from which MR. J. C. S. FERGUSON has resigned.

MR. JANUSZ LEWANDOWSKI, who is based in Dar es Salaam, has presented his credentials as Polish Chargé d'Affaires to Uganda.

MR. P. SINGOYI, president of the A.N.C. youth movement in Northern Rhodesia, has accused U.N.I.P. of receiving money from Russia.

MR. F. H. TATE, vice-chairman of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., has been re-elected chairman of the Council of London Chamber of Commerce.

MAJOR RICHARD LAWSON has received the Belgian Order of Leopold for rescuing nuns and missionaries from African mobs in northern Katanga.

ALDERMAN CHARLES RUBIA, Mayor of Nairobi, was entertained to luncheon at County Hall last week by the chairman of the London County Council.

MR. KHERI RASHID BAGHDELLEH, M.P. for Kilwa District, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Labour in Tanganyika.

LORD and LADY COLYTON have recently returned from their visits to East and Central Africa and Angola. LADY COLYTON has left for the United States.

MR. L. HILTON, lately assistant manager of the Mombasa office of the Union-Castle Line, has been transferred to Johannesburg in the same capacity.

MR. C. K. CORDER has been appointed an executive director of Market Research Africa (Rhodesia) (Pvt.), Ltd., a subsidiary of London Press Exchange, Ltd.

WHEN MR. DUNCAN SANDYS went to Dublin last week, he was the first Secretary for Commonwealth Relations to visit the Republic of Ireland officially.

DR. HUGH LAMPREY will next month open at Mweka, near Moshi, Tanganyika, its centre for the training of game wardens and rangers in wild-life management.

MR. MICHAEL F. L. ROBINSON, chairman of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, is in London on business for a few days. He has not resigned, as was recently reported.

FLIGHT LIEUT. LORD VERULAM has been appointed Honorary Air Commodore of No. 1 (County of Hereford) Maritime Headquarters Unit, Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

MR. RAJ KRISHNA TANDON, Indian Ambassador in the Netherlands, has been appointed Commissioner for India in Nairobi, where he is expected within the next two months.

MR. PATRICK DENNY, of the University of St. Andrews, has received a Leverhulme research award tenable at Makerere College to investigate problems of land use in Uganda.

MISS FRENE GINWALLA, Dar es Salaam correspondent of the *Guardian*, has been expelled from Tanganyika, under an order declaring her a prohibited immigrant. No reason for the decision has been given. She is the first Asian to be ejected after living in the territory for three years.

AIR VICE MARSHAL F. E. ROSIER, Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, last week visited Royal Rhodesian Air Force stations in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. L. R. COCKHEAD is now manager of the Standard Bank's branch in Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, MR. E. F. TAYLOR being about to retire after 45 years' service.

MR. AKBAR HUSSEIN RHEMTULLA, of Makerere College, Uganda, has been awarded a Leverhulme research award to study for a Ph.D. in mathematics at a United Kingdom University.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, a former High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. GOODENOUGH will sail today in the WINDSOR CASTLE to revisit Southern Africa.

SIR GEORGE CARTLAND, lately Deputy Governor of Uganda, was seriously injured on Monday when his car collided with a lorry. He was taken to Horton General Hospital, Banbury.

Recent arrivals in London from the Federation include MR. & MRS. K. BATCHELOR, MR. J. H. PEACOCK, MR. & MRS. D. H. SHAUL, MAJOR C. S. J. WALLIS, and MR. & MRS. F. E. J. WALSH.

MR. H. ABDALA-ANYURU, M.P. for Lango West, Uganda, has been appointed to inquire into allegations that racial discrimination is practised at Kilembe Mines in Toro. MR. EVARISTO NYANZI will act as secretary.

MR. J. R. IRISH is leading a Chartered Company survey team to Lundazi in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia to examine the suitability of beryl and mica deposits for small-scale working by Africans.

MR. MICHAEL BLACKWOOD, lately leader of the Nyasaland Division of the United Federal Party, has been elected leader of its successor, the Nyasaland Constitutional Party, of which MR. L. A. LITTLE is chairman.

The highest standards of government are needed most at the lowest levels of administration, MR. PETER WALWA, commissioner for the Northern Region of Tanganyika, told students at Old Moshi Secondary School.

LADY ROBINSON, wife of the High Commissioner in London for the Federation, is making good progress after an operation performed last Thursday. She will be in the Samaritan Hospital until about the end of the month.

MR. SIMON KANGWA BWALYA, who has been appointed labour assistant at Fort Rosebery, Northern Rhodesia, recently spent two months at the Ministry of Labour headquarters in London and some weeks in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MR. ALFRED ADAMS, general secretary of the Federal Party, and formerly of the United Federal Party, left Rhodesia a few days ago to reside in Vancouver, Canada. MR. V. MAHONY is acting general secretary of the party.

MWAMI MWAMBUTSA IV OF BURUNDI spent three days in Dar es Salaam at the week-end while on his way to Addis Ababa for the conference of Heads of independent African States, to which he flew with MWALIMU NYERERE.

As a token of what she considered "the obligation of the British people towards the Negro races", MRS. ALBERTA KESSEL, of Hayle, Cornwall, left £18,000 to the Friends Service Council for the "physical, mental and spiritual uplift of Africans".

MR. DENNIS VOSPER, 47, Secretary of the Department of Technical Co-operation since June, 1961, has resigned "from this strenuous life" on health grounds, the second time he has had to leave office because of recurrent illness. He will remain M.P. for Runcorn. His successor is MR. ROBERT CARR, 46, who resigned as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Labour in 1958 to become chairman of his family firm.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Governor of Kenya, who is officially stated to have made a complete recovery from his recent illness, will resume duty in Nairobi next Monday. Early last month he was stated to be suffering from virus pneumonia.

MR. D. RAMANJAMM, representing the I.C.F.T.U., has reported that 30,000 out of 32,000 workers in 20 Ethiopian industries have joined trade unions, and that the Government has ratified the I.L.O. conventions on collective bargaining and freedom of association.

MR. T. J. MBOYA, secretary-general of K.A.N.U., said in Nairobi last week that the United Kingdom Government had at no time indicated that retention of the British military base in Kenya was a burning question to be bargained over in relation to independence.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, Q.C., who has been much concerned with East and Central African questions, and MR. E. F. N. GRATIAEN, Q.C., who returned to London on Sunday from Uganda, have been refused permission to enter Nigeria to act in defence of CHIEF ENAHORO.

MR. G. B. K. MAGEZI, Minister of State in Uganda, and MR. A. K. KIRONDE, Uganda's representative at the United Nations, flew to Addis Ababa last week for the meeting of African Foreign Ministers. MR. MILTON OBOYE, Prime Minister of Uganda, left Entebbe on Sunday for the Ethiopian capital.

A quarter of the country's revenue is spent on schools, Tanganyika's Education Minister, MR. SOLOMON ELIUFOO, told local education authorities in the Central Region when reminding them that the number of secondary school leavers was to be trebled under the three-year development plan.

MR. H. M. FORREST has joined the board of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., in which MR. E. R. DENMAN becomes alternate to MR. W. D. WILSON in place of MR. D. A. ETHERIDGE. MR. R. B. LODER has been appointed alternate to MR. W. M. CLARK, in place of MR. E. J. F. HARRINGTON.

African and European members of the National Progress Party in Northern Rhodesia (formerly the U.F.P.) have criticized MR. N. COATS, M.L.C. for Western Rural, for advocating a merger with the A.N.C. MR. JOHN ROBERTS, leader of the N.P.P., has countered that a third political force is necessary for stability.

DR. MARTIN ALIKER, chairman of the Uganda scholarships committee, will visit students in America and in Communist countries during the next two months. Most of the 100 or so students behind the Iron Curtain are in Czechoslovakia. They have asked the Uganda Government to issue them with passports.

MESSRS. A. ABDALLAH, G. S. K. BOIT, P. J. GACHATHI, G. K. KARIITHI, J. G. KIHEREINI, J. K. ARAP KOITIE and T. C. J. RAMTU have been promoted Under-Secretaries in Kenya in Central Government Ministries or on secondment to provincial headquarters prior to re-organization of the public services on a regional basis.

At the age of 81, MR. GEORGE SIMS has left Northern Rhodesia after 56 years in that country. MR. SIMS and he were at Mansa Mission, Fort Rosebery, for 44 years. He was one of the first missionaries in the Luapula Province, and has published several textbooks on the Bemba language. He was made M.B.E. five years ago.

SIR WALTER COUTTS, Governor-General of Uganda, and LADY COUTTS left London on Tuesday for Entebbe. MR. T. B. BAZARRABUSA, High Commissioner in London for Uganda, and MRS. BAZARRABUSA held a reception for them one evening last week. The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE and the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE represented the Government.

MR. H. CHIPEMBERE, Minister of Local Government in Nyasaland, is reported to have told a Malawi Congress Party rally in Blantyre at the beginning of this week: "When American money comes, don't be afraid of it; chew it with all your teeth". He had just returned from a visit to the United States with MR. CHIUME, Minister of Education.

MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and MRS. SANDYS, and EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council, and COUNTESS DE LA WARR will receive the guests tomorrow evening at a Commonwealth Day reception in Guildhall. The LORD MAYOR OF LONDON will be the guest of honour.

When reporting the award to MR. T. MAGENNIS of libel damages of £250 against *Malawi News*, the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party, this journal (and others) described him as a journalist employed by the *Nyasaland Times*. Having now been informed that he was not at any time on the staff of that paper EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA apologizes for the inaccuracy.

MR. R. W. ORSON, a statistician in the Ministry of Aviation in London from 1948 until March of this year, and now an economist on the staff of the Electricity Council, is visiting Nairobi for a fortnight to advise the East African Statistical Department and the Directorate of Civil Aviation on the use of airline traffic statistics in negotiations with foreign countries for traffic rights.

SIR RICHARD TURNBULL, lately Governor-General of Tanganyika, who has been appointed chairman of the Central Land Board of Kenya, will pay his first visit in that capacity in July, and thereafter such further visits as may be necessary. The duty of the Land Board is to select European farms for settlement by Africans and arrange for their valuation and purchase.

MR. G. J. COLE, chairman of Unilever, Ltd., and a director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., MR. RICHARD GOULD-ADAMS, the writer and broadcaster, and PROFESSOR KENNETH ROBINSON, Professor of Commonwealth Affairs in the University of London, all of whom have visited East or Central Africa, are among nine candidates nominated for election to the council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, expressed the conviction a few days ago that a meeting on independence for the Colony would precede a conference on the dissolution of the Federation, and that as Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland faced the economic facts of life they would realize the need to make trade agreements with Southern Rhodesia. Sheer politics would soon drop out of the scene.

MR. HUMPHRY BERKELEY, Tory M.P. for Lancaster, said in Manchester on Saturday that all African Commonwealth countries were likely to quit the Commonwealth if Southern Rhodesia were granted independence on its present Constitution. He added: "I am not prepared to see the break up of the Commonwealth for the sake of the alleged but mistaken interests of a European population no bigger than that of the city of Nottingham".

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information
APPLY TO

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Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHitchell 5555 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

U.K. High Commission in Federation *Obituary*

Mr. J. B. Johnston to Follow Lord Alport

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN OFFICE announced on Monday that "the First Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Secretary and the approval of the Prime Minister, has appointed Mr. J. B. Johnston, at present British High Commissioner in Sierra Leone, to be British High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in succession to Lord Alport, who will leave the Federation in June on the expiry of his term of office. Mr. Johnston will leave Sierra Leone during June, and will take up his new appointment at the end of July".

Mr. John Baines Johnston, C.M.G., now aged 45, was educated at Banbury Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was Eglesfield Scholar. He was on military service from 1940 to 1946, and during the campaign in North-West Europe served as adjutant of the 1st Bn. The Gordon Highlanders. He was demobilized as a major.

He joined the Colonial Office in 1947, and in 1952-53 was United Kingdom liaison officer with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. He transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1957, and early in 1959 was appointed Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa. In April 1961 he became British High Commissioner in Sierra Leone.

[Comment appears in Notes By The Way.]

C.R.O. Representative in Nairobi

New Deputy High Commissioner in Tanganyika

MR. H. S. H. STANLEY, now British Deputy High Commissioner in Dar es Salaam, will next month be transferred to Nairobi as Commonwealth Relations Office Representative in Nairobi, a new appointment. He will be in the closest touch with the United Kingdom Trade Commission and the British Information Office, and will be responsible for liaison between the C.R.O. and the Secretariat of the East Africa Common Services Organization.

Mr. Stanley, aged 43, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. After service in the Army he joined the C.R.O. in 1947, was posted to Karachi in 1950, and from 1954 to 1956 was in the office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. After a period in the British Embassy in Washington he was posted to Dar es Salaam in the middle of 1961 to prepare for the establishment of a British High Commission.

Mr. F. S. Miles, now on the staff of the British High Commissioner in Kampala, will shortly leave Uganda to become British Deputy High Commissioner in Tanganyika.

He was educated at Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's University, and Harvard University, where he was a Commonwealth Fund Fellow in 1946-47. He had seen war service in the Fleet Air Arm, and became a civil servant in 1948. After three years in New Zealand in the British High Commission, he was posted to Pakistan and later to Ghana, from which he went to Uganda in the latter part of the year.

Kivukoni College

KIVUKONI COLLEGE, Dar es Salaam, has enrolled for the course which started recently 52 students from some 400 applicants. Four are women. Among the students are the chairman of a district council, an assistant ginnery manager, a shopkeeper, a railway guard, a community development assistant, teachers, officials of T.A.N.U., secretaries of trade unions and co-operative societies, and a number of farmers. A party worker for U.N.I.P. in Northern Rhodesia and two trade unionists from Kenya are among those taking the course, which will last until Christmas. Some are then to go for further short courses at Ruskin College, Oxford, or in Israel.

Mr. D. H. Ollemans

MR. DOMINICUS HUGO OLLEMANS, O.B.E., M.C., B.A., LL.B., chairman and managing director of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., of South Africa, and chairman of the Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., died in Johannesburg last week at the age of 54 after a long illness.

He was the outstanding newspaper figure of Southern Africa, a man whose widely acknowledged capability was allied to a deep interest in public affairs generally, strong personal character, and geniality and discretion which had won him a large circle of friends, not only in his own calling, but among public, professional and businessmen throughout Southern Africa.

He was a frequent visitor to the Federation, and got to know East Africa well during the last war, in which he served in the Ethiopian campaign of 1940 with the 5th South African Infantry Brigade. He then went north to the Western Desert, where he was a brigade major when captured at Sidi Rezegh; with seven other officers he got away and returned to the Allied lines, and for his leadership in that escape he was awarded the Military Cross. Later he became assistant director of public relations in Cairo, and in 1944 A.A. and Q.M.G. of the 6th South African Armoured Division as a colonel. In April, 1945, he was made O.B.E.

Ollemans had been a strong supporter of the Central African Federation, in fact, a much stronger supporter in private than some of the Rhodesian papers in the group which he controlled.

After leaving Cape Town University he became a reporter. At 26 he was manager of the Durban *Daily News*, and 15 years later was appointed general manager of the Argus Company, for which he had meantime managed the *Cape Argus* and the Johannesburg *Star*. He was made managing director in 1952 and at the age of 50 added the duties of chairman. He also presided over other newspaper and printing companies.

He was a member of the council of Witwatersrand University, a governor of Michaelhouse and of a girls' school in Johannesburg, a trustee of the National Development and Managing Foundation, and was deeply interested in medical and child welfare work. He owned a farm and had been a keen rider, angler, golfer, tennis player, and traveller.

More Political Riots

FIGHTING BETWEEN GANGS supporting U.N.I.P. and A.N.C., the two African parties forming Northern Rhodesia's Coalition Government, took place last Friday in two townships at Bancroft, Northern Rhodesia. Tear-gas having failed to quell the rioting, the police had to open fire. Three Africans were seriously wounded, one critically. Altogether six shots had been fired. Thirteen Africans were arrested.

The 3rd Bn. The King's African Rifles has now a new museum at Langata Camp, Kenya.

British police officers in Nyasaland were last week asked by circular letter to retire voluntarily in order to provide for a crash training programme.

The United States Agency for International Development has given Kenya five 42-seater buses for use at farmers' training centres. A.I.D. has already assisted Kenya agriculture to an estimated extent of £714,000.

The East African Wildlife Society has erected at the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanganyika a marble plaque inscribed "Michael Grzimek, 12.4.1914—10.1.1959: He gave all he possessed for the wild animals of Africa, including his life". He was killed in an air crash in the Serengeti National Park while engaged in a faunal survey. His father, who was with him at the time, is Professor Bernhard Grzimek, curator of Frankfurt Zoo.

Kenya Elections Under Way

Several Clashes Between Supporters

POLLING BEGAN in the Kenya general elections on Saturday, with some 2½m. voters balloting at the weekend for the regional assemblies. Voting began yesterday and continues today for the Senate; and it will begin on Saturday for the 117-member House of Representatives.

Counting will start next Monday. Candidates successful for the Lower House will meet the Speaker, Mr. Humphrey Slade, on May 30 to arrange for the nomination and election of 12 specially elected members on June 1 and June 7 respectively. The new Senators will also meet on May 30 to prepare for the first sitting of the 41-member Upper Chamber.

Police had to use tear-gas to disperse clashes between K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. supporters on Saturday; 13 people were injured and eight arrested in Teso, and 12 were arrested in Central Nyanza.

At Kinyoro, north-west Kenya, a baby strapped to its mother's back was smothered and killed when the crowd surged forward before the polling station was opened. Two other African women gave birth to babies in the same queue; at Sosit another mother had a baby in the polling booth after she had cast her vote.

Also in north-west Kenya, an electoral officer, Mr. Adrian Tallis, was taken to hospital after being clubbed on the head when he temporarily closed the booth while waiting for fresh supplies of the dye used to mark voters' hands to prevent their voting more than once.

There was no voting in the seventh North-Eastern Region, where Somali tribesmen have boycotted all the elections in support of their desire to secede to the Somali Republic.

Because most of the African electors are illiterate, the parties are using symbols to identify themselves—K.A.N.U. a red rooster, K.A.D.U. an open hand, the A.P.P. a man hoeing his garden, and the B.P.U. a thorn tree.

There is only one European candidate among the 725 nominees. He is Mr. Edward Richard Hawkins, a farmer, who is standing as an Independent for the Nyandarua district

seat of the Senate in Central Region, against Mr. Gideon G. Kago of K.A.N.U.

Speaking to Europeans in the Limuru area, where he has been elected unopposed to the House of Representatives for K.A.N.U., Mr. James Gichuru, the present Finance Minister, said that anti-European slogans shouted by the African politicians were mere "hot air", since the country's economy was tied up with the Europeans. He gave assurances about their future.

A British soldier has been admitted to hospital with a fractured skull after being clubbed in a dispute with three African taxi-drivers in Nakuru on Monday night. Earlier the same evening police had ejected three other soldiers from a K.A.N.U. election dance in the town.

U.K. Influence Must be Retained

Insufficient Time Given for Transition

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY for her former territories in Africa and elsewhere must continue even when the flag has been lowered, Sir Patrick Renison, until a few months ago Governor of Kenya, told the East and West Friendship Council in London last week in his inaugural address as the new president.

"Neo-colonialism" had to be avoided. The aphorism, "trade, not aid", was of immense importance to the whole Commonwealth. It was necessary to understand how the new nations viewed the aid which they were offered, so that it would be welcomed and not suspected. The best aid for the new countries would be stable prices for their primary produce; a drop of just a shilling in payments for coffee or sugar or the alteration of quotas could have an absolutely disastrous effect on the peoples' living standards.

Recalling that his whole career had been spent in the Far East and the Caribbean, Sir Patrick asked why he of all people had been sent to Kenya, when he had been one of the few senior men in the Colonial Service who until then had not seen service in any part of Africa. The other territories which he knew had had their multi-racial problems, but the East African countries were still faced with the difficulty of catching up and creating their own image, generally because of the diversity of the tribes and other people residing there.

Genuine Civilizing Streak

"We British became leaders by force of character—and of arms, very often—and by force of technology and ideas. 'We sailed wherever a ship would sail'. After that we developed friendship and influence with peoples all over the world. In our conflicts and trading, the pursuit of power and wealth, there has always been a genuine missionary and civilizing streak in the work we have tried to do, bringing health, education, security and stability, so far as resources allowed. We taught the people to share in all the institutions we had built up in this country.

"All that work is still going on, but it has accelerated considerably in the last few years as we try to turn an Empire into the Commonwealth. Our remaining world leaders will depend on the success of this new relationship. It opens an entirely new chapter, one that has many more difficulties, for there is not enough conscious study in Britain of the problems involved.

"This new concept is one of friendship between equals—for the people overseas do not like being patronized. As arbiters and rulers, we were aided by a sense of fair play and disinterestedness. Now can we be companions, friends, advisers, even partners, if we are invited? Our future in the world depends on the answer to this question. I cannot picture Great Britain without friendships and world influence through them. Once lost, we should be no more than an ordinary welfare State, and despite our technological or other brilliance, we should become only a small and unimportant nation.

"On both sides there will have to be a tremendous psychological change in outlook. Those who have served overseas are perhaps over-accustomed to rule. The Colonial people taking over the same responsibilities are very sensitive and very jealous of their new status. One may even say they are very touchy about the way they are treated at this transitional stage, with their indigenous pride and self-respect as a people, which we must help in every possible way.



PLAYER'S
please

THE WORLD'S
BEST LIKED CIGARETTES

"Some would say that businessmen are better suited for this undertaking than civil servants. I would argue against this; but civil servants' training makes them itch to produce, not a West Indian or Asian or African image, but their idea of what will work—while those affected do not always have the same ideas.

"We have not been given much time to effect this transition as elegantly and delicately as we well-trained civil servants would have liked; but it still has to be done. Otherwise we shall lose our friends and the Commonwealth will break up, and most of its power for good in the world will be wasted or lost."

Sacrifices needed in Britain would have to be shown by a willingness to pay a little more for primary commodities or through taxation so that the Government could subsidize the producing countries.

"This must be done, for it will mean the difference between mere business and friendship, between desperation and self-respect. The very word 'Commonwealth' demands this of us.

"We have to analyse each other's motivations and attitudes. The new nations will become battlefields of ideas unless we can save them from that conflict by being among ourselves, in the words of the Prime Minister of Nigeria, 'no longer masters or leaders, but partners, and always friends'."

C. P. A. Executive Committee

Protest Over Selection of Delegates

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has elected the following executive committee for the ensuing year:—

Mr. W. T. Aitken, M.P., Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., Sir Herbert Butcher, M.P., Sir David Campbell, M.P., Mr. Nigel Fisher, M.P., Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Mr. J. Griffiths, M.P., Mr. Denis Healey, M.P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., Dr. H. M. King, M.P., the Earl of Listowel, Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Mr. Reginald Maudling, M.P., Lord Molson, Sir Roland Robinson, M.P., Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., Mr. John Strachey, M.P., Mr. G. M. Thomson, M.P., Mr. John Tilney, M.P., Miss Joan Vickers, M.P., Mr. Donald Wade, M.P., Mr. P. H. B. Wall, M.P., and Mr. Richard Wood, M.P.

During the past year 24 members of the branch went overseas as official C.P.A. delegates. Bechuanaland, Kenya, and Uganda were the Central and East African countries visited. An increase in the Treasury grant by £10,000 a year should now enable about 40 Members of Parliament to visit Commonwealth countries each year.

The annual report records a protest from Mr. Arthur Lewis, M.P., that "some members for 10, 15, and even 17 years have consistently applied for every delegation and never once been selected, whereas friends and colleagues who have been in the House of Commons and in membership of the C.P.A. for four, five, or six years, have been on three, four, and in some instances five delegations."

The Earl of Munster replied that selection of delegations was made by a small committee under the chairmanship of the Speaker, and that at every meeting he had attended the choice had been unanimous.

As to luncheons for visiting Parliamentarians, the aim was to invite those of both Houses who would most interest the overseas delegates, who naturally preferred to talk to persons in authority in all the parties.

The new Dag Hammarskjöld Stadium at Ndola is the largest in Northern Rhodesia, seating some 6,000 people.

Nuffield College, Oxford, hitherto ranking as a "new foundation", is to become a full college of the University.

A Tanganyika-Burundi Trade Agreement provides for most-favoured-nation treatment and that nationals of either State may enter, travel or reside in the territory of the other party. Tanganyika hopes to make a similar agreement with Rwanda.

A Fishermen's Institute on Lake Nyanza costing some £30,000 is to be financed by the North-East Scotland Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. It will give training in the use of improved types of fishing gear and in improved methods of fishing processing and packing.

Uganda Cabinet Reshuffle

New Ministries as Mr. Simpson Resigns

CABINET CHANGES have been announced in Uganda. The (European) Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. J. T. Simpson, has resigned, "specifically at his own request so that he could concentrate on the chairmanship of the Uganda Development Corporation", a spokesman said. The Prime Minister had agreed to this step "very reluctantly and with much regret".

The Ministry has been abolished and its functions reallocated. Industry is being combined with Communications, a separate Ministry of Commerce is established "to meet the urgent need for expanding Uganda's trade", and economic planning comes under the Prime Minister's purview.

Mr. J. S. Mayanja-Nkangi, Mr. Simpson's deputy as Minister without Portfolio, becomes the new Minister of Commerce. His Parliamentary Secretary is Mr. K. Bwambale, an M.P. who was elected for Toro South for the Democratic Party but has since crossed the floor to join the U.P.C.

Mr. L. Kalule-Settala, formerly Minister of Community Development, becomes Minister of Industry and Communications. His task is to "enable the Government to pursue its policy of industrialization which must now be launched without any further delay". He will also be responsible for civil aviation, posts and telecommunications, and rail and lake services, but roads will come under the Ministry of Works under Mr. B. K. Kirya, formerly Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. A. A. Ojera, lately Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, has been promoted as Minister of Community Development and Labour, with responsibility for African trade also.

Mr. S. Odaka, formerly Parliamentary Secretary in the now defunct Economic Affairs Ministry, becomes Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. S. Nkutu is the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. A. M. Obote, who also holds the portfolios of Defence and Foreign Affairs, and to the Minister of State, Mr. G. Magezi.

Commonwealth Underestimated

LORD KILMARNOCK, the retiring president of the London Chamber of Commerce, has said at the annual meeting: "The importance and potential of the Commonwealth have been underestimated in recent years. The fact that sales to the Commonwealth over five years declined by 8% when sales to the E.E.C. countries rose by 78% and to E.F.T.A. countries by 48% led to false conclusions. This position arose when the terms of trade were heavily weighted against the producers of raw materials in relation to manufactured goods and when Europe was enjoying an explosion of industrial expansion. Europe will continue a major factor in the increase in world trade, but the political consequences, and the consequences in terms of human misery, of failing to give the less developed countries greater opportunities for raising their standards of living are so grave that the world cannot afford to neglect them."

Passengers for East Africa

THE BRAEMAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday, carries via the Mediterranean for Mombasa: MR. & MRS. M. J. BLACKWELL, MR. & MRS. R. H. BROWN, the REV. & MRS. P. J. CHAPMAN, MR. & MRS. J. E. COBBY, MR. & MRS. J. R. DINWIDDY, the REV. FR. A. GRANT, MR. & MRS. L. R. HAWTHORN, MR. & MRS. G. C. HEALD, MR. & MRS. J. C. JONES, MR. J. M. MACANDREWS, DR. E. P. MACMANUS, MR. & MRS. G. P. MCGREGOR, MR. & MRS. M. L. PARKER, MR. & MRS. F. R. PATERSON, MR. & MRS. D. REEVES-WILLIAMS, MR. & MRS. R. C. SAVAGE, and MR. & MRS. J. A. WOOD; for Dar es Salaam CAPTAIN & MRS. L. M. BRANS, MR. & MRS. F. A. BROWN, the REV. W. L. DARBY, MR. R. N. JACOBSEN, MR. & MRS. C. H. REEVES and MR. & MRS. W. S. ROBERTSON; and for Beira COMMANDER S. A. BROOKES.

Israel's African Policy "Disastrous"

Anti-Zionist Nationalist Policy

MR. HAROLD SOREF has written in a letter to the *Jewish Chronicle*:

"The proscribed Zimbabwe African Peoples Union in Southern Rhodesia received instructions to adopt an anti-Zionist policy, but the activists did not know exactly what 'Zionist colonialism and infiltration' are. From the ideological viewpoint of the African nationalist, the Israeli is just another white man. It is merely a matter of time before Israeli interests in emergent Africa are confiscated or nationalized.

"The African policy of the Israeli Government has been disastrous in exporting expertise and cash which Israel can ill-afford and obtaining in exchange neither good will nor reliable export markets outside the Republic of South Africa and the Central African Federation, both of which friendly States she has spurned at the United Nations and elsewhere.

"Ironically, alone in Africa, Zionists abound in these territories. Their future is jeopardized by the foreign policy of Israel, whose intention is the liquidation of these two communities which, incidentally, comprise the largest *per capita* contributors to Zionist funds in the world."

Missionaries in Nyasaland

DR. BANDA, an elder of the Church of Scotland and leader of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland, said recently at the opening of a £20,000 teacher-training college dedicated to Dr. Robert Laws, a great Scottish missionary to Nyasaland, that some missionaries, "under the guise of religion", had told people not to join the Malawi Party. Where in the Gospel, he asked, was it said that people might not join a political party? Neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor the Moderator of the Church of Scotland would recommend people not to join the Conservative, Socialist, or Communist parties. While he was grateful for all that missionaries had done, "we must decide on the type of education for people in this country, and they must not resent it". Mr. Bradford Chidankhanya, president

of the new Convention African National Union of Nyasaland, who has sharply criticized Dr. Banda recently, declared that his party stands for freedom of religion and of the Press.

Bulawayo Trade Fair closed last week with an attendance record of 166,753.

Mozambique's tea production last year had an estimated sale value of £3,125,000.

International Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., is to establish a factory in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Hippo Valley Estates, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, have increased the company's capital from £1.5m. to £2m.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., has acquired the capital of Carlton Cigarette Co. (Pvt.), Ltd., of Salisbury for £700,000.

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, estimates profit after tax for the half-year ended on February 28 at £16,446 (£7,517).

Forestal Land Timber and Railway Co., Ltd., reports group profit after tax for 1962 at £316,086 (£109,488). The dividend is raised from 3% to 5%.

The Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority has placed in Britain an order worth £45,000 for flicker-compensation equipment.

French and American engineers have arrived in the Sudan to assemble equipment for a new radio station at Soba which will begin transmissions in November.

Buret Tea Co., Ltd., Kenya, reports net profit before tax to March 31 at £134,273 (£136,941). Shareholders receive 15% (the same). The amount of tea manufactured was 2,215,803 lb.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., report net profit after tax for 1962 at R.9.7m. (R.6.9m.). Shareholders again receive 12%. Fixed assets are valued at R.84m. and net current assets at R.23.7m.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce profit after tax for 1962 at £17,639 (£17,413), and an increase in the dividend from 10% to 12% on the ordinary share and a participating dividend of 4% on the preference shares (the same).

A three-member cotton mission from China placed orders worth about £1.8m. before leaving Kampala last week for Peking. The leader said that China hoped to be able to supply textiles and light machinery to Uganda.

James Finlay & Co., Ltd., tea growers in the East and in East Africa, report group profits to October 31 at £622,163 (£699,811) before tax of £353,559. Shareholders again receive 11%. The general reserve is increased by £30,000 and the carry-forward is £619,639.

East African Printers (Tanganyika), Ltd., are to borrow £30,000 towards the cost of a new lithographic printing works in Dar es Salaam from the Tanganyika Development Finance Co., Ltd., jointly formed by the Tanganyika Government, the C.D.C., and a West German development agency.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., has announced a one-for-two scrip issue which will carry the full dividend for the current financial year and the expectation that the current dividend of 15% can be paid on the higher capital in 1963-64, in which financial year production is estimated at 5,500 tons of sisal. Substantial forward sales have been made at the current high price.

Anglo American Investment Trust, Ltd., which has issued capital of R10m., reports profit after tax for 1962 at R.8,638,374 (R.7,942,564). Ordinary shareholders receive 15%, costing R.7.8m. Whereas the book value of investments is R.22.5m., the market value is nearly R.88.5m. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman.

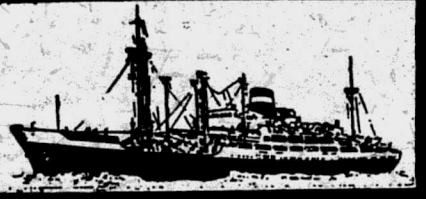
Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2s. 3d., less tax at 8s. in the £. Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., the main subsidiary, has declared an interim of 2s. 9d. gross, and Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., of 6d. gross per share, a maiden dividend. The sales organization of the group is to be transferred from Salisbury to London.

Low & Bonar, Ltd., of Dundee, a group with substantial Central and East African interests, reports profit after tax to November 30 at £689,914 (£717,976). Shareholders receive 15% plus a 2% bonus. Issued capital totals £3.4m. Fixed assets appear at £2.9m., net current assets at £5.8m., investments at £1.2m. (with a market value of £2.6m.), and interests in associated companies abroad at £101,081.

Schweppes, Ltd., a group with a Central African subsidiary, report net profit after tax for 1962 at £1,939,925 (£1,846,998). Shareholders again receive 24%. The issued capital exceeds £10.1m. Interests in subsidiary companies total £17.5m., fixed assets are worth almost £5.2m., and current assets less current liabilities appear at £457,738. The loss of the previous year by Schweppes (Central Africa), Ltd., was turned into a small profit, but the chairman states that much has still to be done to put the company on a sound footing and that it is to have the experienced help of two executive directors of the South African subsidiary.

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AMSTERDAM

Union Miniere Du Haut-Katanga

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports a profit of almost 658m. francs for 1962, but no dividend is proposed and that announced for 1961 has still not been paid because the monetary authorities in the Congo, despite repeated requests, have not released the necessary currency.

Union Miniere is emphatic that it is in the interests of the Congo itself that shareholders of companies operating on its territory should receive dividends on their investments, especially as heavy taxes are being levied. Those paid by the company, including export levies on its products, amounted to more than 1,485m. francs.

Warm tribute is paid to the coolness, courage, efficiency, and hard work of the staff in dealing with local difficulties, disturbances and dangers.

The plants at Lubumbashi were occupied by United Nations troops after the fighting in December 1961 and handed back at the end of February, stores, workshops and offices having in that short time become "most dilapidated". The underground mine at Kipushi was out of production for some time through partial flooding owing to suspension of the power supply.

Departure of some Baluba employees and the repatriation of many miners whose homes were in Rwanda seriously disturbed work, but loss of production so caused was subsequently made up, and the copper and cobalt programmes for the year were fully realized.

At the end of December last renewed military operations stopped all the company's activities, the Kipushi mine being flooded, power lines, road and rail bridges being destroyed, and several factory installations at Jadotville being demolished. In mid-January hydro-electric installations and factories at Luilu were occupied and mined; their destruction, which would have caused incalculable damage to the company and to the country's economy, was avoided at the last moment.

The wife of a European member of the staff was murdered

in her home by soldiers of the United Nations Forces, and 10 of the Congolese staff were killed.

Copper production, cut by 15% in agreement with other major producers in order to restore the balance between supply and demand, totalled 295,236 tons (293,509 in 1961). Cobalt production amounted to 9,683 tons.

Net fixed assets on December 31 last stood at 9,790m. francs, investments at 1,705m. francs, materials and stores at 535m., metal in stock and ores in processing at 4,292m., debtors at 2,579m., and cash at 714m. francs. Issued capital is 8,000m. Outstanding debentures appear at 20m. and creditors at 1,240m. francs.

Pyrethrum Board and M. Cotts Group

DELEGATES of pyrethrum growers in the Colony resolved last week by 37 votes to seven to authorize the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya to enter into an agreement with Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., for the formation of a private limited company to take over all the existing pyrethrum processing factories in Kenya, two belonging to the board and one to the company.

The Pyrethrum Board is to hold 58% of the equity of the new company, the Mitchell Cotts Group 30%, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation 12% on condition of a loan. The chairman is to be a representative of the C.D.C., and the Pyrethrum Board will nominate three directors and Mitchell Cotts two.

Mr. Michael Robinson, chairman of the Pyrethrum Board, referred to over-production of pyrethrum in the world and to the fact that Mitchell Cotts also operate in Tanganyika and Ecuador (the climate of which is extremely favourable to pyrethrum growing), and said that the industry could not be optimistic about the future without co-operation.

Kenya now had a pyrethrum stock of some 5,500 tons. The objective was to get for the growers in the next pool year, beginning in July, a payment of 2s. 50 cents per lb. of flowers containing 1.5% pyrethrins, as against a present price of 2s. 11 cents. By eliminating wasteful competition the Pyrethrum Board could economize in advertising and other promotional expenses and so raise the return to the growers.

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Phil.	N. Yk.
JUNE 4	JUNE 7

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(R) ROBIN LOCKSLEY

S'v'n'h	Ch'ton
JUNE 14	JUNE 15
Phil.	N. Yk.
JUNE 17	JUNE 21

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

(R)(D) MORMACRIO

S'v'n'h	Ch'ton
JUNE 28	JUNE 29
Phil.	N. Yk.
JULY 1	JULY 5

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MORMACPENN	Mid June	Late June
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ROBIN		
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Company Report**GALLAHER LIMITED***(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)***Leaf Tobacco Prices Levelling Off****Increasing Profits and One for Five Scrip Issue****MR. CECIL W. MASON ON CHANGING PATTERN OF TRADE**

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, OF GALLAHER LIMITED was held on May 22 at Granite House, Cannon Street, London, E.C., Mr. CECIL W. MASON, Chairman, presiding.

The Secretary, MR. GEORGE ILIFF, A.C.A., read the report of the auditors.

The following is the Chairman's statement circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1962:—

At the beginning of the year under review your Company acquired all of the Issued Capital of J. Wix & Sons Limited whose trading results are included in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account submitted to you in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 1962. As stated in the Report of the Directors, the Wix profit, before tax, in 1962 was £2,178,883, which compares with a profit of £2,186,261 on a comparable basis for the year ended December 31, 1961. The 1962 profit was struck after making a charge for non-recurring expenditure in the first year following amalgamation.

The inclusion of the Wix figures in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for 1962 largely accounts for the increases in the values of Assets and Liabilities when they are compared with the 1961 figures.

Trading Results

The increase in the Group profit, before tax, in the year 1962 is £2,898,181 including Wix, of which £719,298 is attributable to the parent company and to subsidiaries other than Wix.

The improvement in the trading profit is mainly due to the fact that we have had the benefit for the whole of 1962 of the increase in prices which we found it necessary to introduce in June, 1961, as compared with six months' benefit from the price increase in the year 1961.

The directors have transferred to General Reserve Account the sum of £2,000,000, which brings the General Reserve to a total of £16,000,000, and £2,000,000 to Reserve for Contingencies, so that the balance on this Account in the Consolidated Balance Sheet now stands at £4,678,783.

Your Directors recommend a final dividend on the increased Ordinary Capital of 16 per cent., less tax, making 21 per cent. for the year, compared with 20 per cent. on the smaller Capital in respect of the year 1961. In recommending an increase in the Ordinary dividend the Directors have taken account of the current prospects and of the large sums which have been ploughed back into the business out of profits in recent years. The increased dividend is covered over twice by the profits of the year available for Ordinary Stockholders.

The Directors recommend that Ordinary Stockholders should receive a scrip issue, paid-up from Share Premium Account, of 10s. nominal of new ordinary capital for every five 10s. 0d. Ordinary Stock Units held. This will increase the issued Ordinary Capital of the Company from £27,900,000 to £33,480,000. Subject to unforeseen circumstances, the Directors expect to be able to recommend in respect of the year 1963 divi-

dends at the rate of 17½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Capital as increased by the scrip issue, in the proportion of 5 per cent. interim and 12½ per cent. final dividends. This would mean that the same sum of money, subject to tax, would be distributed as dividends in respect of 1963 as for 1962.

After the scrip issue, the authorized but unissued Capital of the Company will be reduced to 820,000 unclassified shares of £1 each. We are therefore proposing to Stockholders that the authorized capital should be increased from £40,000,000 to £45,000,000 by the creation of a further 5,000,000 unclassified shares of £1 each. Your Directors have no present intention of issuing any of these shares.

The proposal to make a scrip issue and to increase the Authorized Capital will be submitted to an Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting.

Current Assets

The increase in the Current Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1962, compared with the previous year is £12,586,394, of which £8,770,151 arises in Stocks and £3,610,425 in Debtors.

The change in Stocks is the direct effect of bringing the Wix figures into account, and there is also an increase in Stock of Finished Goods held at the end of 1962. But for the inclusion in the 1962 Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Wix Debtors, the total for 1962 would have been less than the 1961 total on account of slightly lower quantity sales and a swing from plain to tipped cigarettes which sell at lower prices.

Subsidiary Companies

Normally I limit my comments on the Accounts to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, but I feel this year that I should refer to the changes in the Gallaher Balance Sheet which arise from the purchase of Subsidiary Companies during the year 1962.

The principal changes arise from the acquisition of Wix, whose shares have been valued for Balance Sheet purposes at net asset values as shown by the Wix balance-sheet at December 31, 1961, less all costs attributable to the purchase of the shares.

The value arrived at in this way exceeded the nominal value of the £3,600,000 Ordinary Stock issued in exchange for the Wix capital by £2,005,156, and this sum has been carried to the credit of Share Premium Account, which now stands at £8,899,779.

You will also see in the Gallaher Balance Sheet that advances by Subsidiary Companies, less dividends declared, have increased from £1,804,755 at December 31, 1961, to £10,662,057 in 1962. The principal reason is that Gallaher has purchased from Wix their stocks of leaf tobacco and other materials, and has also during the year taken over the debts which were due to Wix by their customers. Wix also borrows money towards the Group's requirements and this borrowing is reflected in the Current Account between Gallaher and Wix.

In last year's Statement I mentioned that early in 1962 we had purchased the business and world trade mark rights, except in New Zealand, of John Cotton Limited. The excess of the cost of these shares purchased over the net tangible assets acquired has been written off to Reserve for Contingencies.

Leaf Supplies

We entered the year 1962 with leaf stocks at a satisfactory level. Last year I told you that, despite the downward trend of commodity prices in general, the price of leaf tobacco showed a continued rising trend. I am glad to say that tobacco prices now seem to have levelled off, and during the year we were able to buy our requirements at slightly lower prices than the previous year.

The 1962 American crop was disappointing, to some extent due to unfavourable growing conditions. Nevertheless, we were able to make a selective purchase suitable for our requirements. The American system of support prices and acreage control gives no incentive for the production of high quality tobacco, so we welcome the action now being taken by the United States Department of Agriculture in setting up a Committee to consult with all sections of the trade. We hope this will lead to an improvement in quality.

The 1963 Canadian crop was sold early this year and we were able to make our purchases at reasonable prices.

The Rhodesian auctions opened on March 12 this year, but it is too early to assess the quality of the crop.

Southern Rhodesia

We employ an African labour force of 1,500 men and women in our Salisbury packing and handling plant with whom our relations are excellent. When our handling operations commenced this season, 96 per cent. of last year's labour force reported back for work on the opening day, which I think speaks for itself.

During 1962 we introduced retirement benefit schemes for all our African workers, whether employed all the year round or on a seasonal basis. We are among the first employers in Southern Rhodesia to take this step, which our employees regard as a real advance in their conditions of employment.

Following Mr. A. W. H. Stewart-Moore's return to this country, Mr. L. F. G. Pritchard has been appointed his successor as general manager in Salisbury. We have confidence in him and his team, and to all our employees there we send our thanks and appreciation for their good work in the past year.

Sales

The turnover of the Group, including Wix for both years, shows an increase in 1962 over 1961, but the 1962 turnover reflects a full twelve months of the price increase which took place in June, 1961, and of the duty surcharge imposed in July of that year.

The excessively high rate of duty and the Royal College of Physicians' report of March, 1962 have resulted in a reduction in cigarette consumption for the year compared with 1961. However, since the middle of 1962, when consumption reached its lowest level, there has been a recovery.

These factors, together with increased competition, have resulted in your Company's quantity sales being slightly below those of 1961. Although your Company's share of the cigarette trade fell marginally, sales of our principal cigarette brands remain strong. Our recent introduction "Cadets" has met with an excellent reception from both trade and public. This new brand

is selling well and we have confidence that sales will continue to increase.

Sales of our tobaccos have been well maintained.

Cigar smoking is continuing to increase and the demand for your Company's products has shown a steady growth. In order to widen our range of cigars we introduced towards the end of the year a new brand—"Cavalier"—which is showing promising results.

Until the last few years the pattern of the cigarette trade remained reasonably constant, but the swing from plain to tipped cigarettes, which sell at lower prices, is continuing at an increasing rate. Our pattern of trade has also shown considerable change, and this has been accentuated by the acquisition of Wix. Our profits are not entirely dependent on turnover. For these reasons turnover figures can be misleading, and we have, therefore, decided to discontinue publishing them.

General Matters

Last year I informed you that we had arranged the purchase of a large building adjacent to our main factory in Belfast. Substantial alterations are in progress to the principal building on this site, the necessary plant and machinery is on order, and production is planned to commence in June, 1964. When completed, we shall have a fine, modern factory, which will enable us to improve our production efficiency and relieve the congestion in our present main factory in Belfast. The cost of the building and the alterations will be paid for by the Northern Ireland Government.

In order to operate the research and development programme for the Group under the most modern conditions, our principal laboratory will be moved to one of the buildings on this site. Our distribution depot in Northern Ireland will also be transferred there. These arrangements will make for greater efficiency.

The most recent of our three Manchester factories, to which I referred last year, is now in full production and has proved to be an excellent manufacturing unit.

The selling and distribution of "Kensitas" cigarettes were amalgamated in October, 1962 with the Gallaher organization. This has resulted in improved efficiency and operating economies.

Pensions

The Company introduced its first pension schemes for staff and works employees in 1935 and these schemes have been improved to meet the changing needs of the times.

Last year the Staff Pension Scheme was completely revised and it now provides generous benefits for all members, including Widow's pensions and Children's allowances for the benefit of dependants of married male employees. Staff employees have been most appreciative of the broad cover afforded by the new scheme.

Shortly the directors will be notifying Works employees of the introduction of an improved scheme, based on wages during the final three years' service. The Company will be making a substantial payment into the new fund in 1963 to cover additional pensions, Widow's pensions and Children's allowances, taking account of the past service of employees entitled to join the scheme at its inception.

The new Works scheme will be introduced on July 1, 1963, and as from the same date the directors have authorized increases in the amounts of pensions now being paid to retired employees (and their Widows) in order to help them to meet the increase in the cost of living since their retirement from the service of the Company.

The cost to the Company of funding the past service liability of the new Works scheme, meeting additional

pensions and the increases above referred to, will be about £850,000. Towards this sum approximately £275,000 will be appropriated from Provision for Pensions (appearing in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1962 at £303,584) and £150,000 will be appropriated from reserve for contingencies. The balance required will be loaned to the trustees and will be recovered from future tax provisions.

Engineering Subsidiary

1962 was a difficult year in the engineering trade at home and there was a small decline in turnover and profit of Mono Pumps Limited and its subsidiaries, but the overall results can be regarded as satisfactory.

During the year we disposed of Larmuth & Bulmer Limited, a cable machinery subsidiary, to Winget Gloucester Limited, who have similar interests in this specialised field.

This year has opened well in our export markets and, providing the economic climate at home improves, the prospects look encouraging.

Great credit is due in a difficult year to the Management, staff and workers.

Export

Last year I made reference to the formation of Gallaher International Limited for the purpose of entering world markets whenever suitable opportunities arise, either by developing its own trade marks or by acquiring or investing in established businesses.

During the year progress was made in the creation of new brands and trade marks suitable for international trade. In addition, studies have been made of a number of the most important markets to examine the best method of entering and exploiting our products in them. We have formulated provisional plans covering operations which we intend to undertake over the next few years. Certain negotiations have been completed and others are pending. Your directors are aware that some of these operations may show a loss for the first few years, and it is our intention to charge any such loss to Reserve for Contingencies.

Outlook

For the first three months of this year our quantity sales have been slightly below those for the corresponding period of 1962. It will be appreciated that the Royal College of Physicians' report was published in March, 1963 since when overall consumption has been running at a lower level.

Last year I informed you that your Company was continually reviewing the competitive position of the Group. We shall continue to take steps to strengthen our position by marketing new brands to meet the changing demand of the public.

With the exception of leaf prices which for the first time for many years have not advanced, costs continue to rise, as have wages following the award in March, 1963. On the other hand economies have been effected.

It is, therefore, not easy to forecast your Company's trading prospects for 1963, but with the existing strength of our business and the plans we have in mind for future development, I am hopeful that your Company will have a satisfactory year.

Directors and Employees

Last year I mentioned in my statement that Mr. J. D. Hopkins and Mr. J. Young would be retiring during the course of the year. These two gentlemen have now retired after 12 years' and 21 years' service with the Company respectively. Mr. Hopkins was for many years in Belfast at the

Company's principal factory as Factory Manager and later as Leaf Manager of the Company. In 1948 he went out to Southern Rhodesia as the Company's first General Manager there, and in 1954 he returned to head office to take up a Board appointment in charge of leaf tobacco. Mr. Young was for nine years Factory Manager in York Street, Belfast, and was appointed General Manager in Northern Ireland in 1953 and three years later was appointed a Director. We thank Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Young for their loyal and unstinted service and extend to them our best wishes in their retirement.

Immediately after the acquisition of Wix, Mr. F. H. Wright was appointed a Director of your Company. At the end of 1962 he retired from the appointment of Managing Director of Wix after 40 years' service with that company; and at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting he will be retiring as a Director of Gallaher Limited. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Wright for his great help and co-operation successfully linking the business of Wix with the parent company. On behalf of my colleagues and myself I extend to him our very best wishes for a happy retirement.

We have recently appointed as a Director Mr. A. T. Law, who was a member of the Board of Management. He has spent his working life in the service of the Company and for the past 15 years has been Sales Manager.

We have also appointed as a Director Mr. M. S. K. Maunsell who was previously associated with us and consequently has been known to many of us for some years. We welcome Mr. Law and Mr. Maunsell to the board.

Mr. R. J. A. Chandler, who has been in the service of the Company for the past 27 years and who was General Manager of J. A. Pattriouex Limited and a member of the Board of Management, has retired during the course of the year. Mr. Chandler's services have been invaluable to the Company. My colleagues and I wish him a long and happy retirement.

Three additional members have been appointed to the Board of Management, Mr. N. W. Bass, Mr. J. W. O. Elliot and Mr. M. G. Moxey. Mr. Bass has been in the Company's service for 26 years and has recently been appointed General Manager in Northern Ireland to succeed Mr. Young. Mr. Elliot, who has been 16 years in the service of the Company, has succeeded Mr. Chandler as General Manager of J. A. Pattriouex Limited. Mr. Moxey, who has been on the selling side of the business for 13 years is now Marketing Manager.

In view of the size and growth of the Company we have appointed Mr. M. S. K. Maunsell and Mr. A. W. H. Stewart-Moore as Assistant Managing Directors.

I have confidence that all these new appointments will assure the Company of a continuing strong and vigorous management team under the Managing Director, Mr. E. J. Foord.

Chairmanship of Company

As you will see from the Report of the Directors, I have decided to resign the office of Chairman and my seat on the Board after the Annual General Meeting. After 34 years with the Company and my earlier years in the tobacco trade, I have reluctantly decided to accept the advice given to me that, in the interests of my health, I should take life more leisurely.

My colleagues have invited me to retain my connection and interest in the Company as a Consultant, and this I am happy to do.

At the time when I was appointed your Chairman, Mr. M. R. Norman was appointed Deputy Chairman. Mr. Norman started his business life with Gallaher

Limited, and it was a great pleasure to me that the wheel of circumstance after 16 years brought him again in close association with us. I was very glad to welcome him to the Board in 1948 and I particularly welcomed his appointment as Deputy Chairman in 1960. Mr. Norman has always had a keen interest in the tobacco trade and particularly in your Company, and I am very glad that he has agreed to succeed me as Chairman after the Annual General Meeting.

It is with the utmost regret that I am giving up my office, but it is a great pleasure knowing that, in my capacity of Consultant, I shall still be able to keep a close interest in the affairs of the Company and also remain in touch with my colleagues and many friends with whom I have had a long and happy association.

To everyone in the Group I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for their outstanding and

loyal service, both to myself and the Company, and without which our success would not have been achieved.

Finally, I am confident that with the same enthusiastic team spirit under my successor as I have enjoyed the future can be faced with confidence.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted and the payment of a final dividend, as recommended, was approved.

The retiring Directors, the Right Hon. Lord Ampt-hill, C.B.E., and the Hon. John M. W. North, who retired by rotation, and Mr. A. T. Law and Mr. M. S. K. Maunsell, C.B.E., who were appointed during the year, were re-elected.

At the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting the one-for-five scrip issue and increase in the Authorized Capital were approved.

Company Report

African Explosives & Chemical Industries Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

39th Annual Report and Accounts

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

To the Shareholders:

During the year the Company suffered a sad loss through the death of Lord Robins who had been a director for fourteen years. His long experience and wise counsel were of great value to us.

Members of the Company will see from the accounts and the Directors' Report that results in 1962 showed a considerable improvement over those for the previous year. The group net profit before tax increased from R9.64m. to R11.08m., equivalent to nearly 15%, while funds employed have increased from R103.05m. to R107.75m., that is to say, by 4.6%. I think members will agree that these figures are encouraging. They have been achieved partly by fuller utilization of new plants and partly by continuous efforts at reducing costs.

The development of the Company is in no way hindered by a lack of capital, but we have suffered in the past and are now suffering from a shortage of skilled labour. This has made it all the more important for us to increase productivity, and I think that the figures showing the number of people employed, when related to the annual turnover, indicate that our efforts in this direction have not been unsuccessful. The annual sales turnovers and the numbers of European and non-European employees of the Company are included in the ten-year financial statistics for the first time.

Improved Agricultural Business

A particularly pleasing feature of our trading during the past year was the marked improvement in our agricultural business, mainly in fertilizers but also in crop protection products, where the value of sales increased by over 12%. Our Company was the first in South Africa to introduce concentrated fertilizers, urea for example, with a consequent reduction in costs to the farmer. When the phosphoric acid plant that is planned at Modderfontein comes into operation we shall be able to produce a range of fertilizers equal to anything which is being produced elsewhere in the world.

The report of the Government Committee on the

Fertilizer Industry, to which I referred in my last statement, has been the subject of anxious thought by the officials of our Company, and indeed by the authorities also. The conflict between the desire to use indigenous raw materials and develop a border industry, and the need to keep fertilizer costs from increasing, is proving a difficult one to resolve.

The superphosphate and mixed fertilizer plant at Modderfontein started operation ahead of time in March 1963 and will be completed by the end of August. The phosphoric acid plant is expected to begin operating by the end of 1964. We have embarked on projects to make polythene and calcium cyanide at a site we have purchased near Sasolburg, and other products will certainly follow as economic raw materials become available. We expect also to be associated with British Nylon Spinners in a project to spin nylon and "Terylene" yarn in the Cape.

During the past eleven months there were three major accidental explosions in our factories, one at Somerset West and two at Modderfontein, all of which unfortunately resulted in loss of life. These and other exceptions to our Company's good record of industrial safety make us the more determined to keep working for improvement. Apart from humane considerations, experience indicates that a good safety record and operating efficiency invariably go hand-in-hand.

Tribute to Staff

In spite of these serious interruptions our factories achieved increased dispatches of both explosives and explosive accessories. After these accidents, our employees, both European and non-European, performed wonders in arranging for production to be resumed. It is a tribute to the spirit and efficiency of all concerned that explosives production at Modderfontein was brought back to full rate within a fortnight of the most recent accident.

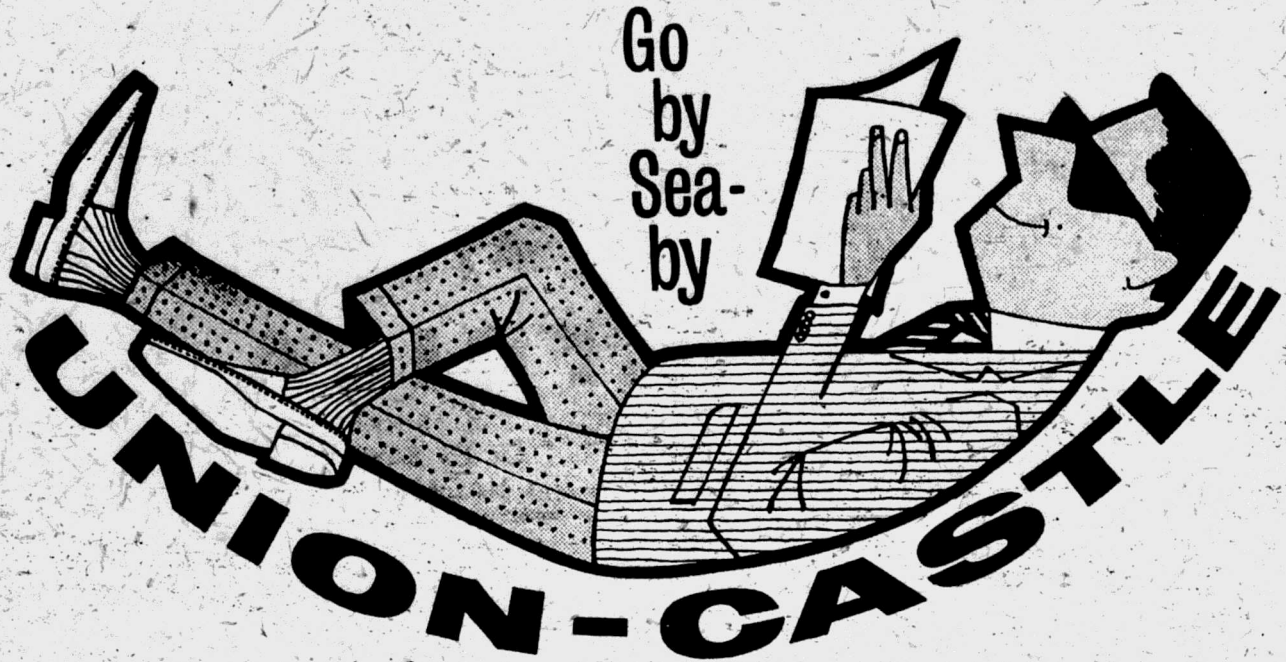
The encouraging results that we are able to present to members could not have been achieved without the efforts of a competent and enthusiastic staff. In thanking them for the year's work, I may add that I look forward with them to even greater success in the future.

Johannesburg,
30th April, 1963

H. F. OPPENHEIMER,
CHAIRMAN

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MR. JEREMIAH KASAMBALA, Minister for Co-operative and Community Development in Tanganyika, said in Dar es Salaam last week: "I hope that in the very near future the Co-operative Bank of Tanganyika will be performing ordinary commercial banking transactions and operating a savings scheme to members of co-operatives and to the general public."



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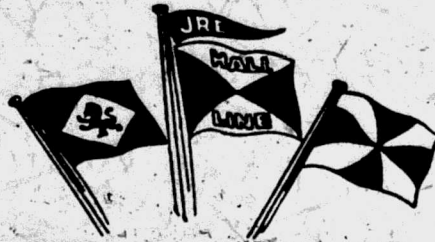
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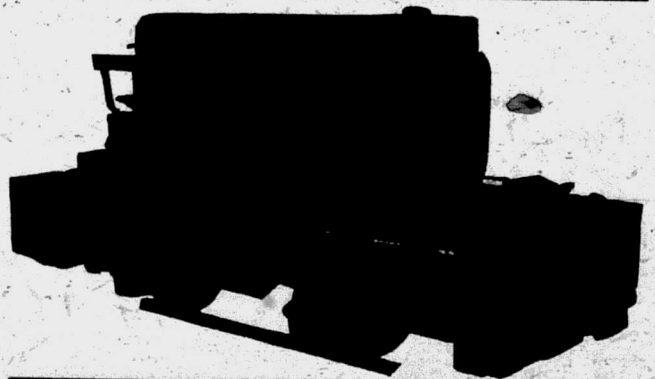
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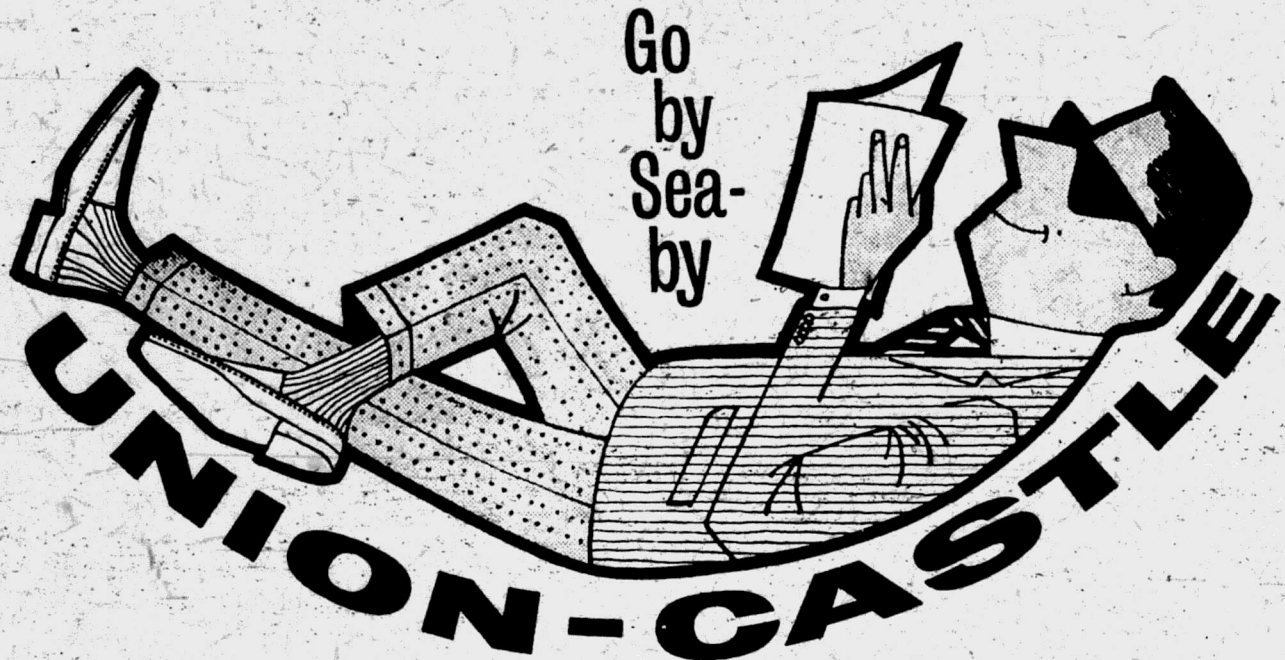
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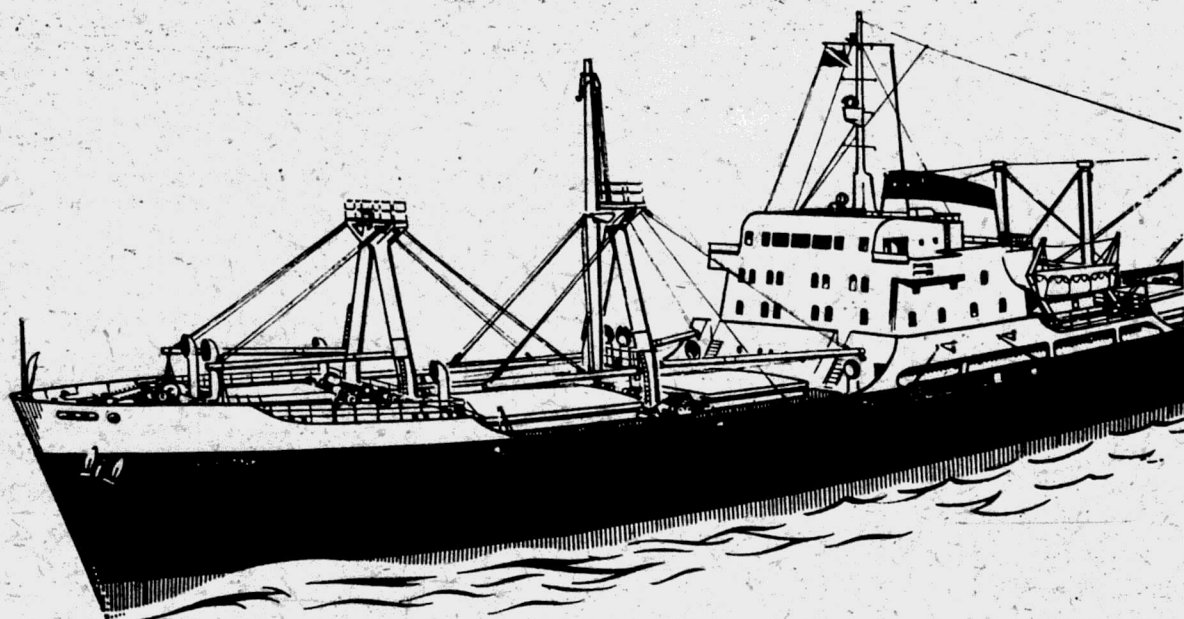
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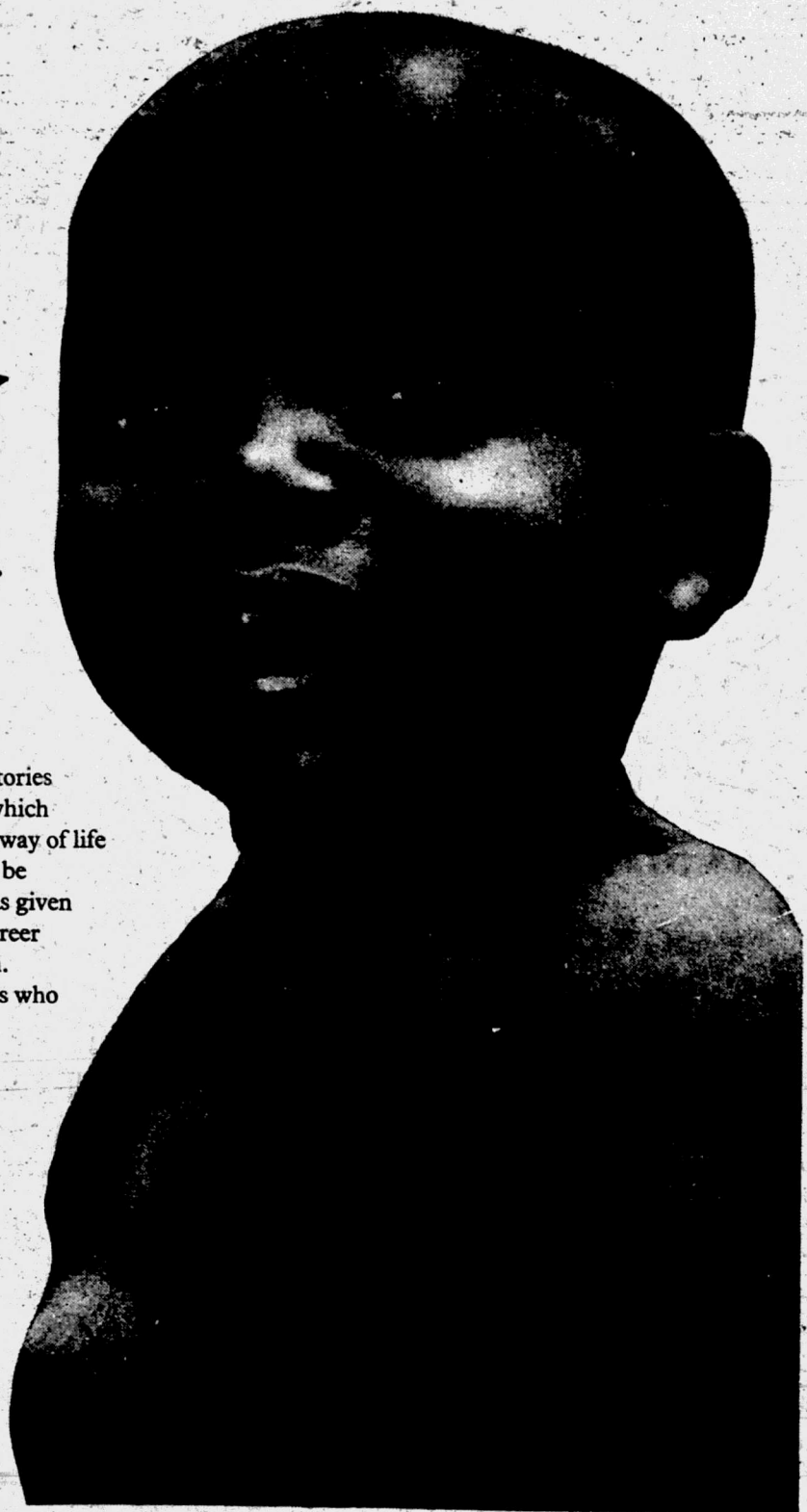
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BELLICOSITY, the traditional recourse of leaders threatened by disunion among those whom they had sought to lead, triumphed at last week's conference in Addis

Serious Threats to Southern Africa.

Ababa, when more than thirty African Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers pledged their support for increased and co-ordinated subversive and violent action against Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Mozambique and Angola. Their common offence is that they are still not dominated by black Governments and will not surrender to the trumpet blasts of pan-Africanism. They are therefore to be subjected to political, economic and pseudo-military pressures, initiated by men who, with few exceptions, have repeatedly proclaimed themselves to be non-violent, neutralist, and without commitment against any State. Africa Hall, built by the Emperor of Ethiopia for the first real summit conference of independent African rulers, has just heard these apostles of non-violence bid against one another for the prestige of possessing training establishments for saboteurs and "freedom fighters" who are to operate against Southern Africa. In that regard there was no pretence of pacifism, neutralism or non-commitment. Thirty-one States—some of them monarchies, some dictatorships, some tolerating only one political party but nevertheless deriding the idea of dictatorship, and some still temporarily "democracies"—accepted an All-Africa Charter which engages them to support a Liberation Bureau formed to provide African nationalist movements with monetary and military aid for their operations against Africa's southern bastions.

to the instruction and maintenance of armed "volunteers". The

Million Pounds for "Freedom Fighters".

President of Algeria was proud that his country had ten thousand "volunteers" eager to share in an attack on Angola (of the nature of which country they can have no conception). President Kasavubu of the Congo confirmed reports that anti-Portuguese Africans from Angola had been and are being trained in his country (under the noses of the United Nations forces). Ghana's Osagyefo (who has squandered scores of millions accumulated for his country by the prudence of British administrators) wanted every State represented at the conference to subscribe thirty thousand pounds immediately for the "liberation movement", altogether approximately one million pounds; and for Tanganyika Mwalimu Nyerere proposed that each independent country should contribute one per cent of its annual revenue. Dar es Salaam, which has given hospitality, subventions, broadcasting facilities, and other encouragement to African exiles engaged in subversion against their countries of origin, some within the Commonwealth, was selected as headquarters for the Liberation Bureau, which, it was whispered, will move to Northern Rhodesia when that Protectorate becomes independent. That intention was doubtless communicated to Press representatives in order that Southern Rhodesians may contemplate the encampment near their northern frontier next year of "freedom fighters" recruited from all over Africa for the express purpose of disrupting the life of the Colony—in defiance of international law, civilized practices, or indeed any consideration other than the convenience of the saboteurs.

Professedly non-violent leaders spoke glibly of "blood banks" against colonialism and of devoting large sums of public money

This serious threat is primarily attributable to the feeble, foolish politicians in the West who, in defiance of reason and solemn obli-

gations, have prematurely thrust independence upon unready African territories because agitators clamoured noisily for power and staged riots and killings in pursuit of their ambitions. Regular readers of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA since early 1960—when Mr. Macmillan made his cynical wind-of-change speech and the disastrous Mr. Macleod set about wrecking Kenya—will know that this journal at least is not surprised by these developments, of which it has given warning after warning. It was because he recognized the dire dangers of Britain's abdication of her responsibilities that Sir Roy Welensky has fought so gallantly to preserve the Federation. Because he is equally determined that Southern Rhodesia shall not be deprived of responsible government by nerveless appeasers at Westminster, Mr. Winston Field, its Prime Minister, insists on independence for that fine Colony. That so heavy a shadow from Addis Ababa should overhang it is a disgrace to the Macmillan Government, which by its cowardice, lack of principle, and incompetence in East and Central Africa in the past three and a half years made it certain that blackmail on the grand scale would soon be exercised. Historians will find it incredible that the Conservative Party in the United Kingdom, a once proud people, and a free Press should have permitted a little clique of defeatist Ministers, not one of whom had any real knowledge of Africa, to destroy the civilizing labours of three-quarters of a century, to the permanent detriment of scores of millions of Africans.

Some two hundred reporters were assembled in Addis Ababa last week. We cannot know whether the messages which appeared in many United Kingdom newspapers were their telegrams or doctored and drastically abbreviated versions compiled by sub-editors in London; but a high proportion of the printed reports certainly played down the extravagant character of many of the utterances at the conference. The *Financial Times*—than which few responsible publications have been more consistently but unconvincingly pro-Macmillan and more unreasonably anti-Federation—declared on Friday in a headline to a report from its special correspondent that "Moderation Is Keynote at African Summit". Three days later the same writer, by that time back in London, noted "the unmistakable determination to make common cause against the re-

maining white stronghold in Southern Africa", and added that Africans "are likely to be more united about it than about anything else". Is that "moderation" in the view of the daily paper which purports to express the opinions of the City of London?—a paper, incidentally, whose chairman is Lord Poole, whom the Prime Minister has just brought back into active politics as joint chairman of the Conservative Party. Needless to say, not one daily or Sunday paper has made comments even remotely resembling those in this leading article or that of last week (the prophecies in which had been fulfilled within twenty-four hours of publication). Britain's Press, unhappily, is still as bemused and benumbed about Africa as its politicians; and there could be no worse condemnation than that.

We forecast last week that "true unity, which would involve selflessness and humility, is about the last thing to be expected from the Addis Ababa Conference".

Contrasts Between Pretence and Fact.

Soon after those words were written they were corroborated by the President of Madagascar, who said bluntly to the other Heads of State that none of them was willing to stand down in favour of someone else. President Osman of the Somali Republic declared equally brutally that his country wanted the million and a half Somalis in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya and in the French and Ethiopian Somalilands to be given the opportunity of deciding whether they wished to be united with the republic formed by the union of the former British and Italian Somalilands. That very reasonable proposition was promptly denounced by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia as an "unimaginable attack". To take another example, Sir Abubakar Balewa, Federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, referred pointedly to the subversive activities of some African countries (Ghana was obviously his target) in the territory of others. So the protestations of unity, though enshrined in a charter, have manifestly little relation to the real facts of African life. Everyone in Africa, black and white, has recognized those facts. The tragedy is that they have been so recklessly disregarded by our political poltroons, whose disservices to Africa are beyond description and redemption.

Not even the summiters can imagine that the "All-Africa Army" for which some of them have schemed could hope to overrun

Southern Africa, but notice has now been publicly served that any activities short of war will be employed; and some speakers wanted a declaration of war on Southern Africa on expiry of a stipulated period. Two States within the Commonwealth, Uganda and Tanganyika, publicly offered their territory for subversive activities against another Commonwealth State, Southern Rhodesia. Their calculated breach of the basic Commonwealth rule of non-interference with other Commonwealth nations was made the more disreputably insensate by the fact that the conference itself condemned interference by one African State in the affairs of another. Both look to Britain for substantial funds for public purposes. They should be told quite unequivocally that they can receive no more money from United Kingdom taxpayers unless they undertake to abstain from hostile action of any kind against Southern Rhodesia, for it would be intolerable for the senior member of the Commonwealth to subsidize two of the most junior members while they were engaged in operations designed to undermine another Commonwealth territory in Africa, one which has been self-governing for forty years and has standards higher than those in any one of the States represented in Addis Ababa. That Southern Rhodesia can be defeated by economic sanctions is suggested by some alarmist almost every day. Financial sanctions against its enemies within the Commonwealth would be a perfectly legitimate form of retaliation by a Britain which was until recently Great

** ** **

MR. WINSTON FIELD'S arrival in London on Sunday at the invitation of the Minister for Central African Affairs proved that the refusal of Southern Rhodesia's

Mr. Field Wins First Round.

Prime Minister to be bluffed or bullied, rattled or rushed by the Macmillan Government had won for his Colony the first round in the present critical struggle. He had said in the plainest terms that he would not attend any conference concerning the dissolution of the Federation unless he had previously received in writing a satisfactory assurance from the United Kingdom Government that the Colony would be granted independence on the day on which either Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia received that status or was permitted to withdraw from the Federation. All Mr. Butler's persuasions in recent weeks against that wholly justified stand have

achieved nothing—except a public reminder from Mr. Field that talks must take place quickly if at all, and several declarations by Sir Roy Welensky that the Federal Government would also boycott any conference about the Federation unless Southern Rhodesia's demand had first been met. The usual attempts were made through inspired news reports and leading articles in papers of the MacButler school to warn Sir Roy, Mr. Field and their associates that obduracy would irreparably damage their cause, since the United Kingdom Government would be compelled to introduce legislation authorizing it to send to Central Africa a special commissioner to assume on its behalf the powers which were delegated ten years ago to the Federal Government. Those threats may have heartened for a day or two the Macmillan-Butler-Macleod breed of surrenderists to black nationalism, but they left Rhodesia's leaders so obviously unperturbed that the kite-flying was quickly abandoned in favour of immediate talks with Mr. Field.

• * *

He had a long, and assuredly candid, private meeting with Mr. Butler on Monday, saw the Prime Minister on the following day, and has since been joined by his colleagues

Rhodesia's Case Undeniably Just.

in further discussions at the Central African Office. Our guess is that the gulf between the two standpoints has not been narrowed—for the simple reason that the British plea is essentially for the abandonment of principle while the Rhodesian case rests on the determination to honour pledges. Of the justice of the Rhodesian case there can be no question. It is resisted merely because our present deplorable Government lacks the courage to hold its ground against the United States and the Afro-Asians who now dictate the attitude (policy would be too flattering a word) of the United Nations. Why should Rhodesians be sacrificed to such political posturers? However inconvenient their stand may be to the trimmers of the Macmillan Administration, Mr. Field will not budge. Of that we have no doubt. If the negotiators for the United Kingdom refuse to deal fairly with Southern Rhodesia, the talks will be abortive. Preparing his followers for the worst, Mr. Field said last week in Salisbury: "If they push us out of the Commonwealth, they push us out". An allegedly Conservative Government, even one with so shocking a record, hesitates at committing that final severance—not of course because one more iniquity in Africa would be in itself intolerable to such a junta, but because so flagrant

a betrayal of a British community with an unsurpassable record of loyalty to the Crown might detonate an explosion of anger which would destroy a Government already held in contempt by large sections of the electorate.

** ** **

KENYATTA will be Kenya's first Prime Minister before these words are published, for the Kenya African National Union, aided by hundreds of thousands of pounds of Russian, Chinese and other foreign money, has fulfilled expectations by winning a majority in the Lower House of the new two-chamber

Government. When Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Macleod decided to release and readmit to public life the man who had been found guilty of managing Mau Mau, the foulest movement in all British African history, one of our grounds of protest was that their recklessness risked making him one day the Queen's Chief Minister in Kenya. That has now occurred. It is the apotheosis of MacBlundellism. For the sake of a once flourishing Kenya and its millions of decent and attractive people all must hope that the K.A.N.U. Government will be better in its performance than has been suggested by the wild words and dark deeds of many of the adherents of its party.

Notes By The Way

Violence in Northern Rhodesia

THE GOVERNMENT of Northern Rhodesia provides little information nowadays about the violence which still disfigures local political life and makes nonsensical the claim of the United National Independence Party to be non-violent. In fact, the clashes and riots which frequently occur are far more often than not the result of action by its supporters. Though U.N.I.P. and the African National Congress hold an equal number of portfolios in the Coalition Government, men prominent in the hierarchy of both parties constantly deride each other in public, and, not surprisingly, the dissensions thus advertised express themselves by physical attacks on one another by the youth movements in particular. Until a year or so ago the Government's announcements about disturbances almost always described their origin; and in an overwhelming proportion of cases U.N.I.P. was blamed. Unfortunately for the public, the official statements no longer name the aggressors. There can be little doubt, however, that trouble is generally caused by activists and thugs in U.N.I.P.

Serious Outrages

QUITE RECENTLY there have been further serious outbreaks of violence. An official *communiqué* stated that in the Chinsali District three churches of an African religious sect had been burned down; and there were so many incidents in the Lundazi District that a Government spokesman said: "The security situation has deteriorated and the authority both of the Central Government and the Native Authority is being defied". Because they tried to persuade Africans going to a public meeting to hand over their offensive weapons, an African district officer and four district messengers were assaulted and injured. Next day about 200 men attacked the court house of a senior chief, and when the D.C. and police officer went to a village to make arrests they were resisted by a hostile crowd armed with spears and axes, bows and arrows. Later hundreds of Africans burned down buildings at the chief's headquarters and then set fire to a Government station 20 miles away. On two occasions the police had to open fire after tear-gas had proved ineffective. Near Ndola a few days ago there was another clash so ugly that a baton charge had to be made by the police. There have been many other disturbances which the police described as "politically motivated crimes".

Bloodshed or Party Merger

WERE THESE OUTRAGES the result of seditious suggestions by U.N.I.P. extremists? Such deliberate and numerous breaches of the law almost certainly had a political origin. Where the blame is therefore attributable either to U.N.I.P. or to the A.N.C., why should the old official practice not be resumed of stating the facts? Is the reticence the result of representations from both parties? If so, and if U.N.I.P. is still far the more frequent offender, the A.N.C. has been less than wise in agreeing to a change which must lead many people to believe that its supporters, who have hitherto been kept well in check, have now become uncontrollable and are as often responsible for violent crimes as U.N.I.P. I know nothing to justify that deduction. That Mr. Nkumbula, the Congress leader, is worried is evident from his statement before leaving Lusaka for the Addis Ababa conference: "It is becoming more and more obvious to me that the only chance to end inter-party troubles and bloodshed is to become a consolidated party with one aim of securing independence for the country". That means, in plain English, that rival political gangs will continue to attack one another (and perfectly innocent people, churches, dispensaries, and schools) until Northern Rhodesia makes itself a one-party State. Not long ago Mr. Macleod, a most disastrous Secretary of State, was declaring that the Westminster model of Parliamentary democracy was an ideal export to Northern Rhodesia!

Southern Rhodesia's Far Better Record

THE UNCANDID ATTITUDE of its Government about incidents of violence is inevitably resented by many people, including Africans of course. I am assured from a first-class source that between mid-December and mid-April there were at least 500 incidents of violence in Northern Rhodesia—and in that same period there were, I believe, only 50 in Southern Rhodesia, which, with one-tenth of the current crime record of Northern Rhodesia, is nevertheless declared by the Afro-Asians at the United Nations, and by supposedly dependable newspapers in Britain and other countries, to have an "explosive, Algeria-type situation"! Every incident in Southern Rhodesia, even if accidental or trivial, is reported, often hysterically, to the whole world. Hundreds of breaches of law and order in Northern Rhodesia, many of them organized, get not a line in the same newspapers.

Addis Ababa Conference "Declares War" on Southern Africa

Uganda and Tanganyika Offer Facilities for Training "Freedom Fighters"

"ABSOLUTE DEDICATION to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent" is the sixth of seven "solemnly affirmed" principles laid down for the charter of an Organization for African Unity by the 30 African leaders at the "summit" conference which ended in Addis Ababa in the early hours of Sunday.

Colonial Powers, and particularly Britain in regard to Southern Rhodesia, were invited not to transfer sovereignty to "foreign minority Governments", and support was promised for any "legitimate measures" taken by African nationalists in that Colony to overthrow an independent white Government. A merger with South Africa would, it was made clear, be considered an "act of aggression".

Diplomatic and trade boycotts are to be used against South Africa and Portugal; they will include refusal of port and airfield facilities and the banning of over-flying by the aircraft of those countries. There were tentative suggestions of economic measures against Southern Rhodesia also.

Africa Should "Die A Little"

A "Liberation Bureau" is to be opened in Dar es Salaam to co-ordinate the manoeuvres of rival nationalist organizations. Volunteer corps in each country are to be trained as "liberation movements" under a committee composed of representatives of Ethiopia, Algeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria and the Congo, which will deal with funds, armaments, and the transit of equipment.

A "blood bank"—or armed forces—was suggested by the Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Bella, who offered 1m. French francs and 10,000 men as "volunteers" for the "war against colonialism" in Angola.

His call for independent Africa to "die a little" in order to overthrow the "last vestiges of colonialism" was echoed by Mwalimu Nyerere, President of Tanganyika, who affirmed his country's readiness "to die a little" to remove the "final humiliation of colonialism". It would contribute 1% of its budget to finance the liberation movements. "The time for allowing our brethren to struggle unaided is gone; from now on our brethren in non-independent Africa should be helped by independent Africa".

Contents of the Charter

The new charter envisages a supreme Assembly of the Heads of State, to meet yearly; a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting at least twice a year to co-ordinate inter-African co-operation; a secretariat (with a secretary-general) as the permanent administrative organ; and a special commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration, to which all member States must refer territorial and other disputes, pledging themselves to settle differences by peaceful means.

Specialist commissions under the Ministers responsible are to be established to deal with economic and social co-operation, education and cultural affairs, health, sanitation and nutrition, defence, and scientific and technical research.

The aims of the charter are to promote the unity and solidarity of the African and Malagasy States; to intensify and co-ordinate their collaboration for a better life for the African peoples; to defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence; to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and to promote international co-operation.

The basic principles of the old Lagos Charter, declaring the sovereign equality, despite size and population, of each member State, non-interference in the internal affairs of each, and unqualified condemnation of subversion against one another, have been incorporated, with additional affirmations of opposition to political assassination in any form and adherence to non-alignment between Communism and the West.

UGANDA IS EMINENTLY suited to serve the three "major trouble spots" of Angola, Mozambique, South Africa—and, if the need should ever arise, Southern Rhodesia—as a training ground for African "liberation forces", Mr. A. Milton Obote, Prime Minister of Uganda, told the conference. Prolonged applause greeted his offer.

Should Britain grant Southern Rhodesia independence under its present Government, he added, all African States should sever "trade and other relations with the United Kingdom and her fellow-travellers".

In a fiery speech on behalf of 21 observer delegations from dependent territories, the vice-president of the Kenya African National Union, Mr. Oginga Odinga, called on African member states to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Britain continued "to suppress the African people". There should in any case be a boycott of South Africa—which could be extended to Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, and even the U.K.

He called for the establishment in a centre near Southern Africa of a "national liberation bureau to co-ordinate the struggle for African liberation in all dependent territories".

Sudan Support for Saboteurs

President Sekou Touré of Guinea suggested that each African country should set aside 1% of its budget to support such an office. A deadline for de-colonization should be announced, after which "our armed forces must intervene directly against the aggressor".

President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan and President Fulbert Youlou of the Congo (Brazzaville) advocated training camps for saboteurs and "freedom fighters".

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who had been elected president of the conference, said that strong joint measures were needed to help countries "still dominated by foreign exploitation and control" to become free by providing them with finance, arms and training facilities for "freedom fighters" and by harbouring governments-in-exile. "Be of good heart", he said to their representatives; "your deliverance is at hand. We must make one final effort to free the Rhodesias, South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola".

The conference was opened on Wednesday of last week by the Ethiopian host, Emperor Haile Selassie. He told the delegates: "Immense responsibilities which history and circumstances have thrust upon us demand valiance and sober reflection. If we succeed in these tasks, our names will be remembered and our deeds recalled by those who follow us. If we fail, history will be puzzled at our failure and will mourn what was lost."

Single African Voice

"We require a single African organization through which a single voice may be heard. We look for a free, united Africa. The challenges and opportunities before us today are greater than those presented at any time in Africa's millennia of history. The risks and dangers which confront us are no less great. The obstacles to political union are numerous and formidable but this conference cannot close without adopting a single African charter".

The proposed charter would in no way detract from the position in members' national and international lives of the United Nations, but would complement the U.N.'s work, for "it would be worse than folly to weaken the one effective world organization which exists today and to which each of us owes so much".

The Emperor warned against tribalism as an open door to foreign intervention, with its harmful consequences. He condemned *apartheid* in South Africa, and called for the establishment of an African defence system and permanent arrangements for the peaceful settlement of disagreements between African States. A "massive" effort was needed in education and culture, with an all-Africa university sponsored by every member. There should be a specialized body to co-ordinate economic programmes on a continental basis.

Africa should be declared a de-nuclearized zone, and its States should evolve a programme to end nuclear tests and make for progressive world disarmament.

Dr. Nkrumah, President of Ghana, made his theme "unite or perish". Sinister neo-colonialism, in league with "her principal handmaidens, balkanization", might well turn Africa into another Latin America by a tricky policy of economic imperialism, he contended. The continent's defence required the urgent formation of a "Union Government of African States", which would provide the central political guidance needed to offer effective moral and material support to "freedom fighters" in the yet dependent countries.

A committee of Foreign Ministers should appoint a permanent group to decide the necessary machinery on a foundation of principles of unity. A loose organization of the States would be insufficient, as it would place the weaker members at the mercy of the stronger. The Ghanaian proposals had been submitted to the Heads of Government a month before the Addis Ababa gathering.

Distaste for Political Unity

The Prime Minister of Nigeria, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, had replied then that they might be worth considering ten years hence. At the conference he dismissed them once more, saying that of the two approaches to unity—political fusion on the one hand or economic, educational, scientific and cultural co-operation on the other—Nigeria plumped for the latter, practical method.

"Some speak for a political unity; they are a very small minority. Unity cannot be achieved as long as some African countries continue their subversive activities in other African countries", he said to loud cheers.

President Nasser of Egypt, who admitted that "unity cannot come overnight", referred to the false masks of colonialists and imperialists who disguised themselves behind military pacts in order to obtain bases for aggression against the independent States.

He also attacked Israel; but without response from the black African Governments, which receive much technical aid from Israel. "We are prepared to forgive but not to forget", he averred. The freedom of Africa dated from the day on which Britain and France had withdrawn from Suez in 1956. That was the symbol of Africa's emancipation. There should be an African league and a charter, and the Heads of State should hold periodic meetings.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia maintained that unity was a long-term project and could not be hastily improvised. Earlier attempts at integration had failed and had led to a withdrawal from the ideal of unity. When one partner tried to dominate, a break-up followed sooner or later. Approval of a document of unity was not enough.

President Youlou of the Congo (Brazzaville) suggested that a consultative assembly on the lines of the European Assembly should be constituted, with a permanent secretariat based in Central Africa and enjoying extra-territorial status.

President Adhidjo of Cameroun rejected any federation or confederation, and said that a rigid institution would be premature.

President Sekou Touré of Guinea made no mention of political unity, but called for an executive secretariat for co-ordinating purposes.

"Blood Bank"

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal held that African unity should not be rushed. Regional unions must come first, linked by the organization of Africa and Malagasy States. "I see three—North Africa, West Africa, and East Africa, while we wait for South Africa to be liberated".

President Maga of Dahomey dismissed the Ghanaian views as "ambitious and vain proposals".

President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan hoped that the campaign for African national construction would not divert the members from the equally imperative task of liberating the remainder of the continent from the last pockets of colonialist and racist domination.

President Tubman said that Liberia believed in compromise and give and take.

Mr. Ben Bella, the Algerian President, was reported as saying that he had come to the conference just to declare a final war on colonialism. "If you don't do that, I don't want anything to do with your charter". A "blood bank" to help the people of Angola and South Africa was more urgently needed than any development bank.

President Kasavubu of the Congo (Leopoldville) asked why Algeria needed to draw attention in Addis Ababa to "Salazar's sanctuary of fascism", since "we have been training and aiding Angola Africans all along".

The P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. group issued a statement claiming that "there is nothing inherently menacing in the history of our African relations that can prevent our leaders from establishing unity".

The former leader of the banned Z.A.P.U. of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. Nkomo, said that his party meant business; Britain could minimize bitterness by abrogating the new Constitution given to his country.

President Tsirinana of Malagasy (Madagascar) stated bluntly: "I don't see among us here anyone who would be willing to disappear for the sake of the others".

President Aden Osman of the Somali Republic accused Ethiopia of being equally guilty with the British and French colonialists in the last century, when she annexed Somali territory. He demanded that the 1½m. Somalis in Kenya's N.F.D. and French and Ethiopian Somaliland should be allowed self-determination to decide whether they wished to join the Somali Republic or remain under foreign rule.

Ato Habte Wold, the Ethiopian Prime Minister, denounced those words as an "unimaginable attack" on his country, which would not permit interference in its internal affairs. Ethiopia's present frontiers had been fixed by international charter. A "powerful" campaign for an increase in Somali territory had arisen only after the latter's independence— which Ethiopia had been one of the first to support after the last war.

Finance for the proposed Organization of African Unity is to be contributed by member States according to the U.N.O. scale of assessment. The charter has to be ratified by two-thirds of the signatory States.

Shooting War

It was announced on Monday by the President of Guinea that Ethiopia would appoint the first secretary-general for the administrative body of the O.A.U. Deputy secretaries-general are to be chosen within a week by a committee composed of Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Niger and Egypt. A meeting of Foreign Ministers will be held in Dakar next month.

When Mr. Obote returned to Kampala on Sunday, he said: "There is going to be war. If the Portuguese continue shooting Africans, the Africans must also shoot the Portuguese. Our military plans must remain secret".

Dr. Nyerere, who was on his way back to Dar es Salaam in the same aircraft, said that P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. would become redundant, as "liberation work will be taken over by the African-wide organization".

Mr. Tom Stacey, in a summary of the conference in the *Sunday Times*, referred to "the contrast between the urbane and balanced Presidents from the former French Community and some of the Commonwealth leaders, hag-ridden with inferiority and fears; the French speakers have their Touré, but when the Commonwealth throws up its great men, as in Tanganyika and Nigeria, they soar above the conference".

Most correspondents considered the two dominant figures to be the Emperor of Ethiopia and Sir Abubakar Balewa of Nigeria.

A memorandum on African unity circulated among the delegates by the Ghanaian Democratic Front and the (Opposition) United Party quoted from the speech in January last year at the Lagos meeting of the Monrovia bloc made by the Nigerian Governor-General, Dr. Azikwe, who noted the "conspicuous absence of a specific declaration" from the rival Casablanca group meeting "of their inflexible belief in the fundamental principles enunciated at Monrovia regarding the inalienable right of African States to legal equality, irrespective of their area and population; to self-determination; to safety from interference in their internal affairs through subversive activities engineered by supposedly friendly States; and to be secure in the inviolability of their territories from external aggression".

Ghana and Subversion

The memorandum continued:—

"Subversive activities engineered by supposedly friendly States, or the suspicion of such activities, constitute a stumbling-block to co-operation and unity. Ghana seems to be the country most frequently accused of such activities. Efforts to air and examine at the Addis Ababa conference the many allegations and accusations that have been circulating concerning Ghana will be of service to the cause of African unity.

"The most serious of these allegations concerned the uncovering of plots directed to the overthrow of Governments by violence or the assassination of Heads of State in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, and Togo, with all of which the name of Ghana has been directly or obliquely associated.

"Attacks in the Ghanaian Press, particularly in Government-controlled newspapers, against leaders of other African States or their Governments have been seen as designed to undermine confidence in those leaders and their Governments, the more so when those same papers have persistently por-

trayed the President of Ghana as the 'Voice of Africa' and the unquestioned and universally acknowledged leader of the continent.

"There have been allegations of industrial unrest in other African States fomented by political ends through the Ghana T.U.C., the training of saboteurs in Ghana, the financing and organizing of 'dissident labour' movements, and other such subversive activities, in Nigeria, Liberia, Libya, and Tunisia, among others. Observers have seen this to be part of the avowed policy of the ruling party in Ghana, which calls upon trade unions, in furtherance of President Nkrumah's projected Union of African Socialist Republics, to overthrow their respective Governments.

"The party's *Programme for Work and Happiness* states: 'The party recognizes that it is of the utmost importance that in countries where colonialism and neo-colonialism still hold sway trade unions have a vital obligation to support freedom fighters to overthrow puppet and neo-colonialist régimes and oppressor Governments'.

"Independent African Governments of which President

Nkrumah disapproves are dubbed 'puppet' or 'neo-colonialist' or 'oppressor Governments'. The States of the *Union Africaine et Malagache* have all at one time or another been put in this category, a fact which is clear from his newly-published book 'Africa Must Unite'.

"Allegations of general subversion have included espionage, the training of saboteurs in military training camps in Ghana (evidence of which has been provided in Nigeria and Togo), and the supply of arms by Ghana to dissident elements in other countries. That such activities are not conducive to harmonious relations and unity have been shown by demands in different African countries for the recall of members of Ghana Embassies: examples could be cited from the Congo (Leopoldville), Liberia, Somalia, and the Ivory Coast.

"It is thus apparent that the same personal ambition for power which in Ghana has led to arbitrary mass arrests and imprisonment without trial, and to the erection of the apparatus of a Police State, is being given expression in the expansionist aspirations and subversive activities which now constitute a danger to the peace, stability, and unity of Africa".

Independence Wanted Soon

Mr. Field Meets Mr. Butler

DISCUSSIONS began in London on Monday between the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Winston Field, accompanied by his Minister of Justice, Mr. Clifford Dupont, and the Minister for Central African Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler.

When he arrived on Sunday Mr. Field told journalists that he had "no promises either way" on independence. "Naturally, we want it as soon as possible, but we do appreciate that as we are part of a Federation which is still in being, until it is dissolved we cannot become independent, because there are certain functions that are federal".

Before he left Salisbury the evening edition of the *African Daily News* had claimed last Wednesday that Mr. Field was prepared to increase the B roll seats in the Colony's Parliament by eight on condition that Britain guaranteed independence immediately after the Federation was dissolved.

"This is nothing but speculative reporting and is completely untrue", Mr. Field retorted. "No such offer has been made and no such undertaking has been sought".

He amplified that statement on Sunday when asked about the possibility of "liberalizing" the African franchise by pointing out that "we were elected on the understanding that we would not interfere with the new Constitution during the life of the current Parliament, and Mr. Butler is aware of this".

Avoiding Chaos

His Government's attendance at Mr. Butler's projected talks in Rhodesia next month would depend on the present discussions. "We have said that we want replies to the points we have raised regarding our independence which would be satisfactory to us".

To a suggestion that he sought independence soon in order to prevent outside interference should a black-white clash flare up, he countered: "The British Government cannot interfere. Mr. Butler has made that quite clear. Unfortunately, other people seem to think they can. They trade on that in order to bring in U.N. interference, with the result of ensuring chaos. We are not going to have that".

Asked about the standing of the banned Z.A.P.U., Mr. Field said: "There is no Z.A.P.U."

Interviewed on TV on Monday night, Mr. Field said that he thought he had a "reasonable chance" of getting independence in the near future.

Resisting Erosion

Earlier last week, at a by-election meeting at Matobo— which Mr. S. A. Wilmot won for the Rhodesia Front—Mr. Field agreed that his Government was "deliberately wooden" on the independence issue. "We are not prepared to have our authority eroded in the same fashion as the Federal Government's".

He rejected completely suggestions that a British commission should take over the Federal Government's functions. "Handing over the armed forces to a commission consisting of the British Government, the Northern Rhodesian Govern-

ment, and ourselves would mean we would be outnumbered two to one. If I agreed to that my Cabinet would throw me out, and I should deserve it".

Severance from the Commonwealth would not necessarily follow from independence. "If they push us out, so be it. Today the Commonwealth is almost an Afro-Asian group. I do not think the British people would stand for it if the Afro-Asians tried to kick us out. Surely that would arouse them, apathetic as they are".

[Editorial comment appears in a leading article]

Views of Mr. Garfield Todd

What Britain Might Say to S. Rhodesia

MR. R. S. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1953 to 1958, told *Africa Today* when he was recently in New York that Southern Rhodesia's economic situation was grim, that the country could not stand alone, and that it must have either a pact with South Africa or aid from Britain.

Asked how Africans would react to a military pact with South Africa, Mr. Todd replied:

"What could they do? Imagine that within a 24-hour period Southern Rhodesia were to announce her independence and a pact with South Africa. Republican troops would be rushed in before anyone could make a move.

"In theory the Africans could stage a strike. But that's only in theory, for the 30,000 police reserves armed with machine-guns would be called out. They go into every hut, open the door, and say: 'What are you doing here? Don't you want to go to work? We'll protect you if you want to go to work'. Of course he 'wants' to go. Out he comes.

"Nkomo probably maintains that they can stage a strike. I'm a friend of his and I want to see him get along; but I've warned him time and time again that he has been over-optimistic of the power of his people and has underestimated the intelligence and power of the police. But Nkomo and Z.A.P.U. are really in the heart of the people now. Unfortunately, mass meetings and other such means of action are strictly verboten; and Z.A.P.U. has no other means of action".

Having said that Federal responsibilities accounted for perhaps four-fifths of all governmental powers in Southern Rhodesia, leaving to Mr. Field's Government only one fifth, Mr. Todd remarked that there would be a breathing-space until decisions had been taken about the former Federal responsibilities. He continued:

"Britain denies that she can intervene. But she was the one to give us the Constitution; she is the one to break up the Federation; and she is the one that can make Southern Rhodesia fully self-governing.

"It is obvious that she can say: 'We realize the seriousness of the situation. Here is a 10-year development plan and the money needed for investment in the public sector. In this fashion Southern Rhodesia will eventually be viable. But to get this you must extend the franchise and hold an election. In perhaps a year or two there will be equal racial participation in the election and operation of Government. Then will come full franchise and majority Government'".

City of London Conservative Association Support for S. Rhodesian Independence

THE CITY OF LONDON Conservative Association passed on Friday a resolution proposed by Mr. Harold Soref deprecating the delay in recognizing the right of Southern Rhodesia to independence and urging "that such recognition should be given immediately".

Mr. Soref asserted that the Federation had not failed but had been unilaterally dismantled by Britain, despite assurances to the contrary. A concept noble both in its ideals and in many spheres of achievement had thus been unscrambled—as part of a policy of scuttle by the British Government that was leading to an over-production of premature and unstable new nations.

Nyasaland was poor, with neither the ability nor the resources it would need; it was not remotely ready for independence, and the U.K. taxpayer would have to foot the bill of at least £6m. a year.

Thanks to American and pan-African pressures, Northern Rhodesia had also been granted the right to independence, again without the consent of the Federal Government. The immediate outcome had been an upsurge of tribal violence.

Why should Southern Rhodesia not have the same right? She was ready for independence under the Constitution granted by H.M. Government two years ago. And—the best reason—she had enjoyed good internal self-government for over 40 years, perhaps the best in all Africa. But for Federation in 1953 the Colony would have had its independence then. Why not now?

Graveyard of Constitutional Liberty

Critics said that until a country in Africa had the one-man-one-vote system it should not have independence. What were the results elsewhere of that condition? Efforts to create democracy had ended in chaos, with a monolithic party suppressing the freedom of all who disagreed with it. The Congo showed absolute anarchy, savagery and barbarism.

Kenya might well repeat that degeneration. There the rights of the white community rested in a chaotic and unworkable Constitution. The white man was in total political eclipse: only one European had stood among 715 candidates in the country's turbulent elections, and he was sure to be defeated. Any hope of multi-racialism there had disappeared. Kenya would become a graveyard of constitutional liberty.

The only achievement of the Addis Ababa conference would be hostility to the white countries in Southern Africa. Surrounded by bodyguards and immense security precautions, the African leaders had sought to establish a pan-African centre of saboteurs, aided by boycotts. Communist money was pouring in. In such an emotional atmosphere their endeavours were aided by Britain's destruction of the Federation. The U.K. should be grateful that Southern Rhodesia existed as a bulwark of freedom; she had more of it for everybody than anywhere else on the continent.

"Abdication of this bastion will have appalling consequences for all of us. We are closely linked with Africa, and not only economically. Two serious dangers facing us if we do not grant Southern Rhodesia independence at the same time that Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia gain theirs are that Southern Rhodesia will be forced into a trade and defence alliance with South Africa and the Portuguese territories, and aggression from the countries to the north—as threatened at Addis Ababa. We must show our sense of responsibility by supporting our friends in Rhodesia by giving them the right and the freedom to support themselves."

From Pretent to Expediency

Mr. JEREMY FRANCIS, chairman of the Monday Club, seconded the motion. He castigated the British Government for sliding from pretent to expediency and back to pretent in its pronouncements on the Federation.

Only last July Mr. Butler had told investors: "We want you to understand that if you put your money into the Federation, we shall be behind you". Yet such had been the present Tory Government's almost despicable behaviour that the Queen's representative in Rhodesia had felt it necessary to speak in appalling terms of the Federal Government's conviction that it had been "betrayed" and done "irreparable harm" by Britain.

How could investors have confidence in a Government which showed dishonesty in its policy towards the whole Commonwealth and the former Colonies? The economy of Southern Rhodesia was rapidly winding down and uncertainty was causing a drift away to the north by many companies, leaving the way open to extremists to jump in, to the disadvantage of the remaining Europeans and, most of all, to that of the African people.

Duty Abandoned

"If only our Government would remember that when Britain took on the Colonies it was not just the profit motive but a sense of duty that made us educate the local people and look after them; but now everything is being thrown over to the nationalists, under whose intimidation the African people are suffering.

"The Tories must turn the corner from surrender. For once they must be firm about doing the right thing and take a positive decision to give Southern Rhodesia independence now."

Mr. Paughley opposed Mr. Soref on the ground that secession and independence were two quite different issues. Southern Rhodesia was only moving towards a democratic system with a franchise giving representation to all sectors of the community.

Supporting him, Mr. Mulcahy said that the wind-of-change speech made "courageously" by the Prime Minister in South Africa had been justifiably applauded, but the ovation diminished when its implications became apparent in other territories where there were "vested interests". Moreover, delicate and trying talks were now in progress, and might be prejudiced seriously by the issue of such a dictum as that proposed.

Mr. Green asked: "Are we 6,000 miles away, right, and are they wrong? Have not we who view the scene through our remote-control telescopes an obscure and even upside-down picture? Individuals and firms are making the very grave decision to leave because the Tory Government has failed Rhodesia, Africa, and Britain".

Mr. Nkomo's Threats

Mr. Soref said in his reply that it was useless to prate about democracy for the Africans: it did not work in any African State because the Africans were incapable of implementing it.

People spoke of Mr. Nkomo as the rightful leader of the Colony to independence—but he was the man who had threatened to "annihilate this bastion of the whites, not leaving a stone upon a stone", adding: "then they can come and beg from us, and we will enjoy seeing them serve us..." To give power to such men would destroy what three generations of very brave people, black and white, had erected.

It was Sir Roy Welensky who had been cheered by Africans in Salisbury's streets when he returned from London earlier this year, not Mr. Nkomo. If anyone suggested that the people had not known what they were doing in applauding Sir Roy, the same could be said of their alleged support for Mr. Nkomo.

"I was in South Africa when Mr. Macmillan made his wind-of-change speech". Mr. Soref continued. "The applause was merely polite. And remember that there was never more of an ovation in this country than at the time of Munich!—and that was no recommendation of political prescience!"

NORTHERN

RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

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

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHT 0111 5858 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Attacks on Sir Roy and Mr. Field

Dr. Kaunda's Allegations in London

DR. KAUNDA, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia, and Minister for Local Government—who was made an honorary Doctor of Law by an American university last week—told journalists in London on Monday that he was confident that Mr. Winston Field would be back on his farm within a year, having been pushed out of the office of Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia by Sir Roy Welensky.

In the course of an opening statement and in answer to questions Dr. Kaunda said:—

"Field is no threat to peace in Africa. That comes from Welensky, who now speaks as super-Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Verwoerd, and Salazar.

"H.M. Government must hasten Northern Rhodesia's independence. They can rely on us more than on Welensky, who has denounced Britain and works with Verwoerd and Salazar. Once Northern Rhodesia's independence is arranged we shall squeeze Welensky out of power in Southern Rhodesia by economic means, thus avoiding what would otherwise be inevitable bloodshed. I appeal to leaders of world opinion to bring about economic sanctions against South Africa quickly, for South Africa is on the verge of a terrible and bloody revolution.

"Field's downfall will come within 12 months. Poor man, he is a lightweight in politics. He will be replaced by Welensky, who has just arranged military and economic links with South Africa. I do not attach much importance to this week's Field-Butler talks. Though I do not accept his politics, Field says what he thinks. Welensky thinks ABC and says XYZ.

Forecast of Bloodshed

"The fight for independence by Africans in Southern Rhodesia will take a new turn. Welensky is supposed to retire from politics after the Federation is dissolved. That does not deceive me. Three years ago he foresaw the end of the Federation and began to prepare for it by favouring the economy of Southern Rhodesia.

"When we were all here not long ago he pushed Field into saying that he would not attend a conference unless previously promised independence for Southern Rhodesia. That was the voice of Welensky, who knew what he was doing. H.M. Government is now trying to help Field by calling him here to give him a face-saving device.

"Welensky has said that he will retire unless the people call him. Which people? To do what? He is not interested in Africans, only Europeans. Why did he confer with Verwoerd? For these reasons and other inside information I have no doubt that Field is being used as a cover and will very soon retire to his farm.

"Joshua Nkomo is going back to Southern Rhodesia. There will be a non-violent struggle. Trigger-happy soldiers of Welensky will shoot down the people and the whole thing will become confused. Then Welensky will take over from Field."

"U.N.I.P. Students"

While in the United States last week he had had useful talks with U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and some of his senior officials, with Mr. Kennedy, the U.S. Attorney-General, Governors Williams and Harriman, the State Department, and others, whom he had informed about the serious situation in Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa, and his own country, which was directly concerned, for mischief-makers wanted a boundary on the Zambezi between majority-control countries to the north and minority-control countries to the south.

In London that morning he had talked to the Department of Technical Co-operation about the problems of equipping Northern Rhodesia to raise its standards of living by training its people, other help and the provision of capital. In Stockholm in the next two days he would discuss funds for a realistic housing programme, which would help to diminish unemployment.

He wanted about 200 students from Northern Rhodesia to be accepted for training by Britain, America, Sweden, and other countries, all of them from Ministries with U.N.I.P. Ministers.

Asked whether his reference meant that he was seeking

no help for any member of the African National Congress, he replied that Nkumbula should be quite capable of speaking for himself and his Ministries.

Wants General Election in October

U.N.I.P. wanted a new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, a general election in October, and independence next year.

It had appointed a high-powered organization in London to examine the question of a new railway to Mtwara in Tanganyika. The membership was mainly British, but some of the personnel would come from Africa and the U.S.A.

Nkumbula was reported to have said that he was willing to consider a merger of the A.N.C. with U.N.I.P. "I am not unduly disturbed by U.F.P. advice to the A.N.C. U.N.I.P. got 78% of the votes and all the other parties combined 22% in our last election. A merger would merely mean doing sooner what would be done at our next election, for there can be no doubt about the result.

"Someone has said that pan-Africanism means Communism. Nothing could be further from the truth. Pan-Americanism, such as you have in the United States, is not Communism. Pan-Europeanism, as in the European Economic Community, is not Communism. Why should pan-Africanism be Communism?"

Reminded that children of many Northern Rhodesian Africans now in South Africa were at school in that country, and asked about their future if there were a breach with South Africa, Mr. Kaunda said that he had not considered the point, which deserved examination.

On his way back he would spend one day in Rome, and when his aircraft landed at Nairobi and Dar es Salaam he hoped to have brief talks with Kenyatta, Nyerere and Nkomo.

[No honorific appears before any of the names in the statements of Dr. Kaunda because he did not use the word "Mr." or any title at any time.—Ed.]

Clamour for Naked Aggression

Further Attempts to Blackmail H.M. Government

LORD SALISBURY has called public attention to the decisions taken at the Addis Ababa conference to train Africans "for naked aggression", and has expressed the hope that H.M. Government will make it quite clear that it has no intention of giving way to such blackmail.

In a letter to *The Times* on Monday Lord Salisbury wrote:—

"Mr. Obote, the Prime Minister of Uganda, is reported as having at the Addis Ababa conference offered his country 'as a training ground for African liberation forces'—which means, in plain words, training for naked aggression against any State in Africa which does not accept the *Diktat* of himself and his friends.

"These are strange words in the mouth of the Chief Minister of a member State of the United Nations, which exists to restrain aggression. And they are specially important for us, since he places particular emphasis on British territories in Africa, and notably Southern Rhodesia.

"It is to be hoped that H.M. Government in this country will make it quite clear to Mr. Obote and any others who may share his view that they have no intention of giving way to blackmail of this kind:

"It has always been a basic principle, perhaps the most basic principle, of the British Commonwealth of Nations—if it is not too old-fashioned to mention the word 'British' in this connexion—that members do not interfere in the internal affairs of other members. We in this country, for instance, do not approve of everything that is done in Ghana. But that would not in our view justify us in interfering in the domestic affairs of that country. Such is the principle for which the British Commonwealth has for long stood, and by which alone, I believe, it survives.

"It would be a sad commentary on the record of the present Government if the only people to whom in their view that principle did not apply are our own fellow-countrymen in Central Africa, who are, alone and unaided, keeping the British flag—in the widest sense of that term—flying in Africa today".

PERSONALIA

MR. H. K. MITCHELL has been elected Lusaka's first alderman.

SIR TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P., has joined the board of A. C. Cossor, Ltd.

MAJOR CHARLES TAYLOR has arrived from Kenya and is staying in Berkshire.

MR. STUART CLOETE has left New York for Hermanus, Cape Province.

MR. JOHN R. CLUCAS has joined the board of Kenya Advertising Corporation, Ltd.

SIR HUGH FOOT, a special consultant to the United Nations, was in Nairobi last week.

MR. A. M. LANGSTON is now shipping manager in Mombasa for Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa), Ltd.

MR. and MRS. E. BELART, of Nairobi, were in London last week for a few days and have now left for Switzerland.

MR. A. C. FARAJI is chairman and Mr. J. A. GOLDING general manager of the National Tourist Board of Tanganyika.

MR. E. V. SOUTHAM has been elected a director of E. S. & A. Robinson (Holdings), Ltd., a group with a subsidiary in Rhodesia.

DR. LEO GLATTHAAR, chief medical officer at the Nchanga mine, is taking a course in radiology at Harvard University, U.S.A.

THE VEN. C. A. L. WOOLLEY, Archdeacon of Njombe, has been appointed priest-in-charge of Mbeya, in the Diocese of South-West Tanganyika.

MR. R. H. N. SMITHERS has received an award of £500 from the British Academy to facilitate his archaeological research work in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. L. RAWSTHORNE, a director of Reliance Metal Windows (Rhodesia), Ltd., will be in England during June and July on business and leave.

THE VEN. PETER LANE SPENCER, Archdeacon of Salisbury, is Vicar-General of the Diocese of Mashonaland during the absence on leave of BISHOP CECIL ALDERSON.

SIR GEORGE RUKIDI III, Mukama of Toro, who has had a new palace built in early Georgian style, has commissioned a London store to advise him in regard to furnishing.

MR. PATRICK JUBB, who in 1959 was seconded by the B.B.C. to become director general of the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, is to relinquish that post and re-join the B.B.C.

MR. R. GORDON DASHWOOD proposed the toast of "The Commonwealth" at last week's annual dinner of the Northern Area of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

MR. VICTOR GOODHEW, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to MR. THOMAS GALBRAITH, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

MRS. NONI JABAYU, an African from South Africa, who is married to an Englishman and lived for some time in Uganda, has written another book entitled "The Ochre People".

MR. DAVID BELL has been appointed head of the United States Foreign Aid Programme. His successor as director of the Budget Bureau is MR. KERMIT GORDON, a Rhodes scholar.

Berlin University may start a course in tropical veterinary medicine as the result of a study tour of northern Tanganyika by seven veterinary professors led by DR. L. F. MULLER.

THE RT. REV. PROFESSOR JAMES S. STEWART, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, suggested last week that the time had come for Africa to send missionaries to re-vitalize Scotland.

DR. W. L. BARTON, who has succeeded DR. I. W. MACKICHAN as Director of Medical Services and Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health in Zanzibar, served in Kenya from 1946 to 1956.

MRS. J. A. BECKER, who joined the Kenya Police in 1948, is the first woman in the Colony ever to become a chief police prosecutor. She is now prosecuting in the magistrates' court in Mombasa.

MR. P. S. TALATI, Mayor of Zanzibar, is to spend two months in the United States as a guest of the American Government. After examining the operations of municipal government he will go to Puerto Rico.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF GLOUCESTER and seven Cambridge undergraduate friends will leave England on July 15 in two cars to travel across Europe to Kenya by way of Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia.

MR. G. C. BRUNTON is chairman of the newly-registered Northwood Industrial Publications, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Thomson Organization, Ltd., on whose behalf he has visited East and Central Africa.

MR. L. W. CLARKE, director of the East African Statistical Department, recently took up an appointment with the United Nations in Teheran. He is to supervise a census of industrial production in Iran.

LORD SPENS, who showed a keen Commonwealth interest during his 19 years in the House of Commons, and MISS KATHLEEN DODDS, lately headmistress of Heathfield public school for girls, were married on Saturday.

SIR CHARLES MACLEAN, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, left London on Saturday on his fifth Commonwealth tour. He will visit Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and Mauritius. Recently he visited East and Central Africa.

MR. WINSTON FIELD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is accompanied by MRS. FIELD on his present visit to London. After the official talks in London they hope to spend a few days in the country before flying back to Salisbury.

THE REV. J. MANOD WILLIAMS, a Presbyterian minister in Bulawayo, said in a recent sermon that there would be bitterness, truculence, hatred, and bloodshed if African demands for extension of the franchise were denied.

MR. F. WILLIAMS, lately principal scientific officer with the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization in Zanzibar, has been appointed by the C.C.T.A. director of its campaign for the exploration of the Gulf of Guinea.

MR. C. A. KFOURI has been appointed managing director of Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Middle East), Ltd., in succession to MR. W. J. J. WALKER. MR. A. P. BALLANTYNE-EVANS, lately in charge in Aden, is now deputy managing director in Khartoum.

MR. PHILIP ALDRIDGE, director of the Association of Rhodesian and Nyasaland Industries, is due in London today on his way to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. He will return to London for a few days at the end of June.

THE REV. PETROS MZAMO, who was ordained in Inverness six years ago, and has since worked in his own country of Southern Rhodesia as a teacher in mission schools, was last week elected Moderator by the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Tanganyika's delegation at next week's International Labour Conference in Geneva will consist of MR. MICHAEL KAMALIZA, Minister for Labour, MR. KHEIR BAGHELLEH, the newly-appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, and MR. JOHN MWENDA, Assistant Labour Commissioner, as Government delegates; MR. BARCLAY LEECHMAN, executive director of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, representing the Federation of Tanganyika Employers; and MR. A. C. TANDAU, acting general secretary of the Tanganyika Federation of Labour.

MR. EVANS SILUMELUME SIYUBO, who has been installed as Ngambela of the Barotseland Native Government, has been Development Induna since 1957 and has acted as Ngambela since August. In 1959 he came to England for a course in public and social administration.

MR. CLIFFORD DUPONT, M.P., Minister for Justice in Southern Rhodesia, and MISS ARMENEL MARY BETTY BENNET were married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Thursday. On Saturday, MR. DUPONT left with the PRIME MINISTER for London, where MRS. DUPONT is due this week.

MWAMI MWAMUTSA IV, King of Burundi, and MWALIMU NYERERE, President of Tanganyika, spent a night at Government House, Nairobi, on their way by plane from Dar es Salaam to Addis Ababa. When the King arrived at Dar es Salaam airport he had received a 21-gun salute.

MR. JACOB KASWENDE, the new area Commissioner for Shinyanga, is a son of a former chief in that part of Tanganyika. He was educated at the Government Secondary School, Tabora, joined the Zanzibar Police in 1950, and last year acted as executive officer for Shinyanga District Council.

MR. RUPERT BUCQUET has resigned the offices of Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Federal Parliament, in which he will continue to sit. The new Deputy Speaker is MR. V. T. JOYCE, of Mufulira. MR. BUCQUET has been a member of the Assembly since its creation in 1953.

MR. GODFRIEND JACOB KILEO, who at the age of 29 has been appointed Assistant Chief Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, graduated B.Sc. at Makerere College in 1959 and then went to the University of North Wales, Bangor, to study forestry. Last year he took an honours B.Sc. degree in forestry.

MR. ALEKE BANDA, secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party, political secretary to DR. BANDA, the Prime Minister, and editor of *Malawi News*, is in Britain for four months to study broadcasting. He will then spend three months in the United States for the same purpose and a month in Ghana.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, Minister of Aviation, and sometime Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, is to spend a fortnight in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian Minister of Aircraft Production. He will be accompanied by MRS. AMERY and leaders of the British aircraft industry.

MR. G. MALABA, a B.A. of Fort Hare, is the first African to be appointed principal of the Tegwani Training Institution of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia, succeeding the REV. W. HOSKINS, principal for the past eight years. MR. MALABA controls 40 teachers, 12 of them Europeans, and some 800 students.

At a Commonwealth Trade Conference in London last week under the auspices of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce, Central Africa was represented by Messrs. J. D. CAMERON, D. K. CATTLE and N. TOWNLEY, and East Africa by Messrs. R. W. BRYON, R. A. M. KNOX, and L. F. MANTON.

MR. JUSTICE MAISELS has resigned from the Bench of Southern Rhodesia "for purely personal reasons" and been replaced by MR. J. C. R. FIELDSSEND, Q.C., who was born in England, went to Southern Rhodesia in 1927, has practised in Bulawayo since 1947, and has been president of the Special Income Tax Court for the past five years. He took silk in 1959.

On Monday evening MR. R. A. BUTLER, Minister for Central African Affairs, gave a dinner party in honour of MR. WINSTON FIELD. The other guests were MR. C. W. DUPONT, M.P., MR. C. E. M. GREENFIELD, LORD DILHORNE, MR. CHRISTOPHER SOAMES, M.P., the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, MR. ROBERT CARR, M.P., SIR ROLAND ROBINSON, M.P., and MR. M. D. TENNANT.

MR. ALLAN LOREN arrived in Dar es Salaam last week to take up duty as the new director of the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Tanganyika. His first act was to sign an agreement for an interest-free loan of \$2.2m. (£786,000) to finance a major improvement in the water supply of the capital. The loan is repayable over 30 years, starting 10 years hence.

MR. AARON MBOLOMA, assistant secretary to the Natural Resources Board of Northern Rhodesia, who recently came to the United Kingdom on an agricultural study tour, is concerning himself with the development of the young farmers' club movement. There are 70 such clubs in Northern Rhodesia, all restricting membership to boys and girls. His aim is to follow the British practice of encouraging adult membership.

The Imperial Service Medal has been awarded to MR. RAFAIRI ZAVUGA, aged 59, on his retirement after 26 years' service as chauffeur at Government House, Entebbe. Driver to the last six Governors of Uganda, he also drove the QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH when they visited Uganda in 1954, and among his other passengers have been the QUEEN MOTHER, PRINCESS MARGARET, the DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, the DUKE and DUCHESS OF KENT, and GENERAL DE GAULLE.

MR. J. A. MACKIE-ROBERTSON, who has been appointed a Q.C., graduated B.L. from Edinburgh University in 1947, was admitted a solicitor in Scotland, and in the following year went to Kenya to practise. For 14 years he was a partner in Kaplan and Stratton, the Nairobi advocates, and in 1957 was elected president of the Law Society. He has twice acted as a puisne judge. During the war he was an officer in the Black Watch, for part of the time on secondment to the East African Forces in Kenya.

MESSRS. H. KASEMBE, a sub-editor in the news department of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, H. I. MBITA, senior press officer in the Tanganyika Information Services, S. A. MDEE, a reporter on the *Tanganyika Standard*, and J. SALIM, news editor of *Ngurumo*, a Swahili daily, arrived in London recently for a month's visit as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office. After leaving London they will visit the West Country, the New Forest, the Isle of Wight, and the Southampton and Oxford areas.

THE BISHOP OF MASHONALAND, who has arrived in England on leave, spent a few days in Jerusalem last week, and on Sunday ordained in the chapel of Queen's College, Birmingham, Mr. Geoffrey Wise of his diocese. He is then to spend some 10 days preaching and lecturing in Northern Ireland and Eire, to be followed by a month in England, which he will leave on July 10 for a World Council of Churches conference in Montreal and the Anglican Congress in Toronto. The Bishop will be back in England late in August and return to Salisbury on September 30, having meanwhile spent some time on the continent, including visits to Rome and Athens.

FATHER LOUIS MARIE ETIENNE, who has spent most of the last half-century in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia, has received from the French Consul-General in the Federation the insignia of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. The Roman Catholic bishops of Luapula, Kasama and Abercorn were among those present at the investiture, which took place at Chilubula Mission, near Kasama. FATHER ETIENNE joined the White Fathers as a lay brother in 1906, did his year's compulsory service in the French Army, was ordained in 1912 while stationed in Algeria, and the following year was posted to Northern Rhodesia. He served with the British forces in East and Central Africa in both world wars. He was made O.B.E. in 1960.

K.A.N.U. Wins Kenya Elections

Self-Government on Saturday

KENYATTA, president of K.A.N.U. (known to Africans as the "Mau Mau Party"), was on Wednesday invited by the Governor of Kenya, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, to select a Cabinet to take office by Saturday, when the Colony's new self-governing Constitution would be introduced.

K.A.N.U. has won 64 seats in the House of Representatives, 18 Senate seats, K.A.D.U. 16, and the A.P.P., Independents 8. With one result still to come, K.A.N.U. has 18 Senate seats, K.A.D.U. 16, and the A.P.P., Independents and Northern Province United Association one each.

All seats in the Central Regional Assembly have gone to K.A.N.U.; K.A.D.U. has a majority in the Coast Region, where the Coast Peoples' Party has gained two seats. With 28 results awaited at the time of printing, K.A.N.U. held 71 regional seats, K.A.D.U. 45, the A.P.P. 5, and Independents 7.

Kenyatta was elected unopposed for Thika-Gatundu in Central Region; the K.A.D.U. leader, Mr. Ronald Ngala, won by 24,000 votes in Kilifi South, Coast Region; and the A.P.P. leader, Mr. Paul Ngei, had a majority of 25,000 in Machakos North, Eastern Region, against a former K.A.N.U. junior Minister, Mr. Henry Mulli.

Mr. T. J. Mboya, K.A.N.U. general secretary and lately Minister for Labour, won the Nairobi Central seat by 8,000 votes against an Asian businessman. K.A.N.U. took all seven Nairobi Lower House seats. Another K.A.N.U. ex-Minister who was defeated was Mr. T. M. C. T. Chokwe, who lost at Mombasa Island South to K.A.D.U. Mr. Oginga Odinga, K.A.N.U. vice-president, had a 26,000 majority for Bondo in Nyanza against an Independent.

The only European candidate, Mr. E. R. Hawkins, standing as an Independent, lost his deposit.

When counting stopped for the day on Monday night, Kenyatta stated: "Karambee is the message I have for every citizen as we embark on building a new Kenya. It means

'Let's all work together', 'get up and go', and that is what we are going to do.

"We shall build a country in which every citizen may develop his talents to the full, restricted only by the larger aim we have of building a fair society. The rights of all and of their property will be fully protected. There will be no privileges for any minority. Equally, we shall see that no member of any group undergoes discrimination or oppression at the hands of the majority.

"We shall build one nation in which every group will make its contribution to the creation of our Kenya identity. Only by creating a sense of national unity shall we be able to harness the efforts of all our people to make a success of our independence in a new Kenya in which men and women of all colours, castes and creeds will live joyfully together in unity."

The new Government would be guided in its task by the principles of "democratic African Socialism": He called on all leaders of the community, particularly of other political parties, to co-operate in working for the removal of racial and tribal animosities. "The African people have suffered under the yoke of colonialism. But now we are throwing off the burden, we do not look to the past—racial bitterness, the denial of fundamental rights, the suppression of our culture. Let there be forgiveness."

Polling was generally high throughout the country at 80% or more, except in the N.F.D., where the Somalis boycotted all three elections.

At Isiolo last Friday four Somalis were killed and 26 people, including 17 policemen, were injured, when the police had to open fire after tear-gas had failed to prevent some 1,000 Somalis from attacking about 300 Meru and Turkana who were queuing to vote. Screaming women at the rear of the ambush urged on the Somalis. A three-day curfew was imposed.

Next day tear-gas was used at Nakuru to separate some 300 brawling K.A.N.U. and K.A.D.U. youth wingers. Clashes were reported in Machakos between A.P.P. supporters and Independents.

The K.A.N.U. symbol (for illiterate voters) was a red cockerel. One old man tried to stuff a live cock into the ballot-box, and complained when persuaded to cast his vote normally that he had been cheated. At several booths electoral officers unmasked juveniles hobbling in like old men with false registration cards.

The *Daily Nation*, a Nairobi English-language newspaper controlled by the Aga Khan and the Thomson Organization, urged "at this 11th hour" on Saturday when voting for the lower House of Representatives began that its readers should support "K.A.N.U. for Kenya".

Mr. Ngala warned that "chaos and misery" would result if K.A.N.U. tampered with the Constitution.

Tanganyika's Business Advisory Council

A BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL has been established in Tanganyika, with Mr. C. G. Kahama, Minister for Commerce and Industry, as chairman, and Mr. E. Halwenge, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, as vice-chairman.

Commerce is represented by Messrs. J. W. Ritchie, president of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce; M. M. Diwani, president of Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber; K. C. Patel, president of Dar es Salaam Produce Exchange; P. V. Mutabuzi, president of Tanganyika National Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; D. McGregor, chairman of The Association of Motor Vehicle Importers and Distributors; H. Jamal, a director of Habib & Co., Ltd.; and C. C. Patel, a director of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

For industry the nominees are Alhaj Chief A. S. Fundikira, chairman of the Tanganyika Development Corporation; Chief H. M. Lugusha, chairman of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation; and Messrs. A. C. Faraji, general manager of Mwananchi Development Corporation, Ltd.; D. J. Stringer, general manager of the Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; A. F. Cooper, general manager of Tanganyika Development Finance Co., Ltd.; J. K. Chande, a director of Chande Industries, Ltd.; and I. A. Haji, a director of Hassam Karim & Co., Ltd.

The banks are represented by Mr. A. Baxter, regional manager for National and Grindlays Bank; co-operatives by Mr. W. R. Kapinga, secretary-general of the Co-operative Union of Tanganyika, and B. Shapiro, general manager of the Co-operative Supply Association of Tanganyika; and Tanganyika Federation of Labour by Messrs. M. M. Bongahele and B. Kiyoo.

There are five other special nominees: Messrs. J. G. Rupia, M.P. A. Y. A. Karimjee; D. R. McDonald, managing director of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association; G. P. Hunt, general manager of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.; and C. A. Williams, manager of Esso (Standard), Ltd.



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Importance of Skilled Management

Proud of Service in the Colonies

SIR JAMES FARQUHARSON, a former general manager both of the Sudan Railways and of the East African Railways and Ports Administration, who worked on railways in Africa from 1925 to 1961, said when addressing the Institution of Locomotive Engineers in London: —

"It is easy to assume that Tropical African railways will continue to expand in capacity and mileage and will remain competitive with other forms of transport for medium and long-distance traffic. Yet, as in so many other fields of endeavour, much will depend on the quality of the management.

"The constitutional changes which have taken place in Africa during the past decade and are still taking place have impacts on the railways which must be taken into account in assessing their future. I worked continuously on railways in Tropical Africa for nearly 36 years, have a great liking for Africa, and have always had in mind the objective of raising the material standards of the people.

"Nowadays it is fashionable to decry the work of those who have laboured in Colonial territories and even to question their motives. I am proud of having served with a few thousand colleagues of all races who worked devotedly to provide new and better transport services for the growing millions of tropical Africa. Without implying that no mistakes have been made or that policies have always been sound, I claim that fewer major errors have been made in this sector than in most fields of human endeavour.

Warning from Experience

"The view appears to be gathering momentum in some of the new States that all policy-making and higher management posts must be filled by indigenous nationals. 'Africanization' is not thought to be complete unless all posts other than those designated as purely 'technical' are filled by local citizens.

"My experience is that at the higher levels technical and policy-making functions cannot be separated. Policies cannot be developed or wise management decisions made without an adequate appreciation of the technical, economic, and social factors involved. Nor can decisions be made in isolation by different experts in some narrow field. All management decisions must form part of a coherent philosophy of the objectives of the undertaking.

"An ardent nationalist in one country in which I served questioned the need for the railway to have an experienced general manager. As he put it, the heads of departments can do all the work necessary in their own fields, and if disputes arise on salaries and wages they can be settled by the Ministry of Labour.

"If I had accepted over the years all the advice I received from heads of departments, and if labour disputes had been settled by Ministries of Labour, not a single railway in Africa with which I have been connected would now be credit-worthy. Indeed, much harm would have been done to the peoples of these countries both as taxpayers and railway-users.

"Another view advanced is that the people of a country will tolerate inefficiencies in public utilities in order that they may be managed by citizens of the country. That is not the real test. Will the people use and pay the charges on an inefficient railway system, will they turn to other forms of transport, or just give up using the transport services? Even more serious, will they recognize that the management is failing to give them the best services technically and economically possible?

"It is difficult to understand the strongly held conviction that all management posts should be filled by local nationals. The United States does not hesitate to import trained brain-

power. In 14 years from 1949 no fewer than 43,523 scientists and engineers were admitted as permanent immigrants. In the early days of railways British engineers and managers, pioneers in the field, served throughout the world. In 1914 the Great Eastern Railway in England engaged as general manager an American citizen who was general superintendent of the Long Island Division Pennsylvania Railroad; later, as Sir Henry Thornton, a naturalized British subject, he was appointed by the Canadian Government the chief executive of the Canadian National Railways.

"If the Governments of Tropical Africa wish to act wisely in the immediate and long-term interests of their citizens, they will employ in higher management posts experienced and skilled men, irrespective of whether their skins are black, white, brown or yellow, to draft policies and put them into effect.

High Cost of Weak Management

"It should not be thought that the dangers arising from indifferent and weak management are imaginary. Consider the Argentine, with a rail system of 44,000 kilometres. Until 1947 about 80% of the system was owned and managed by British companies. The Argentine Government then acquired the company-owned railways and ancillary undertakings for £149.5m. In their last financial year the companies as a whole had earned 5½% on the purchase price, which was below the issued capital (£249m.) and far below the replacement cost. Fifteen years later a special planning group, composed of American, Italian and Dutch consultants, experts named by the World Bank and the United Nations Special Fund, and Argentine technical staff, completed after two years' study a monumental report, advocating the early closing of about 14,000 kilometres, further study regarding 4,901 kilometres, the retention of 25,000 to 30,000 kilometres, and rehabilitation of the retained system at a cost of £320m. Another estimate put the cost of rehabilitation at £550m.

"Recently the Minister responsible for railways has advised that the estimated deficit for the current year is between £80m. and £90m., and that the position can be remedied by an overall plan over six to 12 years with solid backing from the Government and the country and with foreign financial aid. After 16 years of ineffective management this once viable undertaking is a worn-out system imposing, in the words of the Minister, 'a burden which the country could not carry' and requiring massive investment of foreign capital. The Argentine situation may not be exactly parallel with the position in Tropical Africa, where the potential of railways has not yet been fully developed, but the lessons are clear.

"All Tropical Africa is clamouring for external aid in loans or grants. Changing circumstances in the industrialized countries may reduce below current levels the capital available to developing countries. In the long term States must stand on their own feet economically. Railways are capital-intensive undertakings, and it is especially important that available capital resources are wisely spent on works which will enable the undertaking to achieve viability within the limitations of the local economy and without undue reliance on continuing external aid.

No Substitute for Continuous Probing

"Railway managements should be devoting a substantial portion of their mental energies to the long-term future of their undertakings. The occasional advice of distinguished experts in a particular field is sometimes helpful, but there is no real substitute for the continuous probing by alert and trained minds into problems as they develop. Much imagination, skill, and determination in the deployment of resources, in the application of technological developments, and in the initiation of new methods and procedures will be needed in the railway management field in Tropical Africa during the next few decades.

"The population and production of Tropical Africa are growing and should continue to grow. Demands on the transport services seem certain to increase. There are great opportunities for railways to contribute to the raising of living standards. The potential of railways to serve the peoples of Africa will not be obtained automatically and will not be fully realized unless the quality of management matches the opportunities.

"If Governments adopt a chauvinistic policy of appointing local citizens to management posts irrespective of their capacity to render fully effective service, they may briefly satisfy the ambitions of a few but they will have sacrificed the best interests of millions."

A committee of Swahili experts has been appointed by the Minister for Justice in Tanganyika to translate into Swahili all English terms in common legal usage. When that has been done it is intended to translate into Swahili all the laws of Tanganyika, which now exist only in English.

Matabele Chiefs Reject Petition

THE CHIEFS' COUNCIL OF MATABELELAND asked Mr. Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, last Thursday to inform the United Kingdom Government, that "we, the Chiefs' Council, who are the real leaders of the people, divorce ourselves entirely from the petition presented by the Anti-Minority Movement."

"We ask Mr. Field to tell Mr. Butler that he could help the Africans of this country better by giving or lending money to the Southern Rhodesian Government or the Tribal Trust Lands Board of Trustees to acquire more land for us than by taking any notice of the petition."

The Council also intimated its full support of the Government's demand for independence.

Twenty-six chiefs from all parts of the Colony lunched that day with Mr. Field in Parliament Buildings. Ministers meet the Council of Chiefs every six months.

Temporary Permit for Dr. Ranger

DR. TERENCE RANGER, a former lecturer at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who in February was declared a prohibited immigrant and ordered to leave Salisbury, has applied for a temporary permit to enter Northern Rhodesia to attend a conference on the history of the Central African peoples from May 28 to June 1, and the Federal Government has granted his request. The Ministry of Home Affairs announced last week that as an organizer of the conference Dr. Ranger was committed to participation in it well in advance of his removal from the Federation, and that the Federal Government, with the concurrence of the Territorial Governments concerned, had therefore agreed to the issue of a temporary permit for the sole purpose of his attendance at the conference and on the understanding that he would not engage in any other activities. An assurance in that regard has been given.

Nkula Falls Scheme

THE NYASALAND GOVERNMENT, under Dr. Banda, which refused finance offered by the Federal Government for the proposed hydro-electric and irrigation scheme at the Nkula Falls, has decided to proceed with a modified plan, which includes a river control barrage and a road across the Shire River at Liwonde. Work on an access road is to start at once, and the Finance Minister, Mr. Henry Phillips, last week expressed his confidence that the necessary funds would be forthcoming. About £3m. is thought to be involved in the present proposals.

Bitterly Hostile

LORD POOLE and Mr. Macleod, the joint chairmen of the Conservative Party, were described as "clearly bitterly hostile towards European Government in Central Africa" by Mr. Austin Ferraz when he returned to Salisbury last week after a visit to London of about a fortnight undertaken at the request of Mr. Winston Field, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Ferraz also said that there were politicians and journalists in Britain "who are dedicated to the destruction of the white man in Southern Africa".

Son for "Du" Chisiza

A SON has been born in Nyasaland to the wife of the late Dunduzu Chisiza, seven months after he was killed in a motor accident. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, and was expected to become Nyasaland's first African Finance Minister. His brother, Mr. Yatuta Chisiza, M.P. for Karonga, is Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and was previously administrative secretary of the Malawi Congress Party.

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Commonwealth Day Message

Cross-Webbing of Practical Co-operation

EARL DE LA WARR, chairman of the Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council, issued the following statement on its behalf last Friday, Commonwealth Day:—

"Advance from Empire to Commonwealth is almost complete: since May 24 last year three more countries—Jamaica, Trinidad and Uganda—have become full members.

"In this period of change there must be difficulties; weaknesses may seem to appear in the Commonwealth links. But what really matters is that the advance from Empire brings with it great opportunities. We, the people of the Commonwealth, find ourselves involved in a great adventure in the development of world society.

"The Commonwealth is not just to do with nations: it is to do with human beings. The more we can develop the personal links through practical day-to-day co-operation—in schools, in the professions, among business people, and at all levels of civil administration—the better we shall be able to blend the Commonwealth together.

"The Duke of Edinburgh reminded us recently that the aim of a group of nations should be 'to create a community in which the swaying arguments of politics can take place without cracking the structure of the community, wherein people can continue to enjoy their cultures, manners, customs and points of view, but where they can help each other in matters of common practical concern'.

"Throughout the Commonwealth there is already a great cross-webbing of practical co-operation. We must strengthen these foundations so that they will withstand the inevitable political stresses. It will be tough going, but rich rewards lie in store for us all, if we work together. The poor need the help of the rich; the uneducated need the help of the educated; the sick need the help of the healthy. In our Commonwealth of Nations we have surely the best means of providing this help."

Uganda Electricity Board

Problem of Localization

THE UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD'S 15th annual report, that for 1962, is the first to be signed by an African, Mr. Erisa Kironde, who became a part-time director in 1957, deputy chairman in 1960, and chairman on the resignation of Mr. W. D. D. Fenton last August. Mr. W. H. Povey, previously executive director, then became deputy chairman and managing director.

Income rose by 11% to nearly £2.4m., but was still insufficient to meet all revenue charges. A disastrous cotton season caused heavy loss of revenue and a deficit of £346,726. Complete re-organization of the administration is being undertaken in order to make further economies.

Including 89m. units sold to Kenya, the total was 417m., an increase of 4.2%. For Uganda alone there was a rise of 9.1%. The average sale price was 11.3 cents of a shilling per unit, compared with 10.63 cents in the previous year. There are now 33,749 consumers.

At the end of the year 28 senior posts were held by local people; were there not a shortage of suitably qualified men more such posts would have been localized. "It is the board's policy to localize all posts as quickly as possible, but it cannot divest itself of its responsibility to maintain the highest standards of reliability and safety. The board is confident that the men and women required to implement its policy in entirety can be found from among those now training in Uganda and overseas."

There are now two qualified Uganda African electrical engineers and one qualified Uganda African civil engineer on the staff. Seven technical cadets were sent to the U.K. for training, and an instructor seconded from the London Electricity Board is training commercial staff in Kampala.

By the end of this year practically no positions in the secretarial and personnel departments will be held by expatriates, who are expected to have been relieved of all posts in the finance department by the end of next year. Mr. J. M. Stock, the chief engineer, and Mr. E. H. Wilson, the secretary, left in December after 13 years' service.

The members of the board are Mr. Erisa Kironde (chairman), Mr. H. W. Povey (deputy chairman and managing director), Sir Douglas Harris, and Messrs. H. K. Jaffer, P. K. Kanyamunyu, H. L. Manning, and A. L. Oloya.

Never Wrong in Its Predictions

A Business View of "E. A. & R."

A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESSMAN, who has asked that merely his initials, H. M., should be published, has written the following letter for publication on the eve of his retirement:—

"Through all my years with my company my weekly perusal of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was absolutely essential if I was to keep myself and my directorate properly informed about the course of Central African affairs.

"I cannot express adequately my admiration for the courageous and regrettably lonesome stand which you have consistently taken about the lamentable course of affairs since the hurricane of change successively blew Kenya, Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and finally the great concept of the Federation into irreparable shreds.

"It is a remarkable record to have foretold, as you did, step by step, issue by issue, the future course of this tragic disintegration of nearly a century's proud work by Britons, and not once to have been wrong in your reasoned predictions of folly upon folly and woe upon woe.

"And who can yet say what tragedies this undignified, indecently hasty, and at times shameful scuttle from responsibility has still in store for the very Africans in whose interest it so shabbily purports to have been undertaken?

"I could not leave my post without letting you know what a mine of information and a well of truth EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been to me for years.

"*Ex Africa aliquid veri? O si sic omnes!*"

N. Rhodesia's Industrial Development

Four Groups Subscribe £300,000

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S Industrial Development Corporation, founded by the Government in 1960 under independent direction to promote industry in the Territory, is to be reconstituted as a result of an injection of £300,000 of private capital by the Anglo American Corporation group, the British South Africa Company group, the Colonial Development Corporation, and the Rhodesian Selection Trust group. The Government will itself invest an additional £150,000, and it expects further investment in the corporation by other parties.

Mr. T. C. Gardner, the Finance Minister, said a few days ago that it was the Government which initiated discussions with the new partners, who would have the right to nominate directors and have a majority voting shareholding.

That was most important, for in the years ahead the corporation would need substantial additional capital from private sources and international development institutions. It could best be secured if control of the corporation lay with private interests in association with Government and if the corporation was organized on commercial lines.

Under the new arrangements the private shareholders would have £300,000 in ordinary voting shares and the Government £250,000, the Government converting the balance of £750,000 of its ordinary share capital into deferred shares without voting rights in normal circumstances but with dividend rights deferred in any financial year until at least 7% had been paid on the ordinary shares. Above that level the deferred shares would participate in dividends at the same rate as the other shares.

In making a proportion of its shares non-voting and limiting its rights to dividends, the Government was continuing its original policy. It ensured that the corporation had at its disposal a sum of capital on which dividends were not expected to be paid in the short term, thereby enabling it to undertake industrial investigations and promotional services in the widest sense.

Mr. Gardner emphasized that the Government, although relinquishing control, would participate actively and nominate directors. Changes in board membership would be required but there would be a considerable degree of continuity. The board would comprise persons experienced in the territory's affairs and in commercial and industrial management.

Joint East and Central African Board Points from the Annual Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Joint East and Central African Board, of which Lord Colyton is chairman, states:—

"In the past the object of the board's policy has been to maintain and strengthen British influence in Africa. With the emergence of independent States the board has recognized that circumstances have changed, but it will continue to encourage the participation of British enterprise and capital, which the board believes to be particularly well qualified to assist the development of the area. The board is also concerned with the safeguarding of existing investment both in the interests of its own members and those of the countries involved.

"The board has never sought to interfere in the domestic affairs of the several territories, and it has successfully avoided involvement in political controversy, though it has always believed that the future pattern of development lies along the path of regional grouping.

Year of Hesitation

"The council includes members with differing interests and policy on political and constitutional issues. There are, however, always certain principles on which there is general agreement at the board's table. Its members, with their wide experience of the territories, are usually in a position to bring out the facts of every case without entering into controversy.

"In a material sense 1962 in East and Central Africa was a year of hesitation—hesitation caused by factors which vitally influenced the economy of the region although they arose from outside the economic sphere. The dominant feature remained the genuine African independence movements, but of increasing importance to the interests represented in the board was the growth and development of the Pan-African idea.

"Whatever one may think of its origins and driving force—and some see these as the machinations of external Powers—Pan-Africanism must be taken seriously. It cannot be precisely defined but its existence cannot on that account be denied and it must be recognized as the reflection of a deep-seated desire for unity among African people. Although the arguments for the achievement of such unity are not unassailable on logical or ethnic grounds it must be admitted that one good reason for the desire to unite is the realization in African leaders' minds that the economies of their individual countries are too small, for the most part, to be developed in isolation.

"As recently as five years ago Colonial Office rule ended on the Gold Coast and Ghana became the eighth sovereign State in Africa. The number of independent States in the Continent is now 33. The progress towards independence and decolonization has been extremely rapid, and the uncertainties which have come in its wake are the natural reason for the drying up of the flow of private investment and the consequent weakening of the internal economies.

Desire for Industrialization

"But parallel with the new African leaders' determination to pursue their political aims of decolonization goes their determination (indeed, the urgent political need) to raise the living standards of their peoples at the fastest possible rate. It is the latter need, coupled with the steady fall in the level of commodity prices over the late fifties and early sixties and a vague feeling that the rôle of the primary producer lacks status that have led to the widespread desire for industrialization even in countries where the natural resources for it are lacking. Development plans are legion. Funds for their implemation are very short.

"Pan-Africanism, therefore, has the economic *raison d'être* of the economy-of-scale to be expected from larger units and an ideological origin in the identification of Western capitalism with Western colonialism in African minds. Inevitably Socialism and co-operative ideas have more immediate appeal for the new rulers, and future development will reflect the conflict in their minds between mistrust of capitalism and a practical realization that the pace of development turns on the assistance of private enterprise.

"There is no good reason why the two conflicting lines of thought should not be brought closer together. It is encouraging to note that the enthusiasm for economic links with the Eastern bloc of nations so strongly manifested at the moment of emergence from colonial status has evaporated somewhat in the light of practical experience.

"The regrouping of the earlier and more extreme 'fronts' in the post-colonial camps indicates a probable reconciliation between old rivals from which it may be hoped that Pan-Africanism may emerge in a chastened form, less concerned with political indignations and more willing to devote its energies to the promotion of economic unity and progress.

"The President of Tanganyika, Dr. Nyerere, in a recent public speech made a reference to the reluctance of private foreign capital to seek outlets in East Africa. He said there was no longer any excuse for the attitude of wait and see on the part of investors; the policy of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya was to develop and they needed private investment.

"There can be little doubt that the reluctance he complained of had been fostered to some extent by his own public pronouncement on the intention of his Government to adopt a policy of African Socialism—an example of the conflict in African rulers' minds between practical needs and ideological aims noted in an earlier paragraph. The President followed his mild complaint with the announcement that legislation to safeguard outside investment in Tanganyika would be brought before the National Assembly at its next session".

No Nationalization in N. Rhodesia

MR. KAUNDA, Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, said recently in Lusaka: "Government has no intention of nationalizing any industries, and we believe that industrialists will work in partnership with us and help to bring stability to the country. I am satisfied from conversation I have had with people from all parts of the world that the capital necessary to continue our development will be forthcoming, and that Northern Rhodesia will continue to develop. I feel confident that industry will find the lean years are past and that the future holds forth much brighter prospects for a period of full employment and development".

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Parliament**Without Prejudice or Prior Commitment****Mr. Butler's Statement in the Commons**

MR. R. A. BUTLER, First Secretary of State, and Minister for Central African Affairs, said last week in the House of Commons: —

"I have for some weeks past been in touch with the Governments in Central Africa about the immediate steps to be taken to secure consideration of the orderly dissolution of the Federation and of the consequential problems involved. I am communicating with the Federal Government, the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and the Government of Northern Rhodesia about arrangements for a conference to start at the Victoria Falls or Livingstone on a date to be agreed in the second half of June.

No Prior Commitment

"Over the same period correspondence has continued with the Southern Rhodesian Government on the subject of the future independence of Southern Rhodesia. The point has now been reached when it appears desirable that these discussions should be continued through personal contact between the two Governments. I have accordingly invited the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, with his advisers, to come to London for discussions which will begin on May 27."

MR. G. BROWN: "May I say how pleased we are that an attempt has been made to get this conference together? Can we assume that the other people who have been invited will in fact attend the conference? Can we also assume that the First Secretary is not himself before the conference begins committed on the matter of independence for Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. BUTLER: "I am grateful for the rt. hon. gentleman's acknowledgement of the fact that we are trying to get these Governments together. I cannot give a final answer on behalf of these Governments. There is no question of H.M. Government being committed prior to the talks."

MR. GRIMOND: "Does the timing of these two conferences imply that it is hoped to decide the future of Southern Rhodesia before the future of the Federation is discussed? Does the use of the phrase 'the future independence of Southern Rhodesia' imply that H.M. Government are at least committed to taking no further responsibility themselves for Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. BUTLER: "I cannot say whether it will be possible to make sufficient progress in the talks with Southern Rhodesia in relation to our talks which are starting on May 27. We must leave those to be conducted without prejudice and without prior commitment. We have practically no power of intervention in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. That has been the case now for many years past and it is particularly remarked in the 1961 Constitution. That remains the position."

Independent Long Ago

MR. GOODHEW: "Is the First Secretary not aware that Southern Rhodesia would have been independent long ago had she not been asked to form part of the Federation by the British Government? Does my rt. hon. friend not think that it would be only right to acknowledge her right to independence once the Federation ceases to exist by the secession of one of the territories, as he has already granted the right of secession to the other two territories as a condition for their appearing at a future conference to talk about the association of the three territories?"

MR. BUTLER: "For 40 years or so this has been what is called a self-governing Colony. In regard to the second part of the question I have nothing to add. We shall have the talks without prejudice with the Southern Rhodesian Government about their future. I hope that we shall have successful conversations."

MR. M. FOOT: "In view of these arrangements can the First Secretary say whether any arrangements have been made at the same time — or roughly at the same time — to discuss these problems with those who represent the majority of the people in Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. BUTLER: "This particular discussion is simply between Governments."

SIR H. LEGGE-BOURKE: "Can my rt. hon. friend say whether he regards the whole question of the independence of Southern Rhodesia as a matter purely as between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and H.M. Government, or whether he considers it a matter which ought to be considered by the whole Commonwealth to indicate what they think about the matter?"

MR. BUTLER: "The negotiations must take place between the two Governments, H.M. Government and that of Southern Rhodesia, but it would be idle not to say that there is a great deal of interest in the Commonwealth, who are watching this matter very closely."

MR. MASON: "Apart from the question of the independence of Southern Rhodesia, which seems to have receded somewhat in view of the change of Government which has taken place there recently, could the rt. hon. gentleman say how high on the agenda is the desire by all races that there should be a continuing economic alliance of the three territories in Central Africa?"

MR. BUTLER: "There is a very strong feeling, which was confirmed to me in conversations with Mr. Kaunda when he passed through London recently, and which has been confirmed to me by the Southern Rhodesian Government and by the Federal Government, that there should be, as successor to the Federation, as close an economic link as possible, at any rate between the two Rhodesias. I am also in touch with Nyasaland, and I am ready to bring her in in the proper way, whether by observer or some other way, into the conversations."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Is it not unrealistic to suppose that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom will be able to refuse the right of independence to the Government and Parliament of Southern Rhodesia? Had we not better face the facts in this unhappy situation?"

MR. BUTLER: "That we are facing the facts is demonstrated by our invitation to the Prime Minister and his advisers to come and discuss the matter with us."

SIR THOMAS MOORE later asked whether it had been decided to abolish the Federation and the nature of his proposals in regard to the formation of an alternative association with similar ideals.

MR. BUTLER replied that he had nothing to add to his previous statements.

Perpetuate Federal Achievements

SIR T. MOORE: "But those were in regard to the conversations that would take place with various members of the Federation. During these conversations or negotiations will the First Secretary try to make sure that the new association, whatever it may be, will embody the moral and racial ideals and safeguards which Sir Roy Welensky applied to the Federation?"

MR. BUTLER: "We hope to organize a conference to consider both the dissolution of the Federation and the future. We shall certainly attempt to maintain and perpetuate all the best things that the Federation was able to achieve."

MR. MASON: "How long will it take for the unscrambling operation of Nyasaland from the Federation, and in view of the fact that he has given the right of Northern Rhodesia to secede, when does the First Secretary expect that to be complete? Will he keep in mind the desire of many members, and of the Federation as a whole, that there should be continued an economic alliance, particularly having in mind a Central African Economic Council that will be to the good of all in these territories?" (applause.)

MR. BUTLER: "I could not give an exact date; but the work is proceeding. The transfer of functions and of organization and the future of trade, assets, liabilities, and so forth is making quite satisfactory progress. In relation to Northern and Southern Rhodesia it is more on this forthcoming conference that we count. I accept what the hon. member has said about the importance of maintaining the economic ties in view of the great achievements of these territories together in the past."

Chrome Undercut

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON asked what requests had been received from the Federal Government for representations to be made in Washington about the purchase of Soviet chrome at less than the cost of production and delivery, so undercutting Rhodesian chrome.

MR. BUTLER: "The Federal Government made known to us their concern over trends in the international trade in chrome and have recently requested any assistance we can give them."

MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Will the Government make strong representations about this? Does not my rt. hon. friend think that this action on the part of the United States reveals a grave defect in the Western Alliance?"

MR. BUTLER: "No, sir. The subject of this chrome is being discussed in two international bodies, of which the United States is a member. They are therefore aware of our views. We are taking part in these discussions."

MR. FERNYHOUGH: "Will the rt. hon. gentleman say whether the Government still believe in competition?"

MR. BUTLER: "We certainly believe in competition. We also believe in the vital nature of the sales of chrome to the Federation."

MRS. CASTLE asked what progress had been made in the removal of the colour bar in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. BUTLER: "The Government of Northern Rhodesia intends to repeal all legislation within this field of competence which is unfairly discriminatory. Since 1960 racial discrimination in cafés, restaurants and cinemas has been unlawful. There are race relations committees in all the main centres of population to combat discrimination and to advise the Government on further measures. There has been considerable improvement in social attitudes in the last few years."

MR. MASON asked how many qualified African lawyers, doctors, architects and accountants were in Nyasaland, to what extent assistance had been rendered in those professions by the Federal Government to date; and what recent estimate had been made of the exodus of professional people, including teachers, from Nyasaland.

MR. R. A. BUTLER: "These matters fall within the competence of the Federal and Nyasaland Governments, but the following information is available to me. There are in Nyasaland four local Africans who are qualified doctors, and one lawyer. There are no architects or accountants. The Federal Government is constitutionally responsible for the health service, in which there is an establishment of 55 professional officers in Nyasaland. It is not yet possible to estimate how many professional officers are likely to leave Nyasaland, or at what stage, in consequence of constitutional changes that have still to be introduced."

Kenya Security Risks

MR. SANDYS, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, hopes to make a statement in Parliament before the summer recess on measures to be taken to assist about 400 elderly British citizens in Kenya and other hardship and security-risk cases who need help to return to Britain. Not all of the

400 would, he thought, wish to come back to this country.

MR. F. M. BENNETT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for an assurance that it still remained the policy of H.M. Government not to make basic alterations in the Constitution of Kenya between internal self-government and independence.

MR. SANDYS: "As I informed Kenya Ministers during my recent visit to Nairobi, the British Government do not contemplate making any basic alterations in the Kenya Constitution between the introduction of internal self-government and the achievement of full independence."

MR. SMITHERS said in reply to MR. BIGGS-DAVISON: "Incidents on May 4 and 5 at Elisabethville resulted in the deaths of five Africans and injuries to a number of others. No British subjects were involved. My information is that order has been restored and that there have been no incidents involving Armée Nationale Congolaise soldiers in Elisabethville since May 5. In Katanga as a whole political and economic progress is being maintained."

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary for Technical Co-operation, said: "Agreement has now been reached with representatives of the publishers of low-priced books that the University Text-book Series should be extended to Africa, beginning with West Africa."

Overseas Teachers

MR. HORNBY asked about plans to supply British teachers in 1963-64 under the Teachers for East Africa scheme.

MR. CARR: "The East African Governments have asked for 268 teachers under this scheme this year, and Britain and the United States are hoping to supply about half each of this number. Our contribution falls into three categories. First, 50 graduates who will start with a year's training at Makerere and then teach for at least two years in local schools; secondly, 35 newly-trained teachers who will go direct to East African schools in September; thirdly, to make up our complement we need 49 experienced graduate teachers of whom we have at present recruited 12."

MR. WORSLEY inquired whether, when overseas appointments were filled, preference was given to those with previous overseas service.

MR. CARR: "Previous overseas experience is regarded as a strong qualification. Of the 1,042 vacancies filled by my Department last year 247 successful candidates had previous overseas experience."

MR. WORSLEY: "How many of the jobs demanded the special skills of the former overseas civil servant?"

MR. CARR: "The particulars of every vacancy of which we know are sent to the Overseas Resettlement Bureau so that we make sure that people with previous overseas experience can be considered. I cannot give the number of vacancies which specifically require the skills of those with previous overseas experience in Government service. They obviously are considerable. These developing countries also increasingly want new skills. This is why the old overseas people have to be supplemented with new people."

MR. MILLAN asked how much had been granted to overseas countries for projects specifically designed to provide work in development areas in Britain.

MR. CARR: "My Department is mainly concerned with sending experts abroad and bringing students and trainees to this country. There is very little scope in technical assistance programmes for using surplus productive capacity in the U.K. Such use of surplus productive capacity is capital aid and outside the scope of my Department."

MR. LAWSON: "Nevertheless, will the rt. hon. gentleman bear in mind that this kind of activity kills two birds with one stone, helping development areas in this country and development areas elsewhere? Will he use all his influence to see that this type of aid is increased?"

MR. CARR: "I shall certainly bear that in mind, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already by action shown his understanding of that point."

MR. P. BAKER-BAXTER: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman recall that sending experts abroad and bringing students here on fellowships has led to large orders for British equipment, and that on all the money which we have given for technical assistance for the Special Fund, and even for the International Bank, we have made a large margin of profit in foreign exchange?"

MR. CARR: "I very much agree. Indeed, in the long run there can be no better aid to British trade than to bring so many people here to train and send as many of our people abroad as possible."

Volume prices at the Salisbury auctions have been averaging their highest for 10 years. For the week ended May 21, 20,592 lbs of wool worth £2,192,807 were sold at an average price per lb of 59.01d, making a total for this season of 91,165,201 lb worth £14,951,363 at an average of 59.31d per lb. On Tuesday last week the average price rose to 51 1/2d.

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Chairman's Statement: DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

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FIRM DEMAND FOR GEM DIAMONDS

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Review

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, which has been circulated to members to be read in conjunction with the report and accounts for 1962.

Total sales of diamonds effected by the Central Selling Organization during 1962 amounted to R192,542,680. This was a record and exceeded the previous year's figure by R1,118,960. In spite of this, revenue on diamond account of the De Beers Company and its subsidiaries at R62,505,959 was less than the 1961 figure by R7,967,218. But circumstances last year were exceptional and it is anticipated that, provided demand continues firm, receipts on diamond account by the Group should be substantially higher in 1963.

The Group profit for the year before tax at R60,649,894 was less by R10,212,970 than the 1961 figure. However, as the result mainly of the introduction of the pay-as-you-earn system of taxation in South Africa, the amount required for taxation at R11,243,189 was R9,627,461 less than last year, and the net profit for the year attributable to De Beers (after taxation and deduction of minority interests) at R43,762,143 was only slightly less than the R43,962,705 in 1961.

The demand for gem diamonds is at present firm and conditions in the market are more stable than for some considerable time. The most important reason for this satisfactory state of affairs is probably the expansion and consolidation of our buying operations in West Africa.

Diamond Marketing

The total production in Sierra Leone is, we believe, running at a somewhat lower rate than it has for some time, and the proportion of goods reaching the market through irregular channels has also decreased. We have been increasingly active in other West African countries, notably in Liberia and the Ivory Coast. We have also in recent months been buying significant quantities of diamonds produced in Venezuela.

Our contracts with the diamond mining companies in the Congo, Angola and Tanganyika have on the whole worked smoothly. Our contract to purchase diamonds from Russia has been continued and we are buying increasing quantities of goods from this source. Generally speaking, the proportion of the world production which we market has increased.

As I explained last year, our large purchases of diamonds produced by individual diggers in West Africa and elsewhere result in only marginal profits, which could not in themselves justify the effort and risk that they involve. We are carrying on this business, not for the sake of any direct trading profits, but in order to maintain stable conditions in the market as a whole and to make possible the profitable and orderly marketing of the production from our own mines and the other producers who make use of our marketing organisation.

We have lately reviewed and adjusted the whole range of our selling assortments and prices. The overall effect of these changes in our prices is an increase in the average price for gem diamonds of approximately five per cent. We are convinced that the recent price

increase is well justified and can be maintained. It has indeed been generally very well received by the market.

It was against this background that your directors felt justified in declaring an increased final dividend of R1 per share on the deferred shares, making total dividends for the year R1.50, as compared with R1.40 in 1961. We are satisfied that the major factors responsible for these lower profits were of a temporary nature and the outlook for the current year appears to us favourable.

We have lately negotiated the purchase of a kimberlite pipe in the Postmasburg district discovered by Mr. A. T. Fincham. An intensive prospecting programme on this pipe has indicated that this is a payable and possibly an important mine. It is difficult, however, at this stage to estimate actual average price per carat that might be obtained for production or to assess its marketability. It will, moreover, be necessary to negotiate with the Government in regard to the proportion of profits that would be payable as lease consideration to the State. The value of the mine and scale on which it would pay to equip it must depend to a great extent on these unknown factors.

Strong Cash Position

Recently we have entered into an agreement with Mr. S. V. Collins, in terms of which we undertook to make a loan of R2,000,000, partly to Mr. Collins personally and partly to a company called Sea Diamonds Limited, which is controlled by Mr. Collins. The loan is to assist in financing of Marine Diamonds Limited and Southern Diamonds Limited, which hold certain rights to recover diamonds from the sea off the South West African and Namaqualand coasts. Diamonds have been found in prospecting at many points in this area and Marine Diamonds Limited is at present producing on a considerable scale from the sea off Chameis Bay in South West Africa and is planning to increase the scale of operations substantially. Our agreement provides that Mr. Collins will use his best endeavours to ensure that any diamonds produced will be marketed through our sales organization.

Our cash position remains very strong and we have continued our policy of diversification by investment on a considerable scale outside the diamond industry. After deduction of minority interests, the total value of the non-diamond investments and net cash attributable to our company was R230,234,202, comparing with R203,708,847 in 1961.

I have felt justified this year in representing our situation in a favourable light. Our security and prosperity continue to depend, however, on close co-operation between all who are interested in the industry. Obviously the rapid political and social changes that are taking place in many parts of Africa raise serious difficulties and problems for us. It is satisfactory, however, that not only the large diamond-producing companies, but the Governments of the principal diamond-producing states, have become increasingly conscious of the advantages to them of our organisation and activities.

The annual report and accounts may be obtained from 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Company Report**Union Minière du Haut-Katanga****Impact of Political and Military Events****Mineral Production Maintained at Satisfactory Level****Mr. VAN der STRAETEN Succeeds MR. GILLET as Chairman**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on May 22, 1963.

MR. PAUL GILLET, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts for the 1962 financial year were approved. The gross result is 2,222,469,713 francs. The difference in comparison with the 1961 gross figure (3,314,464,264 francs) is mainly due to the fact that copper and cobalt deliveries for the year under review showed a considerable reduction.

Net Profit of 657.9m. Francs

To the depreciation of capital outlay, provisions for taxes, interest and the various duties and royalties which are always deducted from the gross result, in 1962 there must be added a loss on exchange of 231,013,078 francs on the assets and credits in Congolese francs and the amount of 242,470,705 francs for exceptional expenses resulting from military operations. The net profit is, therefore, 657,951,470 francs, as against 1,526,380,445 francs in 1961.

This profit is not represented, as it would be in normal circumstances, by an increase in the liquid assets, because large sums have been temporarily invested in stocks. It is, therefore, impossible to distribute a dividend for 1962. Moreover, the 1961 dividend has not yet been paid. Talks are still going on with the Congolese authorities in order to secure the necessary Belgian currency.

Change in Chairmanship

On June 12, 1962, Union Minière mourned the loss of Mr. A. Marthoz, one of its executive directors. The meeting joined with the board of directors in paying tribute to the brilliant engineer and exceptional man of action that the deceased was.

Mr. Paul Gillet, whose mandate, renewed in 1962, had been limited at his request to one year, declined the offer proposed to him to accept a further prolongation of this mandate.

Mr. Edgar Van der Straeten has been appointed to be the company's chairman.

Mr. H. Robiliart will replace Mr. Van der Straeten as vice-chairman of the board and chairman of the permanent committee, while Mr. L. Wallef will be in charge as executive director.

Lord Selborne and Sir Ulick Alexander, having reached the age limit, expressed the wish that their mandates should not be renewed.

The meeting re-elected Mr. H. Robiliart as an executive director, and Mr. R. Cambier as an auditor. Lord Clitheroe, Mr. M. De Merre, Mr. J. Faye and Sir Mark Turner were appointed as directors to fill the vacant mandates.

From the Statement by the Chairman, Paul Gillet

Mr. Paul Gillet wished to pay special tribute to the company's African management and personnel, who during some dramatic weeks showed exceptional

courage, determination and self-control. The great rapidity with which rebuilding and repair work was carried out is worthy of special mention. About one month of the 1963 production potential has been lost.

Stress must be laid on the humane work undertaken during the critical period by Union Minière with the help of the authorities and the population of Rhodesia to provide tens of thousands of people, often strangers to the company, with sometimes vital medical and food supplies. There is, however, a limit to what the nerves of the personnel can stand; it appears most urgent and of capital importance that the safety of every person should be assured.

Over the troubled period the company maintained the same line of conduct, the only one possible, *i.e.* submission to the *de facto* authority. However, the multiplicity and the superimposition of these authorities placed the managers of the company in extremely difficult and even tragic positions, from which they extricated themselves with great courage and realism.

Need for Belgian Currency

The licence granted to Union Minière by the Leopoldville Monetary Council allows the company to obtain the funds essential for business to be conducted successfully. Nevertheless, the company's managers continue to be, and rightly so, preoccupied with the distribution of the 1961 dividend. It is hoped that there will be an improvement in the economic situation permitting the Congolese monetary authorities to have at their disposal the Belgian currency that is required to pay the shareholders this dividend, which, it is recalled, was 80 francs per tenth of a share. Proceedings to achieve this objective are being continued.

From the commercial viewpoint, the producers' efforts to stabilize copper prices constitute an important factor in developing the uses of this metal, and, at the same time, a determining contribution to improving the economy of the new countries.

Union Minière has, however, encountered difficulties in disposing of its production on the usual markets. The rising stocks have naturally reduced the liquid assets, which explains why a dividend is not available for 1962. Similar situations have occurred in the past, and Union Minière is sufficiently well equipped and organized to cope with the present one without there being grounds for any undue apprehension.

The chairman, in closing, announced that, his mandate having expired, he was happy to see the present vice-chairman, Mr. Edgar Van der Straeten, replace him. He ended by expressing his full confidence in the company's future.

Salient Points of the Report by the Board of Directors

On two occasions the company's activities were perturbed by the political and military events. Some of the installations, which had been rendered useless as a result of the fighting in December 1961, were put back into service only during the early months of 1962. At the end of December 1962 further military operations, leading to complete closing down of all mines and

plants, resulted in the destruction of power transmission lines, the flooding of the Kipushi Mine, and the blowing up of several Jadotville plants. Fortunately, the incalculable damage that would have been caused by the destruction of the electrical power plants and the Luilu installations, mined and occupied by the troops, was averted just in time.

As soon as hostilities ceased, repair work was undertaken; the mines and plants were gradually opened up, and, at the beginning of April 1963, the company's activities had returned to normal in all sectors.

In spite of these events, mining and production were maintained at a satisfactory level when the rather slack copper market is taken into consideration.

Production of Metals

Copper production in 1962 amounted to 295,236 metric tons, as compared with 293,505 tons in 1961. As for cobalt, production was 9,683 tons, as against 8,326 tons in 1961. The other products were as follows: 166,990 tons of zinc concentrates; 8,006 kg. of germanium metal; 97,149 kg. of cadmium; 49,626 kg. of silver; and 27 kg. of gold. Radium deliveries were 28.7 grams. The electrical energy generated by the Upper Katanga power stations amounted to 2,189,000,000 kWh.

The renewal and modernization of the company's equipment were continued without respite. The investments, made mainly at Kamoto, Kambore, Kakanda and Luilu, figure in the balance-sheet for a total of 1,249,000,000 francs, of which about 250,000,000 cover housing and other social installations for the workers.

African and European Staff

At the end of December 1962, 23,250 African and European employees were at work, which number exceeds that for 1961 by some 600.

No essential changes were made in the social policy of Union Minière, apart from the increased effort to train and promote Africans for accession to the supervisory staff.

The new International Coffee Agreement was ratified last week by the United States Senate by 69 votes to 20.

British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., long known throughout the territories as B.E.A. Corporation, has changed its name to B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd.

Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., report a net loss for 1962 of £6,036. In 1961 there was a loss of £9,089. In neither year did shareholders receive a dividend.

Tanganyika's first plastics factory, that of Tanganyika Tegry Plastics, Ltd., has just started production in Dar es Salaam. The managing director is Mr. A. Geller.

Barclays Bank D.C. & O. reports estimated profit after tax for the half-year to March 31 at £654,000 (£643,000). An interim dividend of 5% less tax has been declared.

Blister copper output of Kilembe Mines, Uganda, in the first quarter of this year was 3,871 long tons, valued at £909,397. In the same period of last year the figures were 3,890 tons and £904,988.

British Metal Corporation, Ltd., has purchased a substantial minority interest in Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., a group with large business in the Sudan, Middle East, and on the Continent in shipbroking, insurance, shipping agencies, warehousing, and general merchandising. Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templar, chairman of British Metal, is to join the Gellatly Hankey Board.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.—of which the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary—reports group net profit after tax for the year to September 30 at £35,159,520 against £37,418,163 in the previous year. The dividend is increased from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. tax free per 10s. ordinary share. A one-for-four scrip issue is to be made, involving capitalization of nearly £12m. of reserves.

Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., reports net profit after tax for the year ended October 31 at £15,724,632, compared with £14,944,607 in the previous year. The 22½% dividend on the £60m. ordinary capital is repeated. A book surplus of £6.3m. arising from the transfer of some former subsidiaries to a new company, Mardon International, Ltd., has been added to the group reserves, which have also received £6.8m. from the year's profits.

Selection Trust

MINING FINANCE AND EXPLORATION

Results for Year ended March 31st, 1963

	(1962)	(1962)
	£	£
Revenue less expenses, of the Company and its subsidiaries was	3,940,050	3,726,740
Taxation amounted to	1,879,437	1,769,087
	2,060,613	1,939,653
Interest of outside shareholders in profits of subsidiaries was	83,096	100,571
leaving	£1,977,517	£1,839,082
This amount has been applied as follows:—	£	£
Transferred to Reserves or Surplus	705,548	686,361
Ordinary dividends of 8s. 0d. per stock unit (1962, 7s. 3d.) less tax	1,271,969	1,152,721
	£1,977,517	£1,839,082

Exploration expenditure of £391,812 (1962, £461,147) was charged to Exploration Reserve.

Appreciation of £110,077 in the value of certain investments (1962, £26,429) was credited to Investment Reserve.

Consolidated Net Assets

	£	£
Quoted investments at book values	5,599,410	5,256,687
Unquoted investments at book values	284,863	470,074
Net current assets	2,640,206	2,418,436
Other assets less liabilities	1,556,855	1,490,212
Outside interests in subsidiaries	(1,894,656)	(1,881,211)
	8,186,678	7,754,198
Appreciation of investments over book values*	36,538,194	31,537,061
Total Net Assets	£44,724,872	£39,291,259

* Taking quoted investments at stock exchange prices and the unquoted investment in Tsumeb Corporation at Directors' valuation.

Analysis of Assets and Income

	% of Assets	% of Income
United Kingdom	6	3
U.S.A. & Canada	44	29
Ghana & Sierra Leone	20	32
Rhodesia	4	6
South Africa	16	20
South-West Africa	10	10
	100%	100%

The above percentages take into account both direct and indirect interests in the countries concerned and are necessarily only approximate.

Principal Interests

American Metal Climax	Tsumeb Corporation
Bikita Minerals	Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company
Consolidated African Selection Trust	Western Decalta
Rhodesian Selection Trust	Western Holdings
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	

Copies of the Annual Report of Selection Trust for the year ended 31st March, 1963, may be obtained from the Company's Transfer Office at

107, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., which has great interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia and in industry throughout both Rhodesias, reports profit after tax for 1962 at R.19,565,113 (R.16,914,211), the rand being worth 10s. Shareholders receive 100%.

The issued capital is just over R.11m. in ordinary shares and R.4,758,750 in 6% cumulative preferred stock. Quoted investments with a book value of R.116.5m. have a market value in excess of R.272m. and unquoted investments stand in the books at R.18.2m. Revenue reserves exceed R.80m., and share premium account is well over R.41.6m.

Copper mines in the group produced 323,201 long tons of finished copper, or about 60% of the output from the Copperbelt and 10% of free world production. Some 22,000 persons were employed in the group's copper mines.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is the chairman, Sir Keith Acutt and Mr. R. B. Hagart are the deputy chairmen, and Mr. W. D. Wilson the managing director. The other members of the board are Sir Frederick Crawford and Messrs. E. C. Baring, D. O. Beckingham, E. T. S. Brown, P. H. A. Brownrigg (resident in Rhodesia), W. Marshall Clark, P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. W. Engelhard, A. Royden Harrison, H. C. Koch, C. S. McLean, P. J. Oppenheimer, M. W. Rush, J. W. Shilling, H. A. V. Smith, and S. Spiro.

There are 12 alternate directors, Messrs. C. R. Anderson, F. S. Berning, G. C. Fletcher, D. B. Hoffe, N. K. Kinkead-Weekes, H. R. Lewin, E. S. Newson, D. G. Nicholson, B. W. Pain, G. W. H. Rely, H. H. Taylor and A. Wilson.

The annual report, a well-illustrated document of 78 pages, gives detailed information on all aspects of the operations of the group.

Headquarters Moved to N. Rhodesia

THE HEAD OFFICES in Central Africa of the Anglo American Corporation and of the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, which together mine all the copper produced in Northern Rhodesia, are to be moved from Salisbury to Northern Rhodesia.

Anglo American, which has widespread interests in Southern Rhodesia, will retain its offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo, and its two offices in Northern Rhodesia, in Lusaka and Kitwe, are to be enlarged. Some senior officials now in Southern Rhodesia will take up residence north of the Zambezi in the latter part of this year.

A spokesman for R.S.T. said that the decision had been taken because it was now clear that the Federation was coming to an end. The situation of the head office in Northern Rhodesia had not yet been decided. The move would be completed in the latter half of next year. A branch office in Salisbury would be retained.

R.S.T.'s head offices were in London until 1953, when it was decided to transfer the headquarters to Lusaka. Soon afterwards registration of the companies was changed from the United Kingdom to Northern Rhodesia, and in 1955 the head office was moved to Salisbury. For several years, however, there has been an office in Lusaka headed by a resident director.

Zinc Corporation's £5½m. Profit

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION, LTD., 13.3% of whose assets are in Central Africa, reports consolidated net profit after tax for 1962 at £5,757,000 (£4,327,000). Shareholders receive 1s. 6d. per 10s. share.

The issued capital is almost £40m. Interests in subsidiary companies exceed £48m. Current liabilities are £1,687,000 higher than current assets. Rio Tinto Rhodesian Holdings Co., Ltd., is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

The report states: "The dividends received through investment in the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies form an important part of R.T.Z.'s income. In Southern Rhodesia the gold and emerald mining operations have continued most satisfactorily, and reflect great credit on the management under the direction of Brigadier Rowlandson. Morale has been splendidly maintained in spite of political uncertainty."

Mr. A. M. Baer is the chairman, Lord Baillieu and Mr. Gerald Coke are the deputy chairmen, and Mr. Val Duncan is managing director. Among the 14 other directors are Mr. P. V. Emrys-Evans, Sir Percival Liesching, Baron Guy de Rothschild, and Sir Mark Turner.

Commonwealth Development Finance Co.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO., LTD., reports consolidated profit after tax for the year ended March 3, its tenth, at £192,403 (£142,887). After transferring £193,725 (£151,200) to revenue reserves, the carry-forward is £5,379. Issued capital is now £7.3m. Investments stand in the books at £15.9m., of which £13.6m. are represented by loans and debentures. Current liabilities (nearly all bank advances) exceed current assets by nearly £7.5m.

During the year the company lent £200,000 to Windsor Ferro-Alloys (Pvt.), Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, the Government of which guaranteed the loan. Earlier interests included the Federal Power Board, the Industrial Promotion Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Chirundu Sugar Estates, Ltd., and the African Loan and Development Co., Ltd., and in Uganda East African Tea Estates, Ltd.

Lord Godber is the chairman, Sir George Bolton the deputy chairman, and Mr. A. S. G. Hoar the managing director.

Pangani Asbestos Mine (Pvt.), Ltd., a Southern Rhodesian subsidiary of Asbestos Investments, Ltd., of South Africa, has a three-stage mining plan to produce high quality asbestos fibre in the Filabusi district at a cost of about £2.7m. By the end of the second stage of the plan about £1m. annually should be earned in foreign currency. Canadian and Russian producers now dominate the market.

The Turner & Newall group, large asbestos producers in Southern Rhodesia, have just completed and equipped at Trafford Park, Manchester, at a cost of £80,000 the only laboratory in the world devoted exclusively to fundamental research on asbestos fibres. Apart from its best-known use as a heat-resisting material, asbestos is employed to reinforce cement and resins, in the textile industry, in friction linings, insulating materials, and fire-protection products. Most of the 30 main types of asbestiform minerals are of no commercial value, and the great bulk of production is confined to three main varieties, chrysotile, or "white" asbestos, representing about 90% of the world's output.

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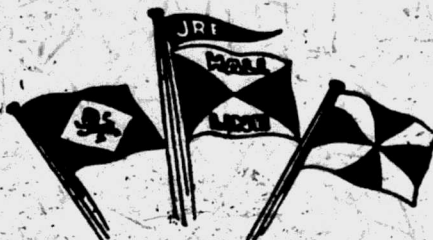
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