

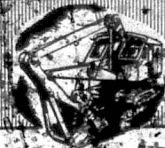
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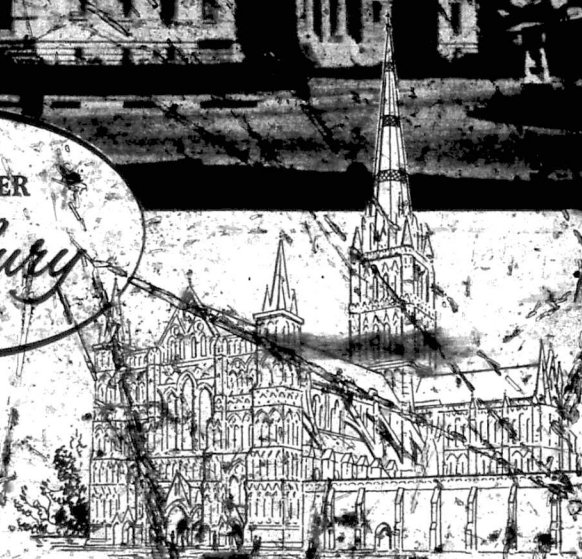
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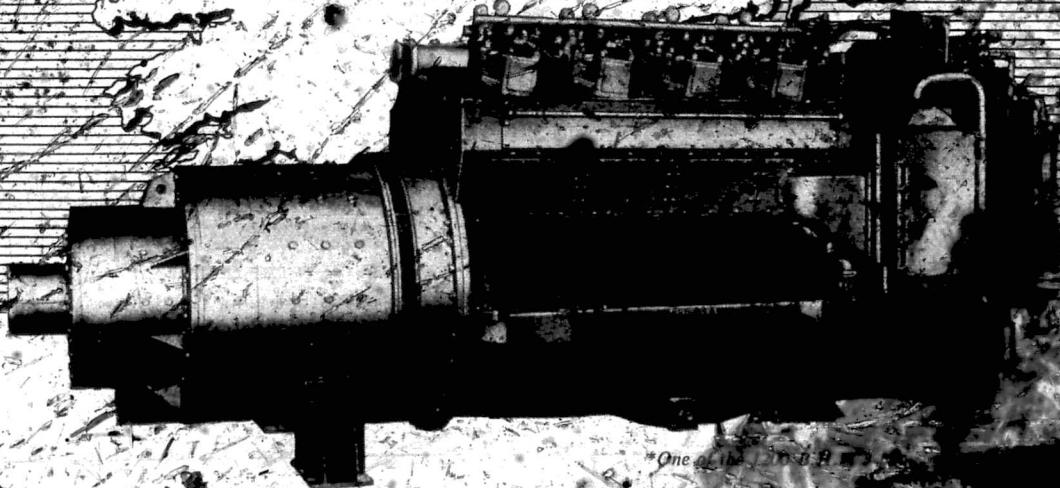
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1955

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

A LEADING ARTICLE in the *Economist*, from which the salient passages are quoted on another page, deserves to be carefully considered by those concerned with political and constitutional developments in East and

Pessimism the Way to Defeat

Central Africa, for it poses problems which too few people have been ready to face. To suggest serious study of these issues does not, of course, imply acceptance of all the arguments advanced by our contemporary (whose contributor is, we know, a man with personal experience of East and West Africa and deeply interested in all that bears upon their prosperity and progress). He reminds us that attitudes are perhaps more important than constitutional arrangements. We hold that same view, but would apply it also to public thinking and comment in general; and we deem the attitude of the writer unduly pessimistic—and that, when reasonable optimism is an essential ingredient in the wise solution of the extremely delicate and difficult questions of race relations on which everything depends. Those Europeans who tend to regard every stage in the transfer of power to Africans as a defeat for their community are pessimists. So are those who assume that the African middle class which is just beginning to be formed in East and Central Africa must necessarily become frustrated. Pessimists will inevitably be on the defensive; and that means that they will sooner or later be defeated.

Hope lies with the constructive optimists, and the changes which are already taking place throughout East and Central Africa, with a speed which nobody could have fore-

Need to Maintain Highest Standards

seen a few years ago, offer wonderful opportunities to optimists with a sense of reality, a liberal outlook, a determination to examine facts objectively, and a zeal to persuade

others to adopt a similar approach to affairs. There is a widespread and dangerous assumption that the optimists are the theorists and the pessimists the realists, whereas in fact many of the optimists have their feet firmly planted on solid ground, while many of the pessimists are in danger of being swept away by passion. It is foolish to equate liberalism and optimism with extravagant theory, as the thoughtless often do; the true optimist is convinced of the need to maintain the highest standards, not an apologist for surrender to clambour. He will, for instance, resist the idea of entrusting the future of these great territories to a system of universal franchising, because that form of democracy has been introduced in Great Britain within the lifetime of the present generation. That attitude is not Blimpism. On the contrary, the Blimps are those who preach such foolish doctrine, acceptance of which would sweep away all that has brought these vast areas of Africa from barbarism to civilization in little more than half a century.

That has happened because many thousands of Europeans, most of them Britons, had the firm conviction that, whether as missionaries, administrators, agriculturists, traders, or in some other capacity, they were making their contribution to the true advancement of the country which they had made their second home. Christianity and commerce, David Livingstone was convinced, were the twin remedies for the age-old evils of Africa. Nowadays there are faint-hearted folk who scoff at the diagnosis of that greatest of all Africanists. Yet what, basically, checked Mau Mau? The forces of Christianity, loyalty in their finest form, and commerce brought law, order, communications; and the beginnings of development in the Rhodesias? Civilization—a one-word

The Sovereign Prescription

epitome of Christianity and commerce — is still the sovereign prescription, and if European leaders would but live that solution themselves they could assuredly persuade the other races that they would do hurt to themselves to seek any other way. There is a civilization, and certainly in Christianity, a challenge to constructive abdication in some circumstances, but not when it would involve the abandonment of high and honourable standards. The trouble is that abdication, by individuals and Governments, has

so often been to lower standards from lower motives, with the consequence that both parties lose. That is not the way by which respect for civilization can be upheld in the minds of Europeans, Africans, or anyone else. For as far ahead as anyone can calculate the European can provide East and Central Africa with leadership of immeasurable value — if Europeans will adhere to the highest standards and principles which they know. The test is as simple, but as radical, as that.

Notes By The Way

Rhodesia's First Peer

VISCOUNT MALVERN was introduced, with ancient ceremony to the House of Lords last week, in the presence of more Rhodesians than that chamber has ever have contained before. Among them were Viscountess Malvern, the High Commissioner for the Federation and Lady Rennie, the Deputy High Commissioner, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and other friends and admirers of the first Prime Minister from the Overseas Empire who has ever been raised to the peerage while still in office, who has also the other great record of a longer period of service as Prime Minister than anyone else in British history. It was, I happen to know, the personal wish of the Queen — not the proposal of any Minister in the United Kingdom — that Sir Godfrey Huggins should be raised to the peerage, and now the head of the Government of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has the unique right of speaking in two Parliaments. His first address to the lords should be a memorable occasion.

Ancient Ceremony

THE GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD led the procession into the House, followed by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and then by Garter King of Arms, clad in his rich cloak of scarlet, gold and blue. Then came Viscount Chandos, Viscount Malvern, and his other sponsor, Viscount Hudson, each wearing the long crimson robe with the ermine badge of a viscount on the cape and carrying black velvet tricorne hats. They advanced to the Woolsack, saluted the Lord Chancellor, and of bended knee Viscount Malvern offered the letters patent by which the Queen addressed the Lords Spiritual and Temporal: "Know ye that we of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and here motion do advance, create, and prefer our right trusty and well-beloved Godfrey Martin Huggins to the state, degree, dignity, title and honour of Viscount Malvern." The clerk having recited the terms of the letters patent and the writ of summons to attend Parliament, Viscount Malvern took the oath of allegiance, kissed the Bible, signed the roll, and retired, with his sponsors to the front bench, below the gangway, where they seated themselves and donned their hats. Thrice they rose, doffed their headgear, bowed, and sat. Then they advanced to the Woolsack, where the new peer was warmly greeted by the Lord Chancellor. To applause from all quarters, they left the chamber.

Strange Dementi

THE UGANDA POLICE have denied the report telegraphed from Kampala that an African who refused to

kneel in homage to the Kabaka was killed by the crowd; they state that the man was attacked and injured, and that witnesses testify that he was stealing a bicycle. Such a denial from such a source is indeed strange. So is the omission of any reference to the extent of the man's injuries. One correspondent wrote that he was kicked, beaten, and stoned until he fell, and that after a brief period of unconsciousness he staggered up and was beaten and stoned again. If that was anything like the case, why should the police discount the facts? They also expressed doubt whether the Kabaka was in the area at the time. That is thoroughly unsatisfactory likewise, for they must have known exactly where the Kabaka was when his fellow tribesman became the victim of mob passion. If the reports to the Press were inaccurate, by all means let them be contradicted — but by a qualified repudiation — especially one which almost implies tolerance of violence.

New Information Officer

MR. TONY LAWMAN, who was a member of the provincial administration in Northern Rhodesia until last year, has, I hear, been appointed information officer to the Chamber of Mines, a new post. He was twice seconded from district duties to the Government Information Department, once as Press officer and on the other occasion as inspector of information services. Since he resigned from the Colonial Service rather more than a year ago, Mr. Lawman has been deputy news editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*. After leaving the Royal Air Force at the end of the last war he began reading law at Natal University and then joined the reporting staff of a Durban newspaper. He recently re-visited East Africa (in which he had at one time held a journalistic appointment). A book of his on Northern Rhodesia is to be called "The Long Grass," is due for publication next year. Many journalists must have applied for this appointment with the Chamber of Mines, for the copper mining companies of which it consists are among the most generous employers in the whole Commonwealth.

When and Where?

HAS ANY READER of this paragraph described as "an officer's grave" a place in that Colony for only 41 years, but not one of the period have I known anyone use such an expression for anything like it. Yet, according to the defence in a general court martial in Nairobi last week, "Kenya has been described as an officer's graveyard." I wonder when and where.

How Kenya Is Dealing with Mau Mau Detainees

No Man Deemed Irreconcilable for the Rest of His Life

BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 10,000 Mau Mau detainees had been released from works camps in Kenya, and it is hoped progressively to increase the rate, which has been maintained since the beginning of this year, of just over 1,000 detainees released per month. There were just under 62,000 Mau, Mau convicts and detainees in custody at the end of September.

Thirty-six rehabilitation officers are working in the detention camps and Mau Mau prisons, together with 83 rehabilitation assistants, 17 African probation assistants, and 237 elders, many of them Church elders.

The Government's task of rehabilitation and re-absorption is two-fold. First is the task of trying so to change the outlook of Mau Mau detainees and so to alter their frame of mind that they can again take their place in the normal life of the Colony. Secondly, for those who have been rehabilitated and released there must be established new development schemes, new openings created in industry, sources of employment again in European areas outside the African land units, or arrangements for absorption within the African land units.

The Government, taking the line that in no case should it be assumed that a man is irreconcilable for the rest of his life, believes that all should be given the opportunity to show they can live at peace with their neighbours, and for that reason arrangements have been made for a periodical review of all detainees' cases.

Ingrained Fanaticism

At present, however, it appears that there will be a number of Mau Mau detainees whose fanaticism is so ingrained that they are unlikely to give up their subversive intentions, and that it will therefore be necessary to keep them for many years away from those areas in which they might again attempt to organize the reign of terror which prevailed at the end of 1952.

During the first nine months of the emergency some 1,200 of those known to be the principal organizers and leaders of the Mau Mau movement were taken into custody. There had been many murders of Africans by Mau Mau in the troubled areas in the early months of the emergency, and the number of corpses found during the last few months the number of these murders was far in excess of anything imagined in 1952. Detention of the known leaders of the terrorist organization was essential to check the merciless underground movement, the stock-in-trade of which was murder.

The total number of persons held in custody under the emergency regulations, as distinct from those convicted in court, was 77,000 at the end of September, 1955, all of whom are held on individual detention orders. In addition there were nearly 15,000 Mau Mau convicts in prisons.

While preliminary screening and classification was taking place in the reception centres at Langata, Manyani, and Mackinnon Road, works camps and detention camps were being constructed in the provinces. There are now 52 of these camps throughout the Colony, of which 11 house the worst of the Mau Mau detainees who have so far shown little inclination to change their outlook. The remaining 42 are work camps located in the Native land units, and in them those less deeply involved in Mau Mau are given the opportunity of rehabilitation and working their way to freedom.

** Being a somewhat abbreviated version of a statement issued by the Government of Kenya.*

Practical work started in the Athi River Detention Camp near Nairobi, where most of the original organizers and leaders of Mau Mau had been held since the early days of the emergency.

A total of 2,264 of the worst of the Mau Mau leaders on Governor's detention orders have passed through the Athi River Camp. About a quarter have shown signs of being amenable to rehabilitation measures, and about one-eighth may be regarded as having responded to treatment. The Athi River Camp has had to deal with the worst and most fanatical Mau Mau—the organizers and leaders of the movement.

Confession Relieves the Mind

Confession is regarded as the first step in rehabilitation. When a man has confessed even to a part of his association with Mau Mau, it becomes apparent that a load has been lifted from his mind. As he continues to make a clean breast of his past so he appears to experience an increasing sense of freedom, and becomes more receptive to the influences which the rehabilitation staff bring to bear on him.

Confession is not considered enough in itself, and complete and public renunciation and denunciation of Mau Mau is required of anyone who wishes to begin to climb the rehabilitation ladder. Denunciation is arranged in camp *barangas* and over the broadcasting system. Tapes recordings are made of these functions, and in cases where those concerned are Mau Mau leaders and well-known terrorists are broadcast to other camps. This has been found to influence those who have not confessed and to encourage them to come forward and do so.

The Churches are making a major contribution to the rehabilitation of convicts and detainees. Where camps are situated near to missions the missionaries visit them to arrange services and Christian teaching. In more remote camps resident chaplains are available to the Government to meet travelling expenses and employ chaplains. In some camps churches have been built, and it is intended that such shall be provided in all camps as soon as possible.

A considerable response has been apparent among convicts and detainees as a result of the work of the Churches. Many of the rehabilitation staff employed by the Government have been recruited with the help of the missions, and they are giving valuable service.

Those detainees who have not responded to rehabilitation have been sent to special detention camps on Manda Island in the Lamu district, at Lodwar in the Turkana district, and at the Athi River camp in Masai country. These men are judged as so dangerous and to have shown so little sign of a change in their frame of mind that they must be treated differently from those detainees who have been sent to works camps.

Settlement of Dangerous Men

Classified on present knowledge as "dangerous," it is assumed that these men will not be released for a long time and must be removed far from the troubled areas. It is hoped that self-contained agricultural settlements working irrigated land near the Tana River can be created. Here these men could live with their wives working the land and under a restriction order, but not behind barbed wire. Before these settlements are ready to receive them the worst of the Kenya detainees will continue to live in special camps, for example on Muga Island on Lake Victoria.

In the works camps many have worked their way to freedom in a comparatively short time. In these camps the detainees are employed primarily on land improvement and development projects of direct and immediate benefit to African agriculture. Work—hard work for pay—is the basis of the rehabilitation process. It is of two kinds—first, general land improvement such as terracing, grassing, tree-planting and bush-clearing in the detainees' own district. Approximately 18,000 detainees living in the works camps are engaged on work of this sort. The second kind of work is on major development schemes in African areas. Ten camps with a total capacity of over 10,000 have been constructed for workers employed on three irrigation projects, one in the Mwea-Tebere area of the Embu district, one on the Yatta in Machakos district, and the third at Marigat in the Baringo district.

As regards the "pipe-line" by which detainees progress from detention to freedom, detainees at Manyani or Mackinnon Road considered fit for transfer to works camps in their own district are first sent to a transit camp at the district headquarters. This camp is divided into several compounds, related to the number of divisions in the district. Here the detainees' documentation is checked with his local record, his previous activities and employment are noted, he is medically examined, and as soon as possible is moved out to a similar camp in his own division.

In each divisional camp there is a screening team — under the direction of the camp commandant (a European) and the local district officer — which is responsible for examining each individual as he comes in and for assessing the degree of his past and present adherence to Mau Mau. In this work they are assisted by the chief, headman, and loyalists of the locality from which the individual comes. In some cases a quick decision on the man's future is possible, but the greater number are indeterminate in their loyalty.

Up and Down the "Pipe-Line"

A small proportion are found to be so bad or unco-operative that they have to be returned down the "pipe-line" to the Manyani or Mackinnon Road camps, but the majority take their place in a steady and continuous move to "open camps". These, situated near the divisional camps, are supervised by the chief; the people in them live on parole and are given work to do, with little supervision. Here they have an opportunity to prove their capacity for re-admittance to tribal life.

Gradually, as the rehabilitation system takes effect, more and more of the indeterminate category either declare their loyalties and qualify for release or show that they are not yet free from Mau Mau infection and require a further period either of detention or rehabilitation treatment.

Two categories of detainees have presented special problems — (1) women and juveniles and (2) the young thugs who for some time infested the city of Nairobi. There are now some 1,400 women detainees and nearly 2,000 juveniles. The women, many of whom have proved to be more obstinate than the men, have been segregated in special camps, one adjoining the new Nairobi prison at Karuri Downs and the

other at Athi River. Rehabilitation, which is now beginning to make progress amongst these women, is organized on lines similar to that in works camps, but the emphasis is placed on training in homecraft instead of manual work.

Young Thugs

The problem of the young thugs of Nairobi is not new, but during the emergency it assumed serious proportions. Several Mau Mau murders were committed by gangs of juveniles in the belief that being under 18 years of age, they could not be hanged. A number of these "dead-end" kids had to be detained. They are accommodated in a camp on the Mwea in the Embu district, which is being run on Bonga lines with a special staff.

On the subject of finding a livelihood for detainees after their release, the Government has considered five possible ways of re-absorbing these people — in their own reserves, in new settlements based on irrigation, in new settlements based on long-term forest development, in the towns and in industry.

Re-settlement or re-employment outside the Kikuyu districts will be required by a proportion of both released detainees and refugees. It is assumed that the figure, disregarding children, will be in the region of 30,000 detainees and 13,000 refugees. The number for whom either work of land must be found maybe, at a rough estimate, 45,000.

The Mwea irrigation scheme, if successful, may eventually absorb 20,000 or 30,000 families; some 10,000 detainees at present work on this project and more could be so employed. If the large-scale irrigation scheme on the Lower Tana proves practicable, it may be reserved, at least at the beginning, for those detainees who, although not of the kind requiring to be segregated at Mingoia Island, cannot be allowed back to the reserves.

A start will soon be made with new settlements designed for forest development on the eastern side of the Aberdares adjoining the three Kikuyu districts.

Even with the provision of employment on irrigation and forest development leading eventually to settlement, it may prove necessary to have continued relief work for some years until such time as ordinary employment on farms and in towns is again open to the Kikuyu generally.

Tanganyika Territory and the Trusteeship Council

Points from the Annual Report of H. M. Government on Tanganyika Territory

THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY continued to co-operate to the fullest extent in implementing the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council.

At the 13th and 14th sessions of the Council three petitions from Tanganyika were examined, having been submitted by Mr. Anton Weber, the Meru Citizens' Union, and Mr. Edward Levy respectively. The Council took note of the observations of the Administering Authority as regards Mr. Levy's petition and postponed the final disposal of Mr. Weber's petition pending further information to be supplied by the Administering Authority at the 15th session.

In respect of the second of the petitions mentioned, the Council asked to be kept informed of the outcome of negotiations and requested that in the final settlement of the questions raised by the petition, the indigenous occupiers of the land affected should be ensured security of tenure. Paragraph 202 of this report indicates that, although a final settlement was not reached in 1954, the prospects of its achievement in 1955 were reasonably good.

In its report for the period July 22, 1953, to July 16, 1954, to the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council dealt with the report of the Administering Authority for the year 1952, which had been before it at its 13th session, and with the observations made thereon by the representatives of the members of the Council and by the special representatives of the Administering Authority in answer to the questions put to him. The following paragraphs summarize the action taken during

1954 in respect of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Trusteeship Council.

Racial Harmony

In doing with satisfaction the harmony which has existed and continues to exist in the relationship between the three main population groups, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would be able to intensify its efforts to bring about the development of a unified Tanganyika in which the indigenous inhabitants would play their full part. During 1954 attention was particularly directed to promoting a greater participation by Africans in the economic life of the Territory. Another important step was the unification of the Civil Service as a result of the recommendations of the East African Salaries Commission. Social relationships between the main communities continued to develop satisfactorily.

The Trusteeship Council, in inviting the Administering Authority to include in future annual reports certain additional population data, with particular reference to employment and education, recognized the difficulties of establishing suitable means in the Territory for the collection of the vital statistics necessary. The work made in this respect with special reference to compulsory registration of births and deaths, as described in paragraph 393, and the progress made by more advanced Native authorities and local government bodies are beginning to appreciate the value of such statistics. Only a full-scale census can provide certain of the figures requested by the Trusteeship Council, and the figures published in the last general census of 1948 must for the time being be relied upon. While it has

been possible to provide additional figures relating to employment, no purpose would be served, in the absence of annual census statistics, by including what can at best only be a rough estimate of the number of children of school age in the Territory. For the purposes of educational planning the number of children of primary school age is estimated at 10% of the total population recorded in the 1948 census, subject to an increase of 2% per annum. On this basis the number of such children in 1954 was estimated at 859,000, of whom 34% were receiving approved primary education.

Concept of Common Citizenship

The Trusteeship Council emphasized the desirability of establishing a common status of citizen and a general interest in territorial affairs. The progress made in developing an inter-racial outlook and approach to local government problems, which is considered the essential basis for the development of the concept of common citizenship and the best method of encouraging a wider interest in territorial problems, is described at length in this report.

The Council further expressed the hope that all changes in the constitution of the central legislature would be carried through within the five-year period envisaged at its 11th session and also that there would be an increase in the African membership of the Executive Council. Both these hopes were fulfilled in the period under review. Progress was also made with the allied problem of the suffrage.

The Council's recommendation that efforts should be intensified to establish conciliar forms of local government was in full accordance with the policy of the Government.

Agricultural and Industrial Development

The Trusteeship Council's approval of the policies of the Administration, particularly in the fields of agricultural and industrial development was welcome. The importance of enhanced African participation in this field, which was stressed by the Council and is fully appreciated, was recognized by the continued encouragement of the co-operative movement and the progress made in such major projects as the Makonde Forest and Ubena wattle schemes.

The improvement of communications and water supplies, which the Council also particularly referred to, received special attention. The recommendation that all possible measures should be taken by which Africans may increase their share of the benefits derived from the mineral resources of the Territory was duly noted, and during the year the first African mining co-operative was established, while the general principle that active participation in mining operations should be open to all sections of the population was maintained. Attention is directed to the immense future benefits derived from the development of mineral resources through the revenue which permits the financing of expanded educational and other services.

Referring to the status of women the Trusteeship Council recommended the appointment of additional social workers and the intensification of their activities. During 1954 provision was made for increasing the number of women welfare officers from one to four, and the number of women social development assistants was substantially increased and is now 12. Good progress was also made with the establishment of women's clubs.

The huge and complex task of drafting a new and comprehensive employment bill, so far as the Trusteeship Council made reference, had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year. Close co-operation was maintained with all neighbouring territories on labour questions, but it has not yet been considered practicable to adopt the suggestion of the Council that the International Labour Organization should be asked to assist in carrying out an expert investigation of the labour problems of the Territory as a whole, since these problems still remain too diverse and varying with locality to make such a study profitable.

The approval given in the Council's report to the administering Authority's policy on and development of medical and

health services was noted with satisfaction and the further progress made is described in this report.

The general approval accorded in the Trusteeship Council's report to the progress of the 10-year educational development plan, and its endorsement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's suggestions as to further developments in education which closely accord with the policy of the Administering Authority and Government were welcomed. The progress made in this field during 1954 is set out in this report.

This report, following the precedent set in 1953, gives full details of new developments and progress made during 1954 in all the fields covered by the questionnaire approved at the 11th session of the Trusteeship Council in June, 1952, while reducing to the minimum consistent with clarity and the interests of the new reader the background information not specifically related to the events of 1954. Cross-references to the 1952 report are provided for the convenience of those who wish to acquaint themselves more fully with information which has as far as possible been summarized in the present report.

In the constitutional field major advances were made in 1954 at both central and local government levels. The revised constitution of the Legislative Council, resulting from the long and exact deliberations and inquiries of the Constitutional Development Committee, was finally decided and although the ingredients bringing the changes into effect at the opening of the new session of the Council in 1955 were still to be enacted, it was possible for the Governor to make a detailed announcement before the end of the year.

New Constitution

The principles of the new Constitution were widely welcomed by all communities; they envisaged an increase in the membership from 20 to 61, the inclusion on the Government Bench of 10 nominated non-official members (including the six non-official members of the Executive Council), the development of the representative character of the House by attaching 7 of its members to each of the eight provinces and the capitals of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, and the remaining three to such specific territorial interests as the Government might select, and parity as between the African races in their representation on the non-official benches.

Development of the Government is at the present stage not only the main interest of the majority of the people but also by far the most important training ground for constitutional progress. During 1954 further progress was made in the establishment of modernized councils, in both the executive and advisory categories, and a decided tendency was apparent for these to acquire of their own volition the inter-racial character which was the policy of Government to encourage. This policy is designed to give the widest possible publicity to the aims and activities of the Government, to incite the exchange of views between leading members of all communities and between them and Government, and to make the fullest use of the capabilities and skills of the best available representatives of all races in the conduct of public affairs.

By the end of the year 17 councils in all parts of the Territory had members drawn from all races, the most notable example being the local Council of Newala, which was taken to full executive responsibility in the area of the local government level. Four autonomous town councils were established in Tanga, Ausha, Mwanza, and Lindi.

Salaries Commission

A major step in the evolution of the civil service was the publication in the first half of the year of the recommendations of the East Africa Salaries Commission and their adoption by the Legislature. These, by finally abolishing the distinction between the senior and junior services, brought to fulfilment the aim which has long been pursued of establishing a unified and integrated civil service in which the limits of advance of any serving member is solely by his qualifications and proved ability, with due regard to the qualities of integrity, character, and leadership. The recommendations adopted also consolidate the foundations of a public service which so far as the interests of the Territory permit will ultimately be recruited wholly within Tanganyika.

In the economic sphere, 1954 must be regarded as an average year, with good crops, except in the highland plateau where drought conditions prevailed. The year saw expansion in forest, mineral, and industrial production, a recession in the price of sisal was partly offset by a rise in production for both cotton and coffee.

One of the most important features of the year was the progress made in establishing a large number of Africans to take a share in economic enterprise and development. The number of co-operative societies and their membership increased by 2% and nearly 20% respectively. The establishment of a sugar mining co-operative was a new and important

Departure in this regard is the founding of the Mekong Water Corporation and the extension of the Ubena water scheme to allow for additional Africa electricity may well in future years be accounted as milestones in the developing economy of the Territory.

The year was marked by the completion of a number of major projects. These included the international airport at Dar es Salaam, the trunk roads between the capital and Morogoro and Tanga and Korogwe and the deep-water berths at the port of Mtwara. The berths at Dar es Salaam also made very substantial progress.

Among the new projects begun during the year, the building of the new group hospital in Dar es Salaam was of particular importance in the light of the large population now concentrated in the capital. Importance is also attached to the completion of the initial survey of the Vast Rufiji Basin irrigation

scheme. It is hoped that the data now to be collected during the necessary period of years will prove the practicability of a project which might well re-organize the economy of this large part of the Territory.

Public opinion during the year concerned itself largely with economic developments, especially the expansion of the co-operative and trade union movements and with the various new projects of community enterprise mentioned above, and also with the respective constitutional and political local government developments. Most African political associations were still mainly interested in local affairs, but an effort was made to re-focus and reorganize the one political association striving for territorial recognition.

In general, the year may be said to have been marked by a growing realization on the part of many sections of the population of the basic importance of economic expansion if the future of the Territory is to be assured.

Sir Evelyn Baring's Review of The Kenya Situation

Within a Year The Nature of Our Problems Will Have Changed

THE COLONY HAS CONTINUED to enjoy generous financial assistance from the United Kingdom. Without this it would be impossible to maintain our existing basic services. In order to present the clearest possible picture of our continuing commitments, items of emergency expenditure likely to be with us for some time will where possible be transferred to the Colony's ordinary votes in the coming estimates. It will be necessary to keep new services to a minimum and avoid expenditure which, however desirable, is not absolutely essential.

A Bill will be introduced to place price control on a permanent basis. The Government does not propose to add to the number of articles subject to price control, since the general policy is one of de-control. It is nonetheless necessary to control certain basic products, such as maize meal. A Bill will also be introduced to provide for the establishment of a Cereals Finance Corporation.

The Gill Report on Income Tax, together with a White Paper will be laid. Arrangements are also being made in consultation with the Provincial Governments, for a Commission to consider the taxation of income tax, having regard to the revenue needs of each territory and the effects of existing rates on development.

A White Paper will be laid on the report of the Cost of Living Committee.

Development Plan

Last session Council selected a three-and-a-half year development plan for the period to June 30, 1957. This envisaged expenditure of £23.7m. to finance which only £21.6m. was estimated to be available. It is proposed that the plan should be amended to provide additional money for township water supplies, veterinary services, industrial development, a new medical training school, and the forest rangers' training school. The revised plan provides for expenditure of £29m. against finance of £21.2m.

The development plan and the special plan for the extensive development of African agriculture are of the highest importance, and everything will be done to ensure that they are successfully and speedily implemented. It is, however, unlikely on the present state of the overseas money market that further finance will be found to fill the capital gap of £1.6m., and it is probable that the raising of loans already contemplated will present considerable difficulties and that increasing reliance will have to be placed on the local market. The recent local loan boom, an outstanding success and which the confidence felt both in London and Kenya in the future of this country.

Meanwhile, in spite of Kenya's troubles, the continued flow of new capital investment is evidence of the confidence of investors. Since the beginning of 1953 nearly £2m. of new capital has been committed in the establishment of new commercial and industrial enterprises and the expansion of those already existing. This confidence has been shown by firms of various kinds and types.

The establishment of a margarine manufacturing industry by Messrs. Millers is an example, and their decision later to build a large modern factory for the manufacture of soap. It has also been shown in the start made with other secondary

Business further extracts from our address by the Governor to the Kenya Legislative Council.

industries, such as those for the manufacture of cotton wool and surgical dressings, crown corks and seals, nuts, bolts and rivets. Capital investment in the important tea industry is also greatly increased. More money will come into the country for the distribution of petroleum products, and for the various branches of the processing industries which depend on the Colony's primary agricultural products.

An important development has been the decision of the Government to grant to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., a special exploration licence over valuable mineral deposits at Mrima Hill in the Coast Province. The grant of this licence to a mining house of such great resources and technical skill will ensure the most rapid development of what may prove a very valuable mineral asset of Kenya.

Mrima Hill

Very good work has been done by the Geological Survey in the detailed geological mapping of the Colony which is now complete. Oil exploration by a large oil company in certain areas of the Coast and Northern Frontier Provinces continues, but it is too early to make any further statement.

Now government proposes that an industrial development board should be established and an industrial development officer appointed. Sales of Commerce and Industry in Kenya have expanded year by year; now 5,500 cars are sold. Every effort will be made to give publicity abroad in Kenya to attractions to the industrialists and investor.

Legislative Council has a life of four years from the date of the previous general election. The statutory life of this Council would therefore normally end on or before May 7, 1956.

Since the enactment of the Legislative Council Ordinance of 1954 and its amendment in 1951 there has been an adjustment in the Colony's financial year. When the financial year coincided with the calendar year the debate on the annual estimates could conveniently be held in November under the new arrangements the estimates must be debated in May and June and resolution of Council in May 1956 would seriously disrupt the business of the Government. My Government has accordingly decided that there should be a postponement of the dissolution of the present Legislature.

The date of the next general election has provisionally been fixed for September, 1956, and legislation will be introduced to prolong the life of the present Legislature until October 7, 1956. This will now interfere with my power to dissolve Council at an early date should this be necessary.

Mr. W. F. Coates arrived in Kenya at the end of February to conduct an inquiry into the best method of choosing African members of Legislative Council. Evidence has been heard and memoranda received from a large number of people; in his institutions the commissioner was assisted by prominent Africans of the areas visited and the African members of the Council. Mr. Coates' report will be published in the near future, and his Government's action on his recommendations will be made known in a Paper.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Land Allocation in East Africa was received earlier this year. It is a very important and highly complex document; it covers a wide field of deals with issues which are fundamental to the life and well-being of the whole of East Africa. This report is now receiving a detailed examination by the Government. It must clearly take some time for the Government to formulate its position on the report, but it is the intention that this should be done as soon as possible.

and that the policy decided upon should be set out in a White Paper, which will be read during the present session. Government will place before the Council during this session proposals for modifications to the present immigration policy. Wide publicity has already been given to the Royal Technical Colleges of East Africa, in which the first will open in March. I confidently believe that the College will make a great contribution to the economic and social advancement of all races in the East African territories.

The Education Department is actively reviewing the content of primary education for all races, with the object of introducing new courses suited to the varying aptitudes of pupils. In the future plans are being made for the introduction of modern courses for those not suited for a purely academic course. These courses will be started at the four existing Government primary secondary schools, and will be additional to the Modern Day School in Nairobi. A new secondary modern school for Asian children will be built next year in Nairobi.

Government will continue to further the health and development of rural areas to this end it is proposed to give further courses of instruction similar to those which have already been given.

It is intended to be the Government's policy to encourage the permanent wage levels by, where possible, the use of collective bargaining and agreement. In industries where channels of negotiation do not exist and where there is need to regulate wages and other conditions of employment, the Government, with the advice of the Wages Advisory Board, is setting up wages councils. Three such councils are already functioning, a further two are in process of formation, and more may be established during the coming year. The question of rural wages is for present under examination by a special committee.

Minimum Wages

Consideration is being given to taking, with effect from January 1, 1956, the first step in the transition from a minimum wage which takes account of the needs of a single individual to one which is based on the needs of a man and his wife. Continuing the policy of transference of responsibility for health services to local authorities, arrangements have been made to hand over dispensary services in Nairobi to Nairobi City Council in the New Town. More dispensaries will be opened, and it has been decided to introduce fee payment for outpatients' treatment. This will be studied by Government inspectors in the territories. It is already the practice in many African district council areas.

The Central Housing Board has done much to stimulate the provision of African housing. It has fully committed the funds available to it to amount to more than £250,000. Much remains to be done in providing accommodation for Africans and urban workers generally, but such activities must depend on the availability of further central funds. Officers of authorities are showing a realistic attitude towards housing generally, which will be greatly commended. A very important scheme, involving 24,000 sq. ft. of provision of African housing in Nairobi, is being undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Housing and National Councils. Some 5,000 dwellings, accommodating 22,000 persons of single and double-story design will be made available for the African population.

There will be many building techniques new to East Africa which involve the use of materials which are easily available locally. As a result, it will be possible almost to halve building costs compared with the more traditional methods, and so make a reasonable standard of accommodation fall within the reach of most pockets. Erection is planned at an average rate of six dwellings per day. The first houses should be on the ground in the first half of next year, with the completion of the scheme in approximately two and a half years.

Other large schemes for providing housing utilizing Central Housing Board funds are being progressed satisfactorily at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kisumu. Smaller but equally important schemes are being carried out elsewhere.

A large scheme to provide re-distributable land on the mainland at Mombasa is seeking the full support of the Government. In the first instance the area of approximately 200 acres will be reclaimed from the quarter-acre plots formerly served by water and roads. By this means the shortage of accommodation in Mombasa will be considerably eased by providing plots for lease which all races can use. The Government is well aware of the acute shortage of European and Asian houses in the larger urban areas, and with the co-operation of local authorities and building societies, it is hoped to be able to assist these sections of the population in the provision of more accommodation and house purchase in the very near future. It is proposed to introduce an ordinance to provide for the formation and the registration of building societies.

The welfare of children in the Central Province is a challenge to Government. Missions are playing a large part in caring for children abandoned from their parents. The British Red Cross Society are doing admirable work in

villages in the area. A great debt to these workers. Their districts have to show a sense of responsibility in providing for the care of children in order that they are not a burden on their parents. Great assistance has been given by the 'Save the Children Fund' and those children whose needs cannot be met by any of these schemes. The Fund will contribute considerably towards easing the position in Nairobi by the recent gift of a building with Park at Langata, where the more unruly elements among the young will be cared for, educated and, it is hoped, brought up to be useful and responsible members of the community.

Community Development

I wish particularly to mention the work of the Ministry for Community Development in areas other than the troubled area. There has been a highly successful scheme of village betterment in the Machakos district, and three new community development officers will be appointed to expand this work. Such a move will be a pointed work among African women. The new Community Development Training Centre at Maseno in the Nyanja Province is nearing completion. Training will be on the lines of that given at the James School, Kabete. This school has recently been granted funds from the International Co-operative Administration to set up two new sections, one to train local government staff and the other to train African traders. Further funds from the United States will be made available for the employment of additional community development officers.

It will be made in the new session on replacing the Indian Penal Code by substantive ordinances of the Colony incorporating any modifications and amendments which are considered to be appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Colony. The first is likely to be an Evidence Ordinance, replacing the Indian Evidence Act. Other projects of statute law revision are contemplated, chief among which are revisions of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, the Courts Ordinance, and the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition, it is intended to introduce certain measures of law reform based on the Law Reform Act of the United Kingdom.

When to these declarative projects there are added the legislation that will be required to deal with the dangerous and unrelieved Mau Mau band core after the emergency, to replace by substantive legislation those parts of emergency legislation which have proved their value and their suitability for incorporation in the permanent statute book, and to provide for the future needs of day-to-day government, it is hoped to have a complete programme for the new session.

In the field of criminal law it is the Government's firm resolve to pursue, to the end, and bring to justice those who persist in the evil practices of Mau Mau despite the generosity of the surrender terms offered to them. At the same time, the Government will not tolerate any abuses or malpractices among its own forces, and will take all possible steps to ensure that any offenders in this regard are dealt with in strict accordance with the law.

In its determination, the Commander-in-Chief is fully associated with the Government, and all officers of the Government and all members of the security forces are charged to co-operate to the full in achieving these aims.

Training of Police

In spite of the heavy calls made on the police, their training has been increased and much has been done to improve the general organization and administration of the force. In 1955, 385 new European contract instructors have undergone courses lasting three months at the Police Training School, and 1,000 African recruits have undergone courses lasting six months. Courses have also been held at the K.P.R. Training Centre.

Two years ago I compared Kenya to a man suffering from a very serious illness. I said that such a man, when he succeeds in conquering and overcoming that illness, starts on life again with more than usual great vitality and determination. Our country is not yet cured of its illness, but recently it has gone very far in overcoming it. This is encouraging, and it is even more encouraging is that I see in the hard patient unflinching work of men and women of all races, whether in or out of Government service, whether serving in the heart of the troubled areas or in one of the equally important tasks in the territories. It is evidence of just the determination and vitality.

It is now becoming plain that within a year the nature of our problems will have changed. Their difficulty and their complexity will still be very great, but I believe that if we persist and do not waver we shall be able to overcome them.

Minister's Statements on the Situation in Kenya

Many Questions on the Reassembly of Parliament

SINCE PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED the Secretary of State for the Colonies has had many questions to answer.

Asked for a statement on developments in Kenya since July, MR. LENNOX-BOYD said: "I am glad to report a continued improvement in the emergency situation and encouraging progress in tackling the problems of rehabilitation and resettlement. Meanwhile schemes for economic and social development in the non-emergency areas are going forward with all possible speed. I am circulating a full statement in the official paper."

MR. BROCKWAY: "While agreeing that the situation has improved very greatly, especially among the African population, who are now looking to constructive advance rather than to the methods of Mau Mau, may I ask the N. hon. gentleman to bear two points in mind: first, their desire to see some land redistribution promised at an early date, and, secondly, their desire to have direct elections for the Legislative Council without the limitations which are proposed in the Courts Report?"

SIR T. MOORE: "Does my N. hon. friend think this an appropriate time to pay tribute to the courage and endurance of the settlers and of the surviving Mau Mau fighters?"

Tribute to Courage and Endurance

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I lose no opportunity, I suppose, of saying that there could not have been this improvement in the situation in Kenya had it not been for the courage and endurance of the settlers and also for the attitude adopted by the African population themselves, who have been the chief victims of this terrible movement."

"The situation in the forest has been steadily progressing in the last three months. There has been steady progress in defeating the military wing of Mau Mau. In consequence it has been possible to release the bomber squadrons and to begin to reduce the military forces engaged. The transfer of the reserves to control by the Administration and police is continuing, and since the beginning of September the Army has been wholly deployed in the forest areas."

"Continuous patrolling and aggressive work by the security forces have brought about the dispersal and disorganization of gangs into small, isolated groups, while close administration and the system of defensive villages have cut off their usual sources of food and other supplies. Many groups have been driven by hunger to try to steal food in the settled areas where they have suffered heavy casualties."

"Terrorist strength has been reduced by 1,500 since July. The deaths of stock for food has been cut by half. Moults reported by surrendered terrorists to be extremely low, and the chief concern of the gangs is now survival. Every effort continues to be made to induce surrenders."

"Encouraging progress has been made in the fundamental task of reclaiming Mau Mau settlements so that they can again take their places in the normal life of the Colony. The rehabilitation staffs have been recruited, and the number of officers at work now exceeds 400. The total number of persons released from detention is now 7,000, of whom some 12,000 have been set free this year. A notable feature of rehabilitation work is that none of those released is known to have rejoined Mau Mau."

"Important progress has also been made in the plans to resettle landless Africans. The survey of the Mwea-Tebere irrigation scheme, which is expected to benefit 10,000 to 13,000 families and on which 1,000 men are already at work, has been completed and the work for the Gakula scheme is well advanced. Work has begun on the scheme to resettle 3,000 families in forestry work."

"The development of villages, primarily for security reasons, has continued, and by the end of this month the white population of Kikuyu and Embu districts, and part of that in Meru, will be housed in villages. Although village life is alien to the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru, there are no difficulties in the coming more acceptable now that the improvement in the emergency situation is enabling better amenities to be provided."

Already imposed, which is a school of law, which is the centre of social and political activities of the emergency, and the future of the Kikuyu and Meru should not obscure the great work being done by the Government at all times and peoples in Kenya."

Swamping Plan in Full Swing

"The Swamping Plan for African agriculture, on which expenditure in 1953 was £1,000,000, is now in full swing. In Uthmaniyah, 50,000 acres have been cleared so far, and 50,000 acres will be opened up for cattle-grazing and four dams have been completed. Farm planning and consolidation is making good progress in Nyanza and Machakos the initiative in tackling overstocking is being taken by the local district council."

"In trade and industry, the International Co-operation Administration (I.C.A.) has provided £100,000 to assist the provision of local contributions to the Assistance to Traders. On the recommendation of the Assistance to Industry Committee, an Industrial Development Board is being established. A number of factories operated by East African Industries closed on October 1st."

"Tenders for the Nairobi African Housing scheme are due this month. The Mombasa 200,000 African Housing scheme is 12 months ahead of schedule and legislation in draft for comprehensive housing schemes to be undertaken by African district councils. The new educational expansion scheme is going forward and in the field too the I.C.A. is helping by providing grants for adult literacy and technical training schools."

MRS. CASTLE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) what reforms he proposed in the police organization in Kenya in view of the state of affairs revealed by the case of Kikuyu prisoner, Kamau Kichwa, who died after ill-treatment received in custody, whether he would institute a high-level judicial inquiry, and whether he would be leading to the death of Kichwa, and the proceedings in court in order to stop his determination that justice shall be applied impartially to all races in Kenya.

Similar questions were asked by three other members:

Discipline of Security Forces

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor and I have been greatly disturbed by the Kamau case, which occurred at a time when a marked improvement had appeared in the control and discipline of the security forces following the measures taken after the amnesty offer of January 18. I am satisfied, after a detailed examination of all the circumstances, that this was an isolated case and not symptomatic of a general disregard of lawful procedures by the Kenya Police Force, and it therefore is not considered that an independent inquiry is required. I am also satisfied that the conduct of the judicial proceedings was entirely proper. I am nevertheless concerned that even one case of this kind should have occurred, and the Governor is introducing or has introduced additional safeguards against a recurrence such as closer supervision of junior officers and a longer period of police training."

MRS. CASTLE: "Does not the Colonial Secretary agree that the fact that the Supreme Court had to step in and alter the sentence in this case proves that there is something seriously wrong with the administration of justice in Kenya? Does not the mere fact that the sentences have remained unaltered the fact that the charge in this case was altered after the murder before the trial took place, and that the case has been done with the consent of the Attorney-General of the Department of the Attorney-General?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have not said that this is the most distressing case I have seen since I have found no one in Kenya who has ever been of whatever race they belong, who has attempted to do the disgraceful conduct of the people concerned. This shows the unanimity of feeling which prevails in Kenya about cases of this kind. The fact that the Supreme Court exercised its power

Latest News from the Sudan

Thousands Crossed The Border

THOUSANDS OF SUDANESE have now crossed the border into the Belgian Congo, but many have claimed to have been driven from the frontier cuts. It is said that some of the refugees are for civilian troops, but many are for Sudanese Government forces.

It is generally known that the Moyo arrives daily, and that the southern Sudan is expected to be a transit area for men, women and children. A Belgian trader, M. Bangatu, of the Zande, has entered the Belgian Congo with his family. The authorities in Khartoum have asked for his extradition on the ground that he was serving a sentence of five years' imprisonment and was released by rebels during the disturbances.

Large numbers of Southern Sudanese have entered the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa. Almost the whole population of Yei, Yambio, and Nzara are believed to have sought refuge in Belgian Territory.

Attacks on Britons

Condorman Radio and some newspapers in Khartoum are attacking by name former British officials in the Sudan who are now in the country, Uganda, or Kenya, among them Mr. Basil Duke, now District Commissioner at Moyo, Uganda, Colonel de Robbek, who is in Kenya, and Major Wilde, lately a D.C. in the Zande country. The British Embassy in Cairo and the British Trade Commission in Khartoum are also accused of having intrigued with Southerners against the Government in Khartoum.

One allegation is that Mr. Duke went to Yei, his former headquarters in the Southern Sudan, to incite the people to mutiny. In fact, he was last in Yei in January, seven months before the mutiny took place, and has since crossed the border only once, and then because a Northern Sudanese woman, the wife of an Arab trader at Ekaji, just across the frontier, arrived in Moyo with her children and reported that her husband had been speared and could not walk. Mr. Duke thereupon drove to the man's home, where he found the circumstances. He bound up his wounds and drove him to a hospital, where he was treated in hospital and then returned to Khartoum by air. These facts have not been stated in the Khartoum criticisms.

Sudanese Criticize Government

One newspaper in the capital, *Al Awan*, has criticized the Government for using Radio Condorman as a propaganda organ, and has suggested that control should be transferred from the Minister of Social Affairs and National Guidance to a committee responsible to Parliament.

The Khartoum *Morning News* has denounced the attempts of the Government to silence critics and to prevent journalists from entering the Southern Sudan. It asked: "Is it the wish of the Sudan Government to allow only those journalists to report on the Sudan who sweetly sing the praises of the Government?"

According to the *Daily News*, a Southern Sudan correspondent went to another Khartoum newspaper protesting against the action of the National Guidance Office in permitting a broadcast talk in which Southerners were told: "You should have massacred the English and British instead of turning against your Northern brothers." The correspondent asked whether that injunction was that of the Government's drive to encourage the investment of foreign capital, or merely the Government's interpretation of the Sudanese notion of hospitality to guests.

Four companies of Northern troops are now known to be stationed in the Bahr el Ghazal Province, three in Wau, and one in Rumbek. It had previously been suggested that all was quiet in the Province.

According to the Kampala correspondent of *The*

Observer, the Government and mission schools in the south have been closed, the money allocated for their maintenance now being used for security purposes. The whole development of the south is being halted.

It is said that in the present circumstances a plebiscite is not possible. The Southern members of Parliament, with the exception of two who went to the Ghazal Province, at the request of the Zande people, have not visited their constituencies since the troubles began. It is stated that they have been proved whatever the cause, it seems probable that they have lost the confidence of their constituents, and it is thus questionable whether they are in a position to express the feelings of the south on the major issues that will arise.

The people of the south, when the British withdrew in 1948, felt that one body of alien administrators was replaced by another — the Northerners — who were rather less acceptable because they were naturally less experienced, sometimes disdainful of the primitiveness of the south, and heirs, in the eyes of Southerners, to the never-forgotten slave traders of the last century. Many Northerners were brutally murdered in the last few days, and that there was a complete collapse of administration. Many Northerners owe their lives to help from missionaries.

There can be no doubt of the great rift that now divides the south from the north. The ruthlessness of the Southerners is the clearest indication of their attitude, and there are disquieting accounts now of actions which some Northerners have taken against the Southerners. Courts set up to try Southern offenders consist entirely of Northern officers, who combine the roles of prosecution and judge. At the same time, a real effort has been made by some of the senior Northern officials to see that the spirit of revenge is minimized.

The incident at Yei a month ago illustrates the difficulties. Southern police, who had saved the lives of several Northerners, remained there when the Northerners returned, and for some time were unattended. On September 22, the Southern soldiers, paraded, ostensibly for pay and new uniforms, but suddenly realized they were being surrounded by 200 Northern troops and took to their heels. Some were shot in the spot and others wounded. The Northern troops then set out to loot their heads, and ran wild through the country, burning the remaining countryside round up all and taking the sheep and goats of Equatoria promptly came down, order was restored, and the officer in charge was apparently removed. But such an incident can only make the re-establishment of confidence, which was at a low enough stage already, a still more difficult task. This incident is not an isolated example.

Journalists Visit The South

Three Sudanese journalists and one British were given permission on Monday to visit the southern provinces, and they promptly left Khartoum for Juba. At the same time it was announced that two death sentences imposed by civil courts had been confirmed by the Governor General, and that 21 other capital sentences awaited confirmation on his return from a visit to the Blue Nile Province.

The Zande development scheme is to be resumed on November 15. British technicians have returned, and so have some forestry officials.

Mr. L. C. Wilkie, principal of the University College of Khartoum, has testified in a letter to *The Times* to his conviction that the Sudanese forces and Northern administrative officers now restoring order in the south are showing remarkable moderation. He wrote:

There have been no public demonstrations in the north, no incitement of Southerners, and no significant attempt to exploit widespread bitterness for political ends. It is irrelevant to add that on this question the students of my college, always a good index of the trend of public opinion, have expressed themselves with exemplary restraint.

My impression is that the recent mutiny has been a most politically conscious Northernism as having erupted right outside the ordinary jam of political bewilderment, but it has also a sense of being on their mettle, to acknowledge its underlying causes, but they are politically anxious that its solution should not compromise Sudan in the eyes of the world.

There is still grave cause for concern, but in fairness it should be recognized that a much harassed Sudan Government is genuinely trying to settle its Merculean task on the basis of common sense and good will. It should also be recognized that critical British comment is likely in many ways to do more harm than good.

Press Comment

The old horrors and the old brutality are those and the 50-year-old reign of British energy and peace in the Southern Sudan is at an end," says *The New Times*. "Adding to this we are back in a pre-Civil War world, not in the name of the Mahdi."

Within a few months the thirteenth and vilification of the Southern Sudan has been destroyed. No country in the world was, in fact, a better victim of a white people against their now tyrannous overlords than the grandsons of their former oppressors.

"We British abandoned the Nilotic peoples to their fate. We handed them over to those who have never had time to enslave and impoverish them. As the British officials' time of departure drew near, the Egyptians' brutality and the British tricks mattered less and the desperate needs of the Northern Sudanese, so soon to obtain that world renown which all their appetites were directed to become richer and more menacing."

"Britain's consistent policy of appeasement of the bully and the agitator and of abdication of the duty from responsibility has earned a huge amount of dishonour in the Middle East. Hyderabad, in the mountain country of which Palestine and now — the grass will — in the jungle and swamp of the Sudan."

"It may seem in Cairo or in London important to purchase at however high a price, a smiling and sideways smile from Colonel Nasser. But if — as in the Sudan you must — you count the cost in abandoned, mangled, mutilated children, the smoking eyes of the dead, the silence and the sorrow, you may think that whatever the rate of exchange, this is a dishonour which we did wrong to get for ourselves."

Worst Fears Realized

Earl Winterton wrote in the same issue — "When the decision of the Government to abandon its responsibilities in the Sudan was announced at the House of Lords I was the only member to express concern. I did so from some knowledge of the country in the past, the complete dissimilarity between the north and the south, and the fear and dislike of the inhabitants of the latter region for their former oppressors in the north. Our worst fears have been realized."

"When the bill for the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was under discussion, members of both Houses, and many newspapers, expressed certain reservations. One very pertinent remark was that there would be physical opposition to it. Nothing of the kind has happened, and European African territories in the Federation are far better than in the African territories."

Agitators Who are Now Silent

"But the same newspapers, members of both Houses, and members of the press in Africa, are now completely silent. When the Africans of the Southern Sudan, however, against the will of their ruler, the government of the selected white man, in the recognition that these British means are not primarily concerned with the interests of Africans but that their real object is to attack and undermine the position of the African European, so that they start an agitation in favour of the African rights only in territories where there is a European settlement. That is what Kuyava and Rhodesians believe. They wish to be said to be in charge in this country in behalf of African rights. That is nothing to be said for applying it in the partial manner."

"I wrote some of the foregoing and they who are so vehement in their condemnation of the Rhodesian legislation will explain the reasons for their silence over the sufferings of the Southern Sudanese."

An editorial note to the *New Statesman and Nation* said: —

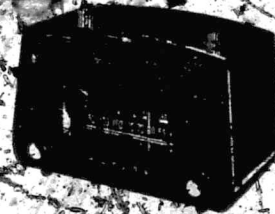
"The problem of the Sudan is not one of self-determination, but the treatment of minorities already before the date of self-determination. There has been an uprising in the southern provinces and punitive measures are now being taken by forces of authority from the north. Fighting stories are filtering into Uganda."

"Britain, which (in our view) inevitably created the situation where the primitive people of the Southern Sudan are ruled by the Arabs in the north, has an immediate obligation to do what can be done to elicit the truth. It should not Britain have the responsibility in allowing the Sudanese Government that an international fact-finding commission (accompanied by an international press) should have free access to Equatoria."

"Ismail, El Azhar and his colleagues must realize if they seek to establish their sovereignty in the country of the outside world and indeed the acceptance of the opinion of States of nationhood, depend on the great strength of the Sudanese Government's being able to demonstrate that it has the ability to govern."

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PERSONALIA

MAJOR C. W. M. DEAN left London Airport for Nairobi on Monday.

SIR ERIC D. KITCHCOCK left London this week for a short visit to the United States.

Mrs. C. WALLIS, Colonial Office adviser on local government, is visiting Nyasa and other areas this week.

Mrs. W. H. E. GORRONS, M.A.C., left London at the beginning of the week to return to Uganda.

Sir F. W. R. ROBINSON has had to enter a London hospital but hopes to be back to Rhodesia on November 11.

Mrs. H. E. D. HUGHES, an Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, has been appointed Establishment Secretary.

Mr. C. W. HODGES, Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, has been appointed to the same office in Tanganyika.

SIR KENNETH MACCORMACK will leave London in the middle of this month to return to the Leeward Islands.

REUBEN GOUNNESS of CROMER left London on Friday to visit Kenya from which she will return early in January.

Mr. H. A. VANCE, Minister for Finance in Kenya, is likely to be in London for Government business in January.

Mr. H. W. O. LEVINS, general manager, Nyasa and Railways, has been in London for a few days on a private visit.

MR. MICHAEL WATSON, PRESS returned to Nairobi by air the week after his course in post-graduate studies in this country.

SIR ERIC SPEED, Director of Safety & Co. Ltd., and other companies, has joined the board of British-Gelanesia Ltd.

MR. J. HARRISON has been appointed alternate to MR. G. A. LINDSAY, Director of Tobacco Research Board, vice the late H. H. REDON.

MR. REX REYNOLDS has been appointed information officer to the High Voltage Electric Board of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasa.

MR. JOHN COOPER, M.L.C., will leave London in a few days to return to Northern Rhodesia. It has been his first visit to his country for 13 years.

MR. R. E. ELLISON, since 1950, Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika, will leave the Territory shortly on transfer to Northern Nigeria.

MR. MARGARET H. ALEXIS, public relations officer, East Africa Railways and Harbours, will be on short leave in England in December for a private visit.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, K.C.M.G., Commandant in Chief East Africa, has been appointed S.O.C.-in-C. of the Southern Command as from Tuesday.

MR. JOHN STASSOR, chairman of the London Committee of the Capricorn Africa Society, is chairman of the committee of the Trans-Africa Expedition.

MR. DONALD BISHOP WATERS GOOD, who has been appointed a public judge in Malaya, joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1940 as a resident magistrate in Kenya.

CAPTAIN L. T. A. SEIBERS, chairman of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., has been back to East Africa from London at the beginning of the week.

MR. H. DURR, Commissioner of Roads in Southern Rhodesia, and MR. DURRANT, passenger in the G. S. MAYON CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton at the beginning of the week.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN ZANZIBAR, and POSTER visited Pemba to present prizes at the cultural show, which was opened by SIR SAID-BEN ALI F. MOHAMMEDI.

Among those present at last week's Luncheon Banquet for the PRESIDENT of PORTUGAL and MR. J. LOPES were VISCOUNT and MRS. ANNE MALVERN and SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE.

MR. T. W. TORRILL has been appointed a temporary representative member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence from the Territory of SIR ELDRIDGE HUTCHINGS.

MR. PHILIP MASON has written a pamphlet of about 3,000 words outlining the main arguments of the report of the East Africa Royal Commission. It will be published in the middle of the month.

MRS. ROSALIND MASON, MR. JOHN GAUNT, M.L.C., and MR. TONY RAWSON were interviewed by MR. JOHN SNACKBRIDGE on last Friday's "Guide" Rhodesia and Nyasa Land" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. G. M. AINMAN, managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., left London Airport on Monday for Nakuru, after a brief business visit to this country and the Continent.

MR. DONALD MCKINNEY, managing director of the Trans-Africa Expedition Ltd., who revisited East Africa during the year, left London last week to visit Africa. He will be away about five weeks.

On Saturday the Convocation of Oxford University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the REV. DR. WILHELM A. VISSER 't Hofst, general secretary of the World Council of Churches.

MAJOR GENERAL C. B. A. FIRTH, Director of Personal Services at the War Office, is visiting British Service personnel in the Central Africa and East Africa Commands. He is due back in London next Wednesday.

MR. A. T. LINNIX-BOYD, Secretary of the 46th (The Colonies) is to address the Royal Entomology Society on 15th inst. today on his recent tour of British territories in the East. COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY will preside.

MR. J. W. NORRIS retired on Monday from the post of chief inspecting engineer to the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations. His successor in the appointment is MR. W. D. FARRINGTON.

MR. J. W. PARRIS, joint managing director of Messrs. G. S. Street & Co. Ltd., the well-known City advertising agents, is due in Cape Town today on his third visit to Southern Africa. He will be in Salisbury and Bulawayo during this month.

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Party Agreement on Colonial Policy

Mr. Griffiths' Comments

MR. JAMES BRIDGES, M.P., stated in the House of Commons that the Colonial Secretary's statement on a number of current problems in last week's 'Calling East Africa' programme of the B.B.C. He was quoted by Mr. Frank Ensell, a Kenya journalist now in the U.K.

Mr. Griffiths said: "I think that all parties in the State are directed to the objective of colonial policy. What controversy is going to come out of the handling of current Colonial problems."

When we were in Government there was controversy over India, Burma, and Kenya, and the Opposition stated us very bitterly about grounds and aims. Since we have been in Opposition our opposition has centred not on the long-term objective to which we are directed in our current issues, British Guiana, Kenya, Uganda, and Congo, are all problems that cannot be avoided. It is the essence of Parliament that the Opposition should criticize the Government on affairs of this kind. But that shows no weakening in our general resolve to work together for the great common objectives from which we all agree.

Praise for Royal Commission

All of us have been deeply impressed by the care, the thoroughness, and indeed the brilliant way in which the report of the East Africa Royal Commission is written. It is a first class document. We have been very much impressed by its simple analysis of that economic and social development in East Africa is retarded and distorted by the rigid racial pattern to which society seems to have become moulded and fixed. We believe that the central point is right, and that somehow we must break through this rigid pattern if society is to develop normally towards, in the end, a society that will have real basic and fundamental unity.

The controversy will come as to how this is to be done. Many in our party, including myself, while accepting that analysis, think that the way they suggest will have such social convulsions that the end product may not be all that we desire. We shall be doubtful about some of their proposals, particularly the major one, and we shall seek an alternative. If we reject their answer we have the responsibility of finding one of our own.

"I think the first debates in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Assemblies in East Africa should be of a non-committal character. We should ventilate our views before we arrive at conclusions."

"Would you say that party politics in Kenya is between the Federal Independence Party and the United Country Party, or is a desirable development at present?" asked Mr. Ensell. "One of the troubles is that in Kenya politics are influenced purely on racial lines. Welcome the development by which Mr. Bridges has held different views about the future should express himself in the forms of political parties. I should like to see the same kind of development among the other communities. The sooner we get politics out of this kind of racial straight-jacker the better for everyone."

"I would welcome the plan for the formation of political associations in Kenya. I have always felt it essential to provide the Africans with a medium through which they could express their political views about current problems and the future. If no provision is made for political parties in the open, we drive them underground."

"I would like to see a national party and I hope that these local associations will develop into a national association, because I think it important to shift the emphasis from the tribe to the nationhood and to cultivate the sense of nationhood. Political parties play a very big part in developing that sense. If they are national parties, the nation becomes a part of the tradition as well as the party, and that is very desirable in Kenya."

Communist Influence

MR. ENSSELL: "Jomo Kenyatta was an example of a coloured student from East Africa who came under the influence of Communism in London. Of course, he got the job properly when he went to finishing school in Moscow." I believe that it is generally recognized that the Communists work hard to influence coloured students at college in this country. What should the Government do about this?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Communist Party has devoted more attention to this work than all the rest of it put together. We are now picking up this summer we had quite a number of them at our school. We encourage all our parties in the towns and villages to invite them to meetings. We encourage our party members to welcome them to our homes. It is so important particularly in a big city where people can be so lonely, for them to see the inside of a British home."

"It is imperative that we do everything we can to ensure that we have good memories, not memories that are coloured and all the rest. Our party, and I believe the Conservative and Liberal parties, are now much more conscious of the need for this, and we must work very hard."

Other questions and answers dealt with the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.

Next Week's Africa Day in London

ONE DAY'S CONEERANCE OF AFRICA, organized by the Royal African Society, will be held on Saturday of next week, November 14, in the assembly hall of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. F. P. Johnson, Vice-Chairman of the Council of the Society, will give the opening address at 10.15 a.m.

L. F. G. Anthony will follow with a talk on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mr. Okor Arinpo, deputy leader of the House of Assembly in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, will then introduce a discussion on that country.

The afternoon session, starting at 2.30 p.m., will be occupied by a brains trust, with Major Lewis Hastings in the chair. His team will consist of Mr. Alan Gray, Dr. Davidson Nicol, Miss C. E. Gwet, and Mr. F. S. Jackson.

The conference will be open to all interested in African affairs, and no charge will be made for admission. A snack luncheon (£2. 6d.) will be served only to those who apply in advance to the secretary of the Royal African Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Questions for the brains trust should be sent in advance.

E.A.W.L.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held on Wednesday next, November 9, at 2.30 p.m. in the headquarters building of the Over-Seas League, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Two films on Eastern Africa will be shown.

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T.U.C. on Royal Commission Report

Discouragement of Trade Unions Deplored

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS has issued the following statement on a reference to African trade unions in the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission:

The T.U.C. General Council have considered the report of the Royal Commission on East Africa, and in particular the sections dealing with employed workers.

The General Council welcome the emphasis laid throughout the report on the urgent need to raise the standard of living in the three East African territories, but cannot accept the Royal Commission's conclusion that 'the attempt to encourage the growth of trade unions on the British model is likely for some time to come to represent an expenditure of effort which might be employed more effectively in other directions'. The General Council greatly regret that this statement was made.

The Commission has recommended that Uganda and Tanganyika should follow Kenya in establishing a national minimum wage with area differentials; that wages councils should be established with a strong African element on the workers' side, and that attempts to establish works committees should be continued. Wages councils with trade union representation on the workers' side have been established in Kenya, and experience of their working is being gained. The Commission appears to have thought that wages councils and works councils provide an alternative to the growth of trade unions, and has failed to realize that such bodies cannot operate successfully unless the workers' representatives speak with the knowledge, experience, and confidence that can be gained only through the organization of a strong trade union movement.

Consultative Machinery

As to works councils, the General Council strongly favour the setting up of consultative machinery between the management of a firm and its workers where these workers are members of a union which organizes throughout other firms in the same industry and which takes part in the wider collective bargaining and consultative machinery for that industry or service. The Council insists on the principle that workers in the same or similar occupations be organized in one union and not in 'house' unions.

Moreover the General Council are of the opinion that until workers are so organized statutory wages councils, minimum wage legislation, and similar measures will not secure for them a satisfactory standard of living. The report itself cites evidence of low wages and bad urban housing in East Africa, and of the poor conditions of employed workers in the settled areas of Kenya. All these exist despite the efforts of the Government. In the opinion of the General Council they will continue to exist until an effective trade union movement has been built.

Throughout its report the Commission deplores the paternalism of East African Governments, and only when it deals with labour does it suggest a paternal policy, although this has been demonstrably ineffective in the past. The Commission has also failed to appreciate the part that can be played by trade unions in educating workers in democratic organization and practice.

The General Council have never held the view that African unions should be built on the British model. They have constantly emphasized that unions should develop in the light of circumstances within each country. But trade unions in East Africa are young unions, which have yet to develop their organization to suit the needs of their members. The Royal Commission's judgment on them is premature.

Kenya now has to trade unions, Tanganyika 21, and Uganda seven. Union representatives are playing an increasingly important part on Government boards and committees. When the difficulties of organization are considered, this is not a poor achievement.

The General Council deplore the fact that the Commission, which should have given encouragement to struggling and poor organizations, chose instead to declare, contrary to the policy of the British Government, that their efforts are a waste of time.

"Nature's Dominion" at Festival Hall

THE FESTIVAL HALL in London was crowded on Saturday afternoon when Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks in Kenya, gave his commentary on two colour films of African wild life which he is touring this country in order to stimulate interest in the preservation of African fauna. Mr. Cowie and Mr. Bernard Kunicl, who made the film, avoid sensationalism in any form. The animals are shown informally, and when the devilish devices used by African poachers are revealed there are no shots of animals suffering from the effects of snares, traps, or poisoned arrows. The commentator stressed the urgent need for effective steps against poachers and, above all, against receivers of ivory, rhino horn, and other trophies, and emphasized that the prime responsibility in dependent territories rested with this country. The Fauna Preservation Society is sponsoring Mr. Cowie's tour.

President Lopes

GENERAL CRAVEIRO LOPES, President of Portugal, who last week paid a State visit to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, served in East Africa during the first world war until he returned to Europe in 1917 to join the Portuguese Air Force. He served in it during most of the next 30 years, apart from a short period in Portuguese India, when his father was Governor-General; he went out as A.D.C. but was later for a brief period Deputy Governor-General. The President's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather all held general rank.



Kabaka's "Victory" over H.M. Govt.

Action against Vernacular Editor

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed last week to Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda:

"On my return from Italy I was delighted to learn of the signature of the Buganda Agreement and the successful celebrations following the Kabaka's return. The constitutional arrangements now brought substantively into force open a new chapter in the history of Buganda and the Protectorate as a whole, and one to which I look forward with hope and confidence. The task of establishing the new system on a firm basis will call for qualities of wisdom and statesmanship from all concerned in it. I am sure the call will be met.

"I should like to send a message of congratulations to all the officers of both the Protectorate and Buganda Governments who put so much work into the arrangements for celebrating His Highness's return."

According to reports from Kampala, all the vernacular newspapers of Buganda continue to congratulate the Kabaka and the people of Uganda on achieving victory over Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Among the newspapers which have written in that sense are *African Pilot*, *Gambuze*, *Ndimugezi*, *Uganda Empya*, *Uganda Eyosera*, and *Uganda Post*.

List of Government "Defeats"

The *African Pilot* has published a list of the "defeats" inflicted by the Uganda Government on the Government of the Uganda Protectorate. The "defeats" mentioned are the decision to close down the cotton gineries and election to the Legislative Council; the popularity of the Uganda National Congress and the reversal of the announcement that the Kabaka had been sent into "permanent exile"; and all cited as "proofs that the Buganda had been consistently victorious."

The *Uganda Post* keeps repeating that the time is ripe for the Protectorate and Buganda Governments to start legal

proceedings against Africans who showed themselves "hostile" to the Kabaka. According to that newspaper, the people who did not oppose the Protectorate Government when the Kabaka was sent out of the country should now suffer for their disloyalty to Buganda and the Kabaka.

In the magistrate's court in Kampala on Monday, Mr. G. B. Slade, Crown counsel, applied for an order requiring Mr. W. Kiwanuka, editor of the *Uganda Post*, to keep the peace and refrain from publishing a list of people alleged to have said that the Kabaka would not return or to have refrained from active steps to secure his return.

The newspaper had announced that it would give in its next two issues the names of enemies of the Kabaka, and that counsel pleaded would lead to a breach of the peace. A police witness testified that one chief had had crops uprooted and that 35 banana trees belonging to the wife of another had been destroyed. That day's issue of the *Uganda Post* had a headline reading: "Let the colony chiefs be the first to be dismissed."

Resisting the application, the editor said that the districts already knew the names of the men concerned; that the incidents which had occurred were in no way connected with any publication; and that to publish the names would therefore do no harm.

Mr. Kiwanuka was bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace for a year. He said he would appeal.

The return of the Kabaka was celebrated in Mombasa by a social function organized by the Uganda African Association.

Governor's Daughter's Marriage

Archbishop of Canterbury's Address

MR. MICHAEL J. COLMAN, the 26-year-old elder son of Sir Jeremiah and Lady Colman, and Miss Judith Jean Wallop, William Powlett, the 19-year-old youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter William Powlett, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady William Powlett, were married on Saturday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, who officiated, said during his address: "Marriage is irrevocable, final, for ever. It is final, for it is a sacrifice made honestly, not only for one another, but in God's name, before God, and to God. In Christian marriage the truth of fulfillment through sacrifice—losing all and gaining all—is seen in its most truthful and most gracious and glorious form."

Both bride and bridegroom must give up what had been precious—sole and undisputed ownership of self, one's own use of time and choice and will, one's own freedom of happiness and action, one's own independence and self-direction.

The Sudan and Independence

Prime Minister's New Proposal

THE SUDAN PARLIAMENT will reassemble as this issue is being printed.

The Prime Minister has suggested that "it should decide upon independence for the country and then seek the blessing of Great Britain and Egypt, the co-dominion, and other Powers. That personal opinion is not yet the official policy of the party, some members of which are doubtful about it, while some leaders outside his party are known to be antagonistic." Said Ismail El Azhari, has himself said that no quick decision should be taken, since all Parliamentary members concerned should have time to do so.

At the beginning of this week the Prime Minister informed the Government that it was now the idea of a plebiscite in the Sudan to decide on self-determination. Only nine days earlier it had taken action in a contrary sense without informing Great Britain—by issuing invitations to seven States to appoint representatives to an international advisory commission to supervise the process of self-determination.



Service for Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories, and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

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Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.,
P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association's new Branch is situated on the ground floor of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representatives at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 Smith Street, Durban.

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At Least 1,660 Murders by Mau Mau

But 9,802 Terrorists Killed

THE MAU MAU SITUATION in Kenya has radically changed during the past year, says a statement issued by the Government of Kenya. The major crime rate in Nairobi is now lower than it was before the emergency started in October, 1952; control of the Native reserves and the European settled areas is no longer a matter for the administration and police; terrorist strength has been reduced by about two-thirds, and their gang organization disrupted; aggressive incidents by terrorists have been brought down to an average of one a day in recent weeks; stock thefts at about 50 head per week are one-third those of this time last year; and Mau Mau recruitment is now negligible.

A year ago Mau Mau still had the tacit support of some of the African population in the reserves and Nairobi, many large and well-armed gangs were operating, and incidents numbered between 20 and 25 a week, and the old African loyalists lost their lives each week.

Concentration in Villages

During the last year the policy of concentrating the Kikuyu in villages has made great progress. Now 1,077,500 Africans of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu tribes are housed in 843 new villages. In October of last year the respective figures were 277,000 Africans and 159 villages.

Since October, 1952, at least 1,660 civilians, of whom 1,604 were Africans, have been murdered by Mau Mau agents. Information given by Africans in recent months has enabled the bodies of 188 Africans killed during the early months of the emergency to be recovered.

Casualty Totals

In the first two years 6,830 Mau Mau were killed, 931 captured, and 498 surrendered. Since October of last year a further 2,972 have been killed, 1,078 captured, and 1,594 have surrendered (including 479 under the terms announced on January 18 last). Casualties to security force personnel have included 51 Europeans, three Asians, and 597 Africans killed, 33,317 European civilians, 24 Asians, and 1,664 loyal Africans known to have lost their lives.

In the past year 197 terrorist leaders have been accounted for, and 238 since the rebellion started. A leader is taken for the purpose of these statistics to be one commanding a gang with a strength of 100 or over, or a man in some other position of importance in the terrorist organization.

The statement gives the warning that some thousands of terrorists are still at large in the forests, the reserves, and the settled areas, and that the reduction in active terrorism involves the danger that irremediable Mau Mau may attempt to achieve their aims by other subversive methods.

Mr. Brockway and Kenya

MR. BENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., speaking at a meeting in Nairobi convened by the Indian Association, forecast that he would like to see Kenya so truly inter-racial that a common electoral roll would be introduced. Claiming that he had been made the Guy Fawkes of Kenya, Mr. Brockway said that he could think of nothing which he had said to arouse European hostility except his remarks about the exclusion of Africans from some...

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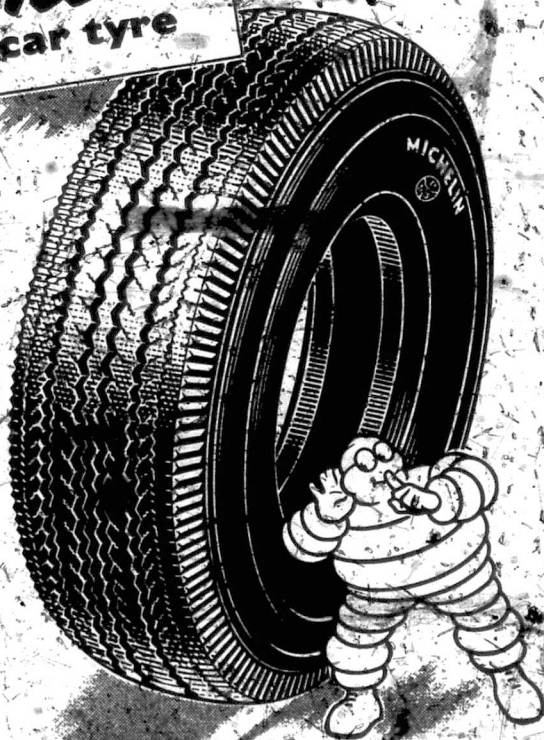
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Questions in Parliament

(Report continued from page 303)

that Governors should be exempted from customs duties in respect of goods imported for their personal use.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In most territories Customs exemption is granted on all goods imported for the Governor's use. Two territories grant an annual allowance in lieu of exemption, two restrict the exemption to certain types of goods such as wines, spirits and tobacco, and in two others, British Honduras and Gibraltar, there is no form of exemption."

MR. BRAINE: "Seeing that the goods for the most part are imported for the Governor's official functions, is not this distinction invidious, and would not my rt. hon. friend look into the whole matter and at the same time see whether other anomalies in the Governors' pay and conditions of service cannot be wiped out?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will certainly look into it, but I am reluctant to give any impression that all circumstances are alike in every territory."

Royal Commission Report

MR. WADE asked into what languages the Report of the East Africa Royal Commission had been translated in full or in an abridged form.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "To be properly understood the report needs to be read and studied as a whole. The official preparation of an accurate, balanced, and readily intelligible summary of so closely reasoned a document either in English, or still more in translation, presents great difficulties. Members will realize the danger of a popular summary replacing the report itself."

The general contents have been made widely known through articles in the European and African Press and through radio broadcasts. I am, however, still in consultation with East African Governments as to what may best be done. I do not think it would be practicable to undertake the enormous work of translating the whole of the report into Swahili or other East African languages.

MR. WADE: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman agree that if the ideas propounded in the report are to be accepted, it is important that language should not be a handicap to any who are willing and ready to study it? Could he give an assurance that the fact that some of the economic proposals are far-reaching and controversial will not lead to this report being shelved?"

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MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I can certainly assure the hon. gentleman that the report will not be shelved, but language difficulties do exist, however hard we attempt to disguise the fact; and Swahili is not even a *lingua franca* in Kenya."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Would it not be possible to publish an abridged or popular version?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My answer deals with the dangers of attempting to abbreviate such a lengthy and considered document."

MR. WADE asked for a statement on the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Examination of the report is going ahead with all possible speed but is unlikely to be completed until early in the New Year."

MR. P. WILLIAMS asked for a statement on recent constitutional reforms in Uganda.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "With the establishment of a ministerial system and the enlargement of the Protectorate Legislative Council, the establishment of the new system in Buganda, and the signature of the substantive Buganda Agreement, the constitutional reforms outlined three months ago have now all been successfully carried into effect."

MR. WILLIAMS: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that most people will be deeply pleased that the Kabaka has been able to return to Uganda and hope that the future constitutional developments will take place in a peaceful atmosphere?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, sir."

MR. WADE: "As one who is often critical of Colonial administration, may I on this occasion ask the rt. hon. gentleman whether he agrees that the outlook now is somewhat more hopeful in Uganda, and that recent events have shown that the settlement of differences with restraint and mutual understanding is not unattainable in a British Colony?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is perfectly true."

MR. SPENCE asked how many refugees had crossed into Uganda from the Sudan in the last six months.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is estimated that since the outbreak of disturbances in August, 2,000 to 3,000 civilian refugees, 167 troops, and six police have entered Uganda from the Sudan."

SIR L. PLUMMER inquired the nature of the recent outbreak among Africans at Morogoro, Tanganyika.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The trouble near Morogoro, which led to rioting and attacks on the police and the local chief last July, arose from a local dynastic feud. The dissidents were successful in exploiting the 'unpopularity' of works which had been undertaken to prevent soil-erosion. The ringleaders have been tried, convicted, and given prison sentences ranging from six to 28 months. The area is now quiet, but the Governor has ordered a full inquiry into the causes underlying the disturbances."

Odele and Seretse Khama

MR. HALL asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that Mr. Odele, a member of the Kenya Legislative Assembly, had been in prison without charge or trial for nearly three years; and whether he would now take action to ensure the release of the ex-Chief Khamaga, who, since the Kenya coup, dismissed the indictment against him two years ago on the ground that there was no case to answer, had remained in prison, though nearly 90 years of age.

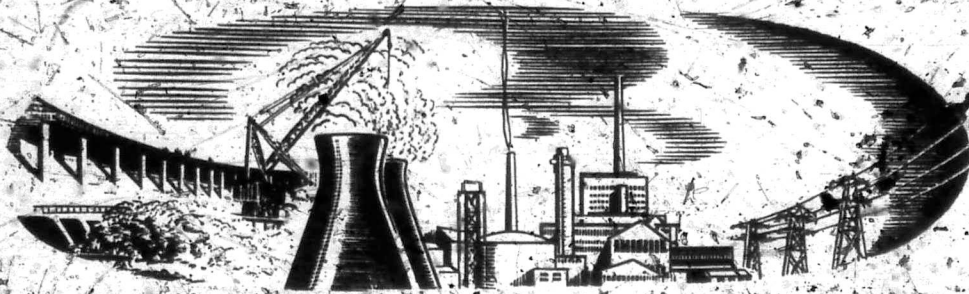
MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "These men are detained on grounds of public security. The need for their continued detention is kept under regular review by the Government, and I do not propose to intervene."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary for Colonial and Overseas Relations how many supporters of Seretse Khama were members of the African Advisory Council in Bechuanaland; how many sub-chiefs or headmen who supported Seretse had been deposed; why public meetings other than those called by the Native authorities were not permitted; and on what authority a collective fine of 48 head of oxen was recently imposed on the Paje people.

THE MINISTER replied that the feelings of individuals towards Seretse Khama, even if known, had nothing to do with their eligibility for appointment to the African Advisory Council or for office as sub-chief or headman. It was the Native custom that a meeting could not be held without the knowledge and consent of the headmen.

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask whether it is not theoretically the case that one who is a supporter of Seretse Khama, he does not know that in fact there are no supporters of Seretse Khama on the Council although there is obviously a majority of the tribe who support him, and that 14 headmen and sub-chiefs who are supporters of Seretse Khama have been deposed?"

MR. DODDS-PARKER: "The first part of the question just is not true. As to the second part, that also, unless he will bring me names to substantiate what he said, is just not true."



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Compromise in Capricorn

"COMPROMISE IN CAPRICORN" in the heading given in the current issue of the *Economist* to a long article on the political and constitutional future of the British territories in East and Central Africa.

"Multi-racial government, or partnership, is intended as the solution, the formula for harmonious co-existence of white haves and black have-nots," says the writer. "Of late European leaders have made much play with the soothing idea that the whole question is a matter of economics alone: race relations will become happy as the African standard of living rises.

"It is an attitude which makes plausible the allegation that multi-racial government, or partnership, is a screen of high-sounded phrases behind which Britain has transferred power to the white minority, with the inevitable loss of African confidence. Imperial intentions. There is as much partial truth in the suggestion that elsewhere, in the name of African self-determination, Britain has abandoned illiterate Colonial masses to a coloured minority of educated politicians.

"The outstanding feature of multi-racial constitutions is that they provide for government by consent now and make provision for change by consent in the period ahead. If Africans have confidence that this is the plan they can co-operate. They can accept, in Africa of racial nationalism, white leadership and tutelage. Because their inheritance is secure, they can take the intermediate steps without impatience, and there will be no struggle for power between the senior and junior partners. That is the theory.

Attitudes and Constitutions

"With the theory work, given the attitude of the settlers in East and Central Africa and the concentration of power in their hands... Attitudes are perhaps more important than constitutions here. If the Europeans feel that every stage in the transfer of power to Africans is a defeat on their side, Africans will inevitably feel that it is a victory for themselves which had to be bought because the concession would otherwise not have been made. Behind the facade of partnership there develops a racial struggle for power... The whole scheme, for giving East Africa an open and expanding economy could lay on African suspicions that it was intended simply to entrench the vastly increased upper class of European experts.

"Europeans who talk about the importance of building up an African middle class are indulging in a dangerous illusion. There is no more revolutionary class than a frustrated middle class. An African middle class makes sense only if it can fairly, swiftly meet social and political equality with Europeans, if the class and colour barriers are permeable and can be permeable.

"Lord Mavor has lately said that a privileged class must yield its privilege, though he did not say at what rate. It is probably much faster than Europeans think, and it will be related to the speed at which their efforts and entrepreneurship expand the economy. It is not too much to hope that the Europeans will courageously face this sentence to constructive abdication; the recent Coppenbelt decision is one straw in the wind, and a new liberalism about African representation is stirring Kenya.

"The art of being assimilated without actually drowning can be seen practiced in the West Indies, where the black majority rules at the polls, but the whites reign in society and enjoy the full influence conferred by education and business leadership. The West Indies are far more crowded than East Africa, and one remarkable African quality is hospitality. Another is loyalty. Together, if not overlaid by fear and insecurity, they can guarantee a comfortable and permanent home in Capricorn/Africa to Europeans, who can accept the idea that multi-racial government can never be a stable political system of a set of brakes, but rather a process for creating new modern States, in which power will inevitably be in the hands of Africans — though in the hands of a generation and nation of Africans, which present European leadership can educate and shape.

[Comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Officer Dismissed the Service

PLEADING GUILTY to 14 charges involving worthless cheques of a total value of £253, Major Herbert James McCaffery, a 45-year-old Royal Artillery officer, was sentenced to be dismissed the service by a general court martial in Nairobi last week. All the money mentioned in the charges had been paid back. Defence counsel said that McCaffery had joined the Army at the age of 14 after running away from school and had served for 31 years. "Kenya," said counsel, "has been described as an officers' graveyard. People for some reason in this Colony have been known to do the most extraordinary things."

A chapel for the Order of the British Empire is to be built in the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral, London, which already contains the chapel of the Order of St Michael and St George. After visiting arms factories in Europe, India and Pakistan, the Sudanese military mission headed by Lewa Ibrahim, Abud has returned to Khartoum. Czechoslovakia was the last country visited.

At the election for the local town council, Sheikh Mohamed Saam El Halig, president of the Ummat Party in Kassala, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Death sentences passed on Kibuka Kiganira, "the prophet in the tree," and two associates for the murder of a Muganda constable, have been commuted to 20 years imprisonment by the Governor of Uganda.

"The Dream of Philip II," an El Greco owned by Lieut. Colonel W. J. Stirling, has been acquired for the National Gallery for £2,500. Colonel Stirling, who was refused an export licence for the painting, had been offered £55,000 from a "foreign but not American source."

Mr Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Communications, has given his support to a plan to provide cheap holiday facilities for young people on Lake Nyasa. The Young People's Christian Association has applied for a shore plot for use as a non-profit-making holiday camp.

Over 100 hostile propaganda and undesirable programmes broadcast from Cairo and other Middle East countries, which are received particularly clearly on the coast of Kenya, a regional broadcasting service is to be established in Mombasa. Announcing this, Mr R. G. Turnbull, Chief Secretary to the Government, said that programmes of greater interest to the local people must be provided. A transmitter is also to be erected in Kisumu.

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Emperor's Silver Jubilee

25th Anniversary of Coronation

HAVE SELASSIE, Emperor of Ethiopia, is this week celebrating the 25th anniversary of his coronation.

The Information Office in Addis Ababa has issued a great mass of data about the Emperor—King of the Kings of Ethiopia, Elect of God, Son of Judah—about whom it has given a good deal of personal information, saying, for instance:

His Majesty rises regularly at 6 a.m. and drinks fruit juice in his room. After private devotions in the palace chapel he breakfasts with the Empress.

This is his principal meal of the day. He is a healthy faddist; he eats sparingly at luncheon, tea and dinner. But he breakfasts very well. First there is porridge with cream. Next comes a boiled, fried, or poached egg with pancakes or toast. Then a number of meat courses. The Emperor samples each, though sparingly. The whole is helped down with coffee.

After breakfast he retires to the library for a short interval of reading. By nine o'clock he is busily engaged in the affairs of Empire.

Among His Family

In the evening at home among his family Haile Selassie drops for a while the cares of his high office and is a very human family head. He loves his grandchildren and is a grandfatherly man. He kisses them, permits himself to be hugged, romps with them. He is equally considerate to other members of his household.

His Imperial Majesty is a devoted father of four, breadwinner of 10, and great grandfather of 200. His apartments in certain decorations of the walls of the ornate hall to his residence. One of the most striking is the notice of an ostrich whose head and neck is adorned with small family pictures arranged in the manner of a family tree.

The Opera House in Addis Ababa, which the Italians had not completed at the time of the 1935-36 war, has been finished and redecorated for this week's celebrations. Until lately it had been part laundry and part stable.

Egypt's High Dam

Effect on the Sudan

MRS. T. M. L. PARON, senior partner of Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, and a representative of the Egyptian Government signed a contract in Cairo at the end of last week for the detailed planning of the so-called "High Dam" upstream from Aswan which would eventually increase the cultivated land of Egypt by some 90%.

The dam is intended to store 20 times as much water as the present Aswan Dam. It would create a reservoir some 600 miles long, the largest in the world; it would extend 150 miles into the Sudan and swamp Wadi Halfa.

The question of the Sudan's share of the water has still to be decided. Egypt's latest offer is that there should be an equal division between the two countries, namely, that the Sudan should withdraw at the Sennar Dam whatever quantity Egypt might withdraw at Aswan. Egyptians say that the Sudanese would then use twice as much Nile water as they now receive.

The cost of the scheme during the first 10 years of building is estimated at £210m. at least. The hydro-electric power provided would be rather more than 10 times the total present consumption in Egypt.

One of the experts already engaged in preliminary investigations is M. André Coyne, of Paris, whose advice in favour of the Kariba-Gorge scheme in Rhodesia was decisive.

International Finance Corporation

Interest in Less Developed Countries

THE FINANCE CORPORATION, a new international development bank, will come into being when 30 Governments have subscribed \$m. dollars to its capital.

So far 49 of the 58 member countries of the World Bank have expressed themselves in favour of membership of the I.F.C., and if all of them fulfil the present indications the initial capital will be just under \$9m. dollars. The subscription of the U.S.A. is rather more than 35m. dollars and that of the United Kingdom 14. In the rôle of the corporation has thus been officially summarized:

"Its basic objective will be to encourage the growth of productive private enterprises in its member countries, particularly in the less developed areas of the world. The corporation (a) will invest in productive undertakings in association with private investors and without Government guarantee in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms; (b) as suitable opportunities for productive investment come to its attention, will seek to recruit capital from private sources and, if necessary, will seek to stimulate and help to create conditions which will stimulate the flow of both domestic and international private investment into productive enterprises in I.F.C. member countries."

Rhodesia Railway Report

Revenue Increased by Revised Rates

RHODESIA RAILWAYS increased their revenue to a record £2,758,662 in the year ended March 31 last. This was £7,868,766 more than in the previous year. This chiefly to the rates revision from June 1954. Expenditure was up by £1,524,000, the working surplus rose by £1,234,662.

The difference in the rates increased revenue by 4s. 4d. to 28s. 8d. Outlay per train increased by 1s. 3/5d. to 22s. 6/12d. due to maintenance costs, hire charges on discharge of wagons with adjoining administrations, and provision for depreciation and renewal of assets. £1,222,000 has been set aside for improvements. Loan repayments account for £476,100.

Loan capital now totals £63,621,200, of which capital redemption has reached £3,727,257. Non-interest-bearing capital amounts to £3,951,142. Expenditure on fixed assets during the year was £8,998,612.

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Report of Riddoch Motors, Ltd.

RHODOCH MOTORS, LTD., the registered office of which is in Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, reports that in the year ended May 31 last there was a trading profit of £63,677 (compared with £46,910 in the previous year), after providing £18,500 for taxation, £18,829 for the depreciation of fixed assets, and £6,700 for staff bonuses. Over-provision of £15,240 for doubtful debts is transferred to the general reserve, bringing it to £65,240, a 17½% dividend on the ordinary stock will require £92,812, and £23,808 will remain to be carried forward. The authorized and issued capital amounts to £250,000 in shares of 10s. Current liabilities total £32,177, and current assets appear in the balance sheet at £85,001, including stock worth £199,019 and debtors (including hire-purchase sums) amounting £10,494. Fixed assets have a written-down value of £186,214.

The company has businesses in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Moshi, and Tanga. An adjacent plot has been acquired in Arusha for rebuilding and expansion, and in Tanga the building programme is nearing completion.

During the year Ford products for which the company act as agents, achieved well over 30% of the local passenger car market and a very substantial share of the home leave delivery business contracted with the residents in Tanganyika.

The members of the board are Mr. J. L. Riddoch (chairman), Mr. A. T. Bewas (managing director), and Mr. F. I. Blake. The secretary is Mrs. F. M. Manning.

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in Arusha in November.

Rhodesia's National Product

MR. ROY WELENSKY, Acting Prime Minister of the Federation, said in Salisbury on Monday that the gross national product of the Federation was now £304.4m., an increase of £32m. since 1953. The known ore reserves of the Copperbelt totaled more than 700m. tons, and one of the mining groups had spent more than £1m. in prospecting during the past four years, and a further £1m. in pending its investigations of the ore bodies in the mining and developing mines.

Last week shipments to London of 837 packages of African tea were sold for 3s. 3.9d. per lb. compared with 4.6d. per lb. for packages averaging 2.47 lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was paid for a consignment from Tanganyika.

Czechoslovakia has concluded a trade agreement with the Sudan as a result of the visit of Sayid Ibrahim El Mufit, Sudanese Minister of Communications, Industry and Supply, to the Czech Industrial Fair.

Ustazayed Omer El Awad, Assistant Director of Irrigation in the Sudan, has been appointed purchasing officer, in the Sudan agency in London.

A businessman is making a 25,000-mile tour of Africa in a separate flight. His tickets were 10s.

Dividends

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd. Final 4d. per share, making 1d. or 12½% the same. Clean profit for the year to June 30 last after taxation was £467,862 (£1,361,651).

MINING

Rhodesian Anglo American Net Profit of £51,185 after Taxation

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 10s. per unit of stock for the year ended June 30 which after deducting Federal Tax and Northern Rhodesian territorial surcharge, is equal to a net dividend of 6s. 4d. (6s.) per unit of stock, making 7s. 6d. for the year, against 6d. for the previous year. Net profit after taxation was £51,185 (£5,104,539).

The company is a holding company, and the group profits include the whole of the profits of Rhokana Corporation Ltd., whose ordinary and A stock the company has a 52.39% interest, and of Changa Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., in which the company has a 39.92% interest (21.29% by a direct shareholding and 17.63% by virtue of Rhokana's 56.4% interest).

The group profit for the year after taxation and after transferring £875,000 to sales equalization reserve, amounted to £7,259,484. The previous year's figure, which included special dividends from Masulufa Copper Mines, Ltd., of £38,537, transfers from sales equalization reserves of £1,150,000, and a special tax credit in respect of adjustments of previous years of £447,100, amounted to £7,712,3. The proportion of profits attributable to Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. was £7,923,238 (88.2%) of which £2,407,943 (£2,710,299) was retained in subsidiary companies' accounts.

Rhokana Final 9s. 6d. after Taxation

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., have declared a final dividend on the ordinary and A stock of 68s. gross per £1 unit of stock, the equivalent of a net dividend of 42s. 6d. after deduction of Federal Tax. The final net distribution of 52s. 6d. compared with 50s. in the previous year. Net profit after taxation was £10,022,463 (£5,544,021). Both production and sales were adversely affected, virtually to the same extent, by the strike of African employees in January-March this year. All excess costs attributable to the strike were written off, in arriving at the profit stated.

Prospecting in N. Rhodesia

BERBERY EXPLORATIONS, LTD., the joint enterprise of the British South Africa Company and the Anglo-African Corporation of South Africa Ltd., is to spend £70,000 in 1955 and 1956 in Eusaka. Considerable sums are being spent in equipping their geologists, geophysicists, and prospectors for what will be the largest search for minerals ever undertaken in the territory—over some 100,000 square miles.

Rhodesian Corporation

A PROFESSIONAL AGREEMENT has been made for the acquisition by Rhodesian Corporation Ltd. of the undertaking, property, and assets of Nigerian Consolidated Mines Ltd.

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Pay Claims in N. Rhodesia

European Miners Earn £2,400

THE CONCILIATION MEETING held at the weekend between the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the European Mineworkers' Union ended in deadlock, the chamber rejecting the union's demand for a 15% increase in basic pay for all its artisan members. After the meeting the chamber announced that the employers were ready to submit the dispute to arbitration if suitable terms of reference could be agreed by the two parties. Acceptance of the union claim would cost the companies £374,400 a year in basic pay, plus the copper bonus.

The union maintains that there should be greater differences between the pay of skilled artisans and less skilled operators. About 1,000 artisans in the Copperbelt mines earn on an average about £1,000 a year, the remaining 3,300 earn a maximum basic pay of £252. 6d. All grades receive a copper bonus of 10% for September, a record figure. The average yearly pay of a miner is now £2,400, including housing and other allowances. There is little encouragement, the union contends, for a man to become an artisan when at the age of 19 a European youth can earn a basic wage of between 47s. 6d. and 52s. 6d. a shift, while a second-year apprentice earns 20s. a shift.

The Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union is now prepared to submit to arbitration its claim for a general wage increase of 6s. 8d. per shift, and has notified the Chamber of Mines accordingly. It granted the claim would raise Copperbelt production cost by nearly 35% per ton.

Company Progress Report

Production. — 1,500 tons of ore were treated at the Daini mine in the September quarter for 6,940 oz. and a working profit of £43,658. The corresponding figures for the Sunaco mine were 1,600 tons, 1,699 oz., and £1,674 and for the Bay Horse mine 3,712 tons, 912 oz., and £1,854.

Umkondo Raise Messina Output

Production Expected to Double by 1959

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announce higher copper production in the September quarter. Output was 3,672 long tons against 3,145 tons in the June quarter and 3,000 tons in the first three months of the year. Total ore production in the September quarter reached 218,036 tons against 193,100 tons in the last quarter.

The latest figures include production from the Umkondo mine in Southern Rhodesia, which came into production in June. Its copper concentrates are being taken by road to the Messina plant in the Transvaal for smelting. The Umkondo property is distinct from the now project in Southern Rhodesia of the company's subsidiary, Rhodesia Copper Ventures Ltd., which in February raised £2.6m. for development purposes. Production from that source is expected to double Messina's output by 1959.

Staff Association Recognized

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA AFRICAN MINWORKERS' UNION has agreed to recognize the African Staff Association. Its earlier refusal to recognize the association caused a dispute between the Chamber of Mines and the union. In future the companies will recognize the staff association as representing Africans in supervisory or staff posts and the union as representing Africans employed in other jobs.

Mining Dividends

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. — Final 230% (220%), making 380% (370%) for the year to September 30 last. Estimated profit was £1,262,000 (£1,235,000) after tax of £25,500.

CORONATION GOLD MINES LTD. have declared a final dividend of 12½% for the year to June 30 last, making a total of 20% (15%). Group profit was £12,800 (£12,970) after tax of £25,884 (£25,000).



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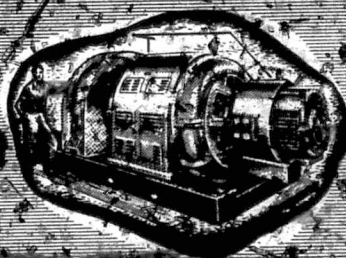
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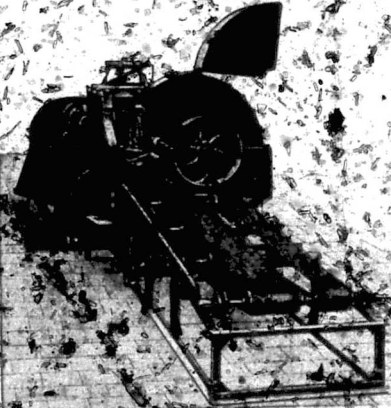
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At the ports new equipment installed as part of the E.A.R. & H. port mechanization programme aided the handling of the sisal. Fork-lift trucks and other mechanical equipment - for which £300,000 is being spent to carry the bales from rail to transfer sheds, and from the sheds to the quayside - were new cranes costing more than £1,000,000, hoist the sisal onto the ships which carry it all over the world. The mechanization of the sisal industry to the African economy is a very big one - and East African Railways and Harbours are by these means contributing to the prosperity of the sisal industry.

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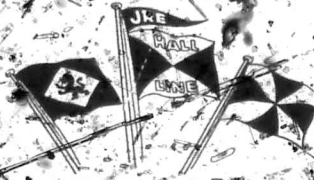
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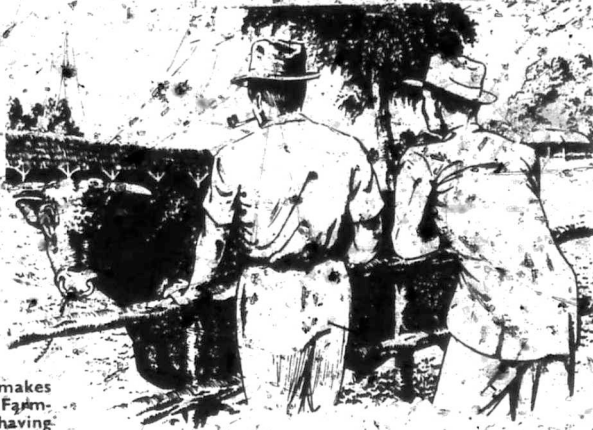
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Founder and Editor

S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. GARFIELD TODD'S CHALLENGE

to the "best and most capable men in the Federation" to take their part in public life will have had a sympathetic reception in most quarters, for everyone

Mr. Todd's Challenge. knows, and especially Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky, that the Federal Cabinet and Parliament might well be strengthened. The hint that there should be an early election is less likely to win general support, for the present Federal Government has been in office only two years and has barely had time to reveal its intentions, since the changes in the machinery of administration as services were transferred from the territorial Governments to the Federal authorities have compelled Ministers to concentrate attention on their short-range problems. A promising beginning has nevertheless been made. Most important of all, a new spirit of inter-territorial and inter-racial co-operation is apparent; it is not universal or perfect, of course, but the development of liberal attitudes in public affairs has been impressive.

The three men who deserve most credit for their leadership in this vital matter are unquestionably Lord Malvern, Sir Roy Welensky, and Mr. Todd, who could scarcely have

Initial Difficulties. shown more courage, better balance, more good humour, or more tolerance with those of their colleagues, including some Ministers, who have blundered badly in public. Such weaknesses in the Federal field were to be expected, for the composition of the first Cabinet was dictated by territorial susceptibilities rather than the Prime Minister's unfettered judgment of personal capabilities. Imagine the outcry which would have arisen if he had not offered a portfolio to a Nyasalander, or if he had withheld from Matabeleland what the party stalwarts considered to be a reasonable share of the prerequisites of office. It would be tragic, how-

ever, if those inevitable initial considerations were to continue to prevail. Now that the federal structure has been well established the doctrine of capacity should rule over that of locality.

* * *

One prerequisite, however, is a party organization which will embolden Ministers to take their stand on merit; and the Federal Party manifestly requires overhaul. If it had

Lord Malvern and Sir Roy Welensky.

been even modestly efficient in the Kafue constituency, for instance, Mr. van Eeden would have had a different experience in the by-election which he contrived at the moment most convenient to him and most disadvantageous to his opponents. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he was wide awake and the local opposition fast asleep. There are other evidences of the need for improvement. For this very practical reason we do not expect an early general election, by whomsoever the decision might have to be taken. A few days ago the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia suggested that Sir Roy Welensky is in process of taking over from Lord Malvern, who said in Lisbon on the following day, however, that he had decided not to be a candidate for office at the next general election but that nothing else concerning his political future was certain. That does not necessarily mean that he will retain the Prime Ministership after piloting through Parliament the Citizenship and Franchise Bills next year. They are bound to be highly controversial measures, and with characteristic chivalry Lord Malvern has decided to offer himself as the target for attack, instead of prejudicing his successor by getting into bitter disputes at the start. Garfield Todd is that Lord Malvern has not yet decided exactly when to retire, but that he will hand over to Sir Roy Welensky well before the next election and soon after next year's conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

THE MOST ASTONISHING STATEMENT which we have read in the past week is the assertion in a leading article in *The Times* that "those who made the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1953 foresaw no mutiny in the south; they did not suppose that Khartoum's power would be assaulted as soon as British and Egyptian troops had left."

Tragedy in The Sudan.

If that be a fair report of the state of mind of Sir Anthony Edes and the Foreign Office at the time, it is the worst condemnation imaginable, for it reveals complete ignorance of Sudan affairs. The statement probably does reflect the Foreign Office view quite accurately, since, if the Secretary of State had expected what has now happened he would presumably have refrained from trying to appease an unappeasable Egyptian junta at the expense of the Sudan. Yet there could be no excuse for the Foreign Office policy. Almost every official in the country was convinced that there would be bloodshed between Northerners and Southerners once British administration was withdrawn, and that prediction was repeatedly made on these pages when, alone among British newspapers, *East Africa and Rhodesia* criticized in full detail the agreement so foolishly made with Egypt. A few Conservatives in both Houses of Parliament attacked the Government which they normally support, but in the Commons discipline was quickly imposed by the Whips, and the rumblings soon ceased. The semblance of party consent and contentment then contrived has now been made to look silly by a sequence of events which were publicly foretold by some of the men who were persuaded to abandon their pleas and their protests.

Every report which we have seen from the Southern Sudan makes it clear that suspicion and fear of the Northerners are general. Even Mr. Legum has telegraphed after a brief visit to Equatoria that "the gulf between Southerners and Northerners is as great as that between a Colonial Power and a Colonial people" (and to him that relation normally appears to be a gulf, not a bridge).

Plebiscite Now.

Would Be Fatal. However tactful the best of the Northern administrators, technicians and troops may be — and it would be unfair to charge them all with a harshly vindictive attitude — years will be needed to repair the damage done during and since the mutiny in August. Yet Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has just announced its acceptance of the Sudanese Government's proposal that the future of the country should be decided

by a plebiscite. That will do, unless take some months to arrange, but its failure is their widespread in the south, as serious as the situation may be even worse than it is today. Many thousands of Southerners, possibly scores of thousands, may at that time be refugees in neighbouring British, Belgian and French territories and many more thousands in the Sudan may still take to the bush at the approach of Northern administrators, police, or military patrols. A plebiscite in such conditions would be fatal; but the Sudanese and British Governments are seemingly determined to pretend that these very practical objections are of negligible importance.

Since practically no Southerners have confidence in the Northern-dominated Government in Khartoum, voters in the southern provinces would be solidly against placing themselves under its power if they could express their genuine opinion — assuming that symbols could be found to enable unsophisticated and mainly illiterate tribesmen to signify such sentiments. It is almost impossible to get the Southerners to believe they really have nothing to learn from the Northerners.

Follies of the Foreign Office.

The *Observer's* special correspondent cabled at the beginning of this week. How can a plebiscite taken in that climate of opinion serve the good of the Sudan? It would, of course, provide clear evidence that practically nobody in the country wants any kind of political link with a scheming, corrupt, and acquisitive Egypt. When the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement was made we criticized the arrangement that the Sudanese should be given only the option of deciding on complete independence or on some form of union with Egypt, but denied the right to choose some association with the British Commonwealth. Even those who held that almost no Sudanese would opt for the third choice would now admit that Southerners in general would prefer the restoration of British rule to that by Northern (and Southern) politicians.

In last week's debate in the House of Lords several peers placed upon Her Majesty's present Government the chief responsibility for the tragedy that can now be seen in the Sudan.

Too Much Politics.

They could not raffle off the placency of the Government's spokesman. That but adds to the calamity. Stubborn refusal to face basic facts and disinclination to stand firm in defence of the defenceless have caused those

...shall protected to feel that they have been betrayed. And precisely the same causes are producing the same results in the Somaliland Protectorate. Can Ministers in Great Britain not understand even now that the mass of the people in such backward territories want good government much more than the self-government of which a tiny

minority of the educated and semi-educated prate, usually with their eyes on personal preferment? The truth is that politicians, British and African, have made rash decisions which have undone the splendid work of generations of British administrators, and that large numbers of Africans consequently feel that they have been betrayed.

Notes By The Way

Local Misgovernment

THERE IS EVERY REASON TO encourage local government in Colonial territories, including that by African district councils, of course, but the advocates of the policy are not infrequently prone to disregard the need for the establishment of firmer foundations before the structure is significantly extended. Quite understandably, the Governments have been disinclined to stress the inefficiency, and sometimes the downright dishonesty, of which they have many unhappy proofs; and Mr. Mathu, the senior African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, was therefore probably surprised to receive a very blunt reply from Mr. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, when he asked why repeated requests by Africans for the appointment of an African as president of the North Nyanza District Council had been disregarded.

Shocking Record

THAT COUNCIL, the Minister replied, had an estimated annual expenditure this year of £294,000 apart from £153,000 under capital and other heads, and it was consequently one of the largest local authorities in the country. The inspection report of the auditor, however, was quite alarming. It included more than 90 audit comments and queries, and showed that many borrowers of agricultural and other loans were in arrears; that no action for recovery had been taken; that the loan registers were in a "disgraceful condition"; that most of the estimates were in unsatisfactory form; that some salaries had been entered more than once on a voucher; that in many instances receipts had been altered; and that three men who had left the service of the council had been given loans of 2,944s., 4,607s., and 2,032s., which had not been repaid. Closer control, Mr. Havelock suggested, was therefore essential, but the African District Council had nevertheless persistently refused the services of a trained European financial adviser.

So Much to Hide

QUITE UNDERSTANDABLY, Mr. Mathu had no supplementary questions to put after so crushing an answer, but a European elected member, Mr. S. V. Cooke, inquired very pertinently if such a state of affairs was not a reflection on the district commissioner, a European of course, who sat as president of the district council. He was not answered, but he was certainly right to make the point. All D.C.s. have many responsibilities, and they can obviously not supervise personally all the transactions of every body on which they sit; but it is highly unsatisfactory that an African public authority spending more than £400,000 a year should escape close day-to-day checks on the financial side by a thoroughly reliable official. The auditor can discover errors only months after they have been committed. Constant supervision is manifestly desirable; and the Government should insist on its provision

whatever an errant district council may say. With so much to hide it may well wish to escape normally efficient financial control.

Haggis

— HOW MUCH HAGGIS does a Scot require for the adequate celebration of St. Andrew's Night? Such a question had never entered my mind until I learned that Lusaka's luxury hotel had asked the Savoy Hotel, London, to fly out 50 lb. of haggis for their Caledonian banquet on November 30. That set me wondering how many people were expected to attend that function of functions. One of the best authorities on London — I apologize for not having inquired in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen — would merely say that a pound of haggis "feeds" two people; but how many portions it might reasonably provide in the type of menu which Scottish tables traditionally provide for themselves and their guests was a question seemed to him not to be his business or mine. I agree, and shall therefore abandon the idea of reckoning Rhodesians in terms of so many ounces of the Highland mystery. Suffice it to say that the Ridgeway will get its haggis. So, doubtless, will many similar gatherings in East and Central Africa that same night.

Height of Inaccuracy

PRIDE IN MOUNTAINS is age old, and that it is, dangerous to take liberties with a mountain can now be testified by Mr. W. D. Gale, who is in charge of tourist development in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After he had suggested in an article in a motoring journal that the crest of Inyangani was probably the highest point in the Federation, the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce rose in its wrath to retort that its 8,517 feet were not to be compared with the 9,843 feet of majesty which Malindi can boast. Would not a friendly private note from an officer of the chamber have sufficed? I cannot imagine the London Chamber of Commerce setting itself to correct publicly the typographical deficiencies of journalists or officials, and I should not expect Moshi and Arusha to create a joint liaison committee to protect Kilimanjaro from printed inaccuracies.

Duke of Yei

THE NEWS that Omdurman Radio is making false charges against Mr. Basil Duke for years a district commissioner in the Southern Sudan, and that a district commissioner in the Southern Sudan, who was in Uganda, reminds me of a good story I heard told last year. A telegram was received in a Government station near the border intimating that "Duke of Yei" would arrive at a stated time. The young administrative officer in charge advised his provincial commissioner, who hurried up from his headquarters to be in time to greet the ducal visitor — who proved to be Mr. Duke from the Sudanese post of Yei.

Peers Criticize H.M. Government's Policy on the Sudan

Bishop of Southwell's Warm Tribute to Sudanese Prime Minister

SHARP CRITICISMS of the policy of the present British Government towards the Sudan was made by several speakers in the House of Lords last week.

LORD RAGLAN, who had asked for a debate on the subject, said in the course of his speech:—

"The most serious of the disturbances in the Southern Sudan are reported from a district of which I was for two years in charge. I left it nearly 40 years ago, and since then it has remained in a state of complete anarchy, as, with trifling exceptions, has the whole of the Southern Sudan.

"The Northern Sudan is an arid country inhabited by Moslem Arabs. The Southern Sudan is a country of swamps and forests, inhabited by pagan Negroes. Till recent times the only contacts between them was that the Northerners used to raid the Southerners for slaves. These slave raids went on until the time of the Battle of Omdurman—that is, well within living memory; and it is reported that the present disturbances were caused by the fact that those concerned believed they were to be carried off to Khartoum to be sold into slavery.

"The Sudan, as it exists now, is an artificial creation of the British Government. It is a great chunk of Africa, and it happens that the inhabitants of the southern half are totally different from the inhabitants of the northern part. There is no good reason why, without their consent, they should be placed under the domination of the north.

Warnings Ignored

"The Government were informed that if these people were placed under the domination of the north without adequate precautions there would be trouble, but they chose to ignore this warning completely. They had apparently decided upon a policy of 'scuttle', and they proceeded to scuttle without the least regard for the consequences.

"I hope to hear from the noble marquis who is to reply that the Government have taken some steps to repair the damage which was caused by their obvious neglect of duty."

THE MARQUESS OF READING said in his statement for the Government:—

"Whatever the situation might have been in the somewhat remote past, it is now covered by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on the Sudan of February, 1953, which provided, among other things, for the Sudanization. I cannot get rid of that objectionable word—of the administration before the Sudan could proceed to the actual processes of self-determination. In accordance with that provision all British administrators have left the Southern Sudan by the end of August, 1954, and for the most part they were replaced by Northern Sudanese, many of whom were men of considerable ability.

"From some points of view, this replacement by Northerners may have been unfortunate, since it tends to revive the traditional enmity of the south towards the north which sprang from the slave trading days of the last century. The noble lord was quite right in saying that that was the main source of the feud between north and south. The position, in regard to the appointment of Northerners to offices in the south was, however, inevitable, since the south had very few men capable of conducting the administration, and it would probably have been a long time before enough Southern men could be trained to take over the quite considerable responsibilities.

"Since the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement was signed the Sudan has moved steadily towards self-determination

on the basis laid down by the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. The Sudan's future will be decided by the Sudanese people, and on August 1, 1955, the Sudanese Parliament passed a resolution of self-determination.

The United Kingdom and the United States, matters were not a priority for the Government in the south, and only by a policy of 'scuttle' could a minority element of the Sudanese population be removed from the south. The Sudan Defence Force, which was the only force of the Sudan, was disbanded, and the Sudanese army was formed. The Sudanese army was formed, and the Sudanese army was formed.

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Conditions in the European Farming Areas of Kenya

Labour Difficulties Reported From Most Districts

APPLICATIONS received by the Land and Agriculture Bank of Kenya in 1954 were based substantially in number and in amount on those of the previous year, and the applications approved were the highest ever recorded.

During the year 133 long-term loans totalling £37,835 and 22 short-term loans amounting £10,180 were completed, and 66 applications valued at £207,725 and £1,500 respectively were awaiting completion at the end of the period. Overdue interest amounted to £11,526, or 1.3%, and £12,035, or 1.4%, was written off.

The comments of the local representative are interesting, and the following extracts are quoted from their reports:—

Kisumu Forest Range (Mr. G. Wilson).—“The labour position has remained more or less the same as in the previous year, with perhaps a slight increase in numbers—but not efficient ones. Farmers have gone out of pits completely, and reduced numbers because of the cost increase in the cost of purchased foodstuffs.”

Limuru Forest Range (Mr. C. R. Clouston).—“The labour situation is becoming steadily worse, owing to the unsatisfactory progress towards ending Mau Mau activities. There is little doubt that African tribes other than the Kikuyu are keeping close watch on current events, and their regard for normal law and order will not improve whilst the present emergency continues. Meantime the ratio of output of work to wages will probably deteriorate.”

Unserviced Machinery

“Most farmers have the essential machinery for the work on hand, but almost without exception they complain that it is becoming more and more difficult and costly to maintain it in efficient working order. It is impossible to blame the commercial firms concerned for this sad state of affairs, as I am convinced that they are all prepared to offer better service if it were possible. Again, the emergency seems to be the cause, as these firms are almost invariably understaffed and very often unable to provide service mechanics to attend to crippled machinery on outlying farms.”

Sonk (Mr. H. Coxon).—“There appears to be no stability or permanency with labour. The older men are capable of better and harder work than the younger, but generally in spite of increased wages, if they are expected to do a good day's work they get tired and seek work less arduous.”

Thika (Mr. H. I. Spratt).—“Farms away from the reserves are short of labour as usual, and the emergency has considerably reduced the numbers of contract labour, forcing farmers to mechanize, even more than before, which, though efficient, is an expensive way to farm. Crops requiring a lot of hand labour are being reduced in acreage.”

Uasin Gishu (Mr. J. Gault).—“There is a significant change in the system of husbandry in the district, no doubt influenced by rehabilitation loans and a steady change over to a more balanced system. It will be some years before the full effect is obvious. Expansion of production is limited by lack of time to supervise a more intensive system, and by a lack of man-power caused by the emergency. Very few transfers of land have taken place during the year.”

Nakuru East (Mr. D. E. Fielden).—“Labour is still very scarce, limiting both production and development. Most of this area had a very erratic rainfall, and this is shown by the average maize yields over the last three years: 1952—seven bags to the acre; 1953—14 bags; 1954—18 bags. Incomes from farming fluctuate, in about the same proportion; one year, a loss is made, and the next a considerable profit. Superficially this equals itself out into a fair average income, but in fact this is not so, because of the graduated scale of

income tax, in which the cent. of tax income rises steeply at higher levels. This results in taxation leaving the farmer with far too little of his profit at the end of a good year to make his years of the previous bad year. Taxation should, surely, be assessed on the average income over a number of years.”

Gilgil-Ol' Kakui Ol' Joro' Orok (Mr. B. H. Hollowes).—“There is a serious shortage of labour, and increased wages seem only to shorten their stay on farms, now averaging from three to six months. With the exception of a few farmers, little progress has been made in farming methods at the present time. The soil seems to be a very poor tip up Africa, and yields are very poor on the wheat.”

Naivasha—Kipkoini (Mr. W. H. Caffery).—“Stock farms in the Rift Valley had a good year with plenty of grazing, although the rainfall was not very well distributed. The water in the fringe of the lake is being polluted by sewage and chemical sprays, and a second large irrigation plant for these has been installed. The lake rose about five feet during the year, but this flooded only a small proportion of the established crops.”

Wages Rising Steadily

“Wages continue to rise steadily, and some farmers are unquestionably receiving better value from their employees; others complain that they get less work in return for the high wages. It is a boon to get good supervision and a good seasonal touch.”

“The year 1954 has been considerably worse than 1953 as regards Mau Mau activity. The number of killings and stock thefts shows a big increase; in the Gilgil area one farm had 130 Mau Mau cows clubbed and bashed, and was left with nearly 100 tons of sheep. In the adjoining farm 19 in-tall heifers were missing or sheep-bowed, and in Naivasha district 20 pigs were incinerated, and a large number of cattle stolen. In the great majority of farmers do all they can to protect themselves, and are of course, take no apparent precautions and inflate claims when loss occurs. These are firmly committed to the emergency, and are unenviable targets for their attention.”

“In spite of many trials and tribulations most farmers are in good heart and more determined than ever to see the end of the present troubles. Several series of land and good prices are being or have been completed.”

Limuru (Mr. A. J. Gault).—“The skilled labour from various tribes that has largely left the place of Kikuyu is both costly and undependable, and the general opinion is that labour costs have at least doubled over the past few years. More European supervision is necessary to get any reasonable amount of work done.”

“On the whole, the situation regarding Mau Mau has shown some improvement, and mainly because of increased vigilance on the Kikuyu who remained on the farms. The gangs have found it more dangerous than they did in 1953.”

“Little land has changed hands, and any sales made have shown a reduction in price. Increased production was no doubt due mainly to a favourable season, but indicated also that in spite of troubles, restrictions and difficulties, the farmers have not failed to get on with the work.”

Trying a Year

Muramba (Mrs. E. E. E. E.).—“Once again we have been through a most difficult and trying year, and the situation as regards the depredations of the Mau Mau is now worse than it was a year ago. Many cattle and sheep have been stolen, machinery wrecked or damaged and on one farm the whole of a machine-making outfit was destroyed by fire.”

Nyeri-Mweiga-Nyeri (Mr. C. N. L. L. L.).—“Planting and farming in the Nyeri district have been again very difficult owing to the emergency. In spite of all assistance by the Government, the local farmer fails to see any marked improvement in the situation. There is no doubt that there are gangs still moving about the area, and that these gangs depend on the Kikuyu employed on farms, and also on the adjoining Kikuyu Reserve for their food supplies.”

“There is a plentiful supply of Kikuyu labour, but wages have been raised and the output is in a very small proportion. Owing to the presence of a large amount of labour, which has been recruited, because of a shortage of labour, unless care is taken both by the farmer and the local security forces to see that the labour is not corrupted again. All the foregoing plus new regulations and restrictions bear heavily on the farmer.”

Kikuyu-Mitubiri (North, Thika) (Mr. J. C. Crawford).—“Labour has been sufficient and fairly static owing to the emergency. Sisal estates relying on Nyanza labour have not

been too happy, as the void created in Nairobi by Operation Anvil was to some extent filled by their employees. Kikuyu who have survived the Mau Mau and the screening gangs have no wish to move. Kamba are numerous and any desire to decamp to higher wage-level areas is unaided by the present labour restriction procedure. The brown employment card is completely useless for the purpose for which it was designed, and should be replaced by something similar to the *kipande*.

The years has been no difficulty as Mau Mau, both active and passive, has led to the decline, and beyond adding an appreciable amount to individual estates, emergency expenses, has been more of a nuisance than a danger. During the year the Kenya Police Reserve part-time duties have gradually been decreased, with benefit to farming operations. The appointment of a district officer and screening and home guard district officers has altered the whole picture and relieved the K.P.R. of most of the duties which had become more than irksome.

Thika (M. C. V. Merritt).—The Labour position has been erratic. Some days it was in free supply, on other days there was none. This is explained by the fact that throughout the district has been swept by Mau Mau, home guards, police and screeners, all of whom have taken their toll. Despite these irritations, work has gone ahead, and relations between employer and employee have been good.

Employer and employee alike are getting used to the emergency, but it is a great pity that in a time of high prices all those concerned cannot sit back and enjoy it. It is a far greater pity to see so many old inhabitants selling land and moving elsewhere. Despite this, morale is high and the standard of farming much improved.

Kilambilly (M. C. V. Shields).—There has been a less disturbance here than in the emergency, than might have been expected, with the net effect of discipline which results from the emergency. Most farmers lost many of their Kikuyu labourers, and screening operations, and many of these men are now working on their own and often highly skilled men. The recruiting of local Kikuyu presents no great difficulty, and this tribal still provides the best workers. Recruiting of Kamba and other tribes was unsatisfactory both in numbers and quality.

Coffee farms continued to find a ready market at inflated values, generally on part-payment terms, and often to persons or companies of foreign nationalities. Good coffee land on full production is valued at up to £250 an acre, and prices for average sized plantations run at £50,000 to £75,000. There are several examples of farmers who have struggled for years to meet their obligations on Bank Bank loans of around £3,000 selling for 10 times that sum. In Limuru sales were much restricted by the emergency, and prices showed a downward trend.

Limuru has been greatly improved by bush clearing under emergency regulation, but it continues to be a hotbed of highly organized Mau Mau sympathizers and passive supporters. The active gangs in the Maguga Forest area have their Q organization in the Limuru area, Kiambu is clearer but still unsatisfactory.

East African Water Resources Are Extremely Limited

Present Policies Based on Sheer Guesswork, Says Dr. Pereira

OUR PRACTICAL POLICIES for the management of our vital water supplies have had to be laid down on a basis of sheer guesswork as to the needs of land-use on water resources.

Many most important decisions may become irrevocable a very few years after they are carried out. In the humid and tropics the balance of the vegetation-soil-water systems evolved over centuries is relatively sensitive to interference. We have already far too many painful examples in East Africa of our inability to restore conditions in localities which have unexpectedly and drastically deteriorated.

Contradictory Literature

The literature on the effects of fires, grasses, crops, on water resources, soil, and local climates is contradictory and confusing, because the overwhelming majority of books and papers on the subject convey observations and opinions rather than measurements. It is rare for a large-scale change in land-use to be carried out in a manner permitting the experimental testing of cause and effect in these matters.

The areas of high and reliable rainfall occupy a very small proportion of East Africa. An alarming proportion of the areas in these territories are unable to rely on even 30 inches of rain a year.

Few people realize how utterly dependent are the populations of the low-lying areas—the coffee and sisal plantations as well as the ranches and tribal reserves—on the correct management of the catchment areas for the streams arising in the islands of high ground. This limitation is accentuated in the drier parts of Kenya where the sand rivers, which supply a meagre ration of water to the populations along their banks depend on our most meticulous protection of the small wooded hill ranges which supply them.

Paradoxically, these hill catchments are in danger

Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address by Dr. H. C. J. Pereira, Deputy Director of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization, to a Water Resources Conference in Nairobi.

mainly from the populations which depend on them for water. In these vast semi-arid areas, porcolite usually, and in inexhaustible, water resources, which are pumped up and used, that part of the rainfall which has been successfully captured and stored by the local and surface. In the semi-arid areas this water may often be the accumulation of centuries, but it is small in amount and rapidly used up. The day after the pumps will yield only a small fraction of the static rainfall as it is received.

Many people assume that the rainfall on our high mountains offers an inexhaustible source of stream-flow. These rains are, however, strongly seasonal. Steep rock and shallow moorland soils afford very little storage capacity from which streams can be supplied in the dry weather. It is on the high banks of the mountains, which also enjoy a generous rainfall, that the deep soils are developed and the storage opportunity occurs. These deep, well-watered soils usually carry a heavy cover of indigenous forest.

Storage Capacity

This has the well-established effect of absorbing heavy rainfall. Some of the water is evaporated and transpired from the foliage during wet weather, but even more it is stored in the soil within the range of the tree roots, to be drawn upon by the trees during the following dry season. The balance of the absorbed water percolates beyond the roots and slowly reappears further down the slope as springs which maintain the surface streams.

This percolation of water in deep soils and in porous rock, beyond the root range of the vegetation is the essential factor in the maintenance of dry-weather stream-flow. The efficient use of this deep water storage capacity of the forested mountain slopes is the key to our management of water resources. The critical factors in the management of these resources are the total depth of the soil and the storage capacity, which is drawn upon by the trees. We cannot usually improve the soil depth, but we can easily alter the vegetation.

This may not necessarily harm the water relationships of the slopes. The changes may even be planned and carried out with such skill that the results may be beneficial. The decision to embark on any such large-scale change is, however, a grave one, and should be taken only after consulting all available technical advice.

At its worst, the forests felled and burned by unskilled African peasants and the land, irrespective of steepness of slope, is cultivated under food crops without any control whatsoever of soil erosion. The soil, even if itself is not destroyed, except where extreme gulleying occurs, and the crop roots exploit but a few of the soil, and do forest trees, but a drastic change in the character of the soil surface. The infiltration of rainfall dwindles to a negligible amount while a steadily increasing proportion is deflected in stream run-off. The extent to which this grim process is already occurring in some parts of East Africa is lamentable.

At its best, the forest cover is replaced on the less severe slopes only by other protective vegetation with a shallower root range. Indigenous forest is extremely deep-rooted. The excavation of the railway tunnel at Nairobi, for instance, disclosed live roots of forest trees at a depth of 50 ft. from the soil surface. I have so far been able to excavate and study only two of the plantation trees commonly used in East Africa, and both had root ranges of less than 20 feet.

Forest Catchment Areas

The essential dry-weather stream-flow from forested catchment areas can be seriously depleted by: (1) uncontrolled fires; (2) inefficient logging; (3) grazing of forest slopes; (4) any of these three continue until erosion has begun, here protection may not succeed in restoring the stream-flow; (5) removal of forests in favour of crop and, even on gentle slopes, has decreased infiltration and hence dry-weather stream-flow; in most of the cases investigated; (6) replacement of forest by grazed pastures reduces infiltration, and in East Africa may increase transpiration losses on deep soils, since the indigenous perennial grasses, dominant in our high-altitude catchment areas are extremely deep-rooted and dense.

These findings do not mean that no reserves should be removed. There is a great deal of useful scrub in East Africa, which goes to the same of forest which may be playing no part at all in stream-flow, and which it may be preventing soil erosion and may be forming a valuable fire-break to protect other trees or crops. It does mean, however, that most of our well-watered high-altitude forest on deep soils must be very carefully maintained as a continuous fire-break. This raises the question whether one species of tree does more water than another. The hydrological benefits of a stable continuous cover of vegetation must always be reduced by the amount of water transpired by the plants.

Only in one experiment has the full extent of this effect been adequately tested. At Gweta a steep narrow valley of 33 acres under low bush granite bedrock was stream-gauged for four and a half years to assess the effects of each size of rain storm. At an average rainfall of about 65 inches a year the stream flow accounted for only 26 inches, the rest being evaporated or transpired. In 1941 the area was carefully cut-felled, all undergrowth slashed, and nothing at all removed, so that transpiration was temporarily eliminated while the soil remained as fully protected as before. An additional 164 inches of water reached the stream in the first year — a 50% improvement without any change in flood rates during storms. The following year the sprouting undergrowth was not slashed, and the extra stream-flow was only 104 inches — 59% of the original total. After the forest has slowly regrown and the stream flow is returning to normal, this result gives some idea of the magnitude of the change in water yield.

Alternative Treatment

As an alternative treatment a small adjacent valley was clear-felled at the same time, but was logged, stumped, and converted to a typical mountain farm, on third and fourth and fifth stumps-grazing. The gain in steady stream-flow was only 15% since this valley is prone to lose water by storm run-off. The run-off has since increased alarmingly, most of it coming from the grazing.

The only practical method of financing the periodic felling of forest cover is to plant timber species which will pay for the operation. Such plantation is safe only on the tops of ridges and on the most gentle slopes. It certainly should not be applied to steep slopes and ravines. On fairly level ground the growth for two or three seasons of shallow-rooted vegetable crops between seedling trees is a life and effective method of reducing total transpiration. For the first few years the young trees have a root system reaching only a small part of the stored soil water which a mature forest consumes during the dry season. The decay of the roots of the previously felled trees creates hundreds of narrow channels for rapid infiltration of rainfall.

During wet weather a continuous closed canopy of any sort of growing and healthy tree transpires at approximately the same rate, the rate depending directly on weather factors. As soon as the rains cease the trees proceed to use up the water stored in the soil reached by their roots. In East Africa

the dry season is usually long enough to use up all of this stored water in the root range, and the total used thus depends directly on the rooting depth. As far as our present exploratory measurements have gone in East Africa, the softwoods planted do not exceed the rooting depth of the indigenous forest which they replace, and the dark soil surface, which many people have expressed about forest plantations in catchment areas of deep soil appear to be quite without foundation.

Where a water table lies near to the surface, vegetation whose roots can tap this free supply of water may have a very serious effect. Even in the U.S.A. the evidence on the effects of stream-bank vegetation is quite confusing. Some trees — like the tamarisk of Mediterranean origin and the eucalypts of Africa and Australia — stream flourish with their roots partially submerged. They often cause a rapid fall in the water table, and if planted in swamps and in the bank of small streams across a catchment they may greatly diminish the water yield. Stream-bank and main stream trees known as phreatophytes because they like water tables are not necessarily shallow-rooted. Roots of the tamarisk were necessary for the excavators of the Suez Canal to reach a depth of 100 ft.

In East Africa we must collect first-hand facts about the water behaviour of both indigenous and introduced species in our own climates, soils and rock formations. Our limited knowledge varies sharply with the climatic and soil conditions and range of conditions.

Four principal organizations are directly concerned. First of all in Kenya there is the Forestry Department, which actively changes the vegetation over large areas; secondly, there is the hydrology branch of the P.W.D., which measures stream-flow and studies underground-water resources; thirdly, the East Africa Meteorological Department measures the rainfall and in some places the temperature, barometric pressure and humidity; fourthly, the Kenyan Commissioner's Research Organization at Muguga studies rooting depths of trees, water use of different species, infiltration rates of water into soil under different land-use conditions, and other research aspects of the problem.

No Funds for Large Schemes

We, as a research organization, have no funds for large and ambitious new schemes. Our role is to help to organize joint experiments, plant and, where necessary, supply the staff to handle the data. We cannot possibly supply the men for the work, but we can work closely with an adequate staff of these men, and, in any case, by local people, supervised by officers with first-hand knowledge of local conditions. So far working very closely with the Foresters, the meteorologists, and the P.W.D. engineers, we have collected in the past seven years some essential basic facts about the water relations of rotational cypress and pine plantations in a natural bamboo forest area, about the rooting depths of wattles and cypresses, about the water-use by Kenyan grass and Star grass, sorghums, of dry area fingered grasses, and of oats, beans, sorghums and maize under various dry conditions.

The Kenya emergency, although making some of our forest measurements into semi-military operations, has newly opened us with a golden opportunity. Large-scale schemes of softwood plantations are being planned and financed to give employment to the Kenyan population. If we can organize some of this planting into selected catchment areas for comparison with unlogged adjacent catchments as controls, direct answers to some of our most important problems should emerge.

Initial reconnaissance will, we think, begin with the Forestry Department, to locate possible catchments for study. The next stage will be more detailed studies in which we shall hope to call on the co-operation of the P.W.D. engineers and the meteorologists. At the third stage the local water resources authorities will have to come into the picture, for although we can train foresters, we shall need people living on the spot to supervise their work. It will not always be possible to supervise it ourselves owing to the problems of time and distance. Local forest officers, game wardens, police stations, and representatives of many other organizations may be able to help. We can co-ordinate and analyse the records.

Margaret Wrong Prize

THE MARGARET WRONG PRIZE of up to £200 in 1956 is offered to Africans in which the best Sahara writing in one of the metropolitan languages is an original unpublished work, and the Margaret Medal to Africans in Central Africa for a work in an African language already published. Further particulars may be had from the hon. Secretary, Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund, Edinburgh House, 2, Ebury Gate, London, S.W.1.

Achievements of Federation in First Two Years

Mr. Garfield Todd's Outspoken Criticism of Federal Government

IMPATIENCE AND INTOLERANCE could endanger the future of the Federation. Sir Roy Welensky said in a recent broadcast commemorating Federation Day. Fortunately there were enough men and women with sufficient good will to ensure that the ideals of the Federation would be put into practice.

"With these men and women and the natural resources we have," Sir Roy continued, "we can build a great country — and we are setting on with the job. Two years is a very short time to shape the future of the country or even to get it going properly."

It has realized from the beginning that the extent of the success of the Federation might well depend on the first development plans and that this would have to be both realistic and imaginative. The development plans take into account two basic facts: first, that the great size of our Federation makes an efficient transport system essential if development is to be full and Federal-wide. Because of this large sums of money have been allocated to the improvement of our railways and roads.

Danger of Parochialism

The second is that if we are to succeed every project we undertake must be first and foremost in the national interest. This has led to some misunderstanding and some criticism. But thinking people will realize that it would be quite wrong, particularly at this stage of the country's life, to allow parochialism to dissipate our energy and limited resources, and so to reduce our potential wealth. It is certainly not going to be easy to overcome parochialism, and moreover mistakes will be made and misunderstandings will occur as has happened in the past two years. There will inevitably be periods of readjustment in the economy, but the long-term aim is a full integrated economy based on the interests of the Federation as a whole. I am quite certain, the right aim if we are to stand on our own feet as an adult country.

We are still quite a long way from this goal of economic adulthood, but we have taken major steps along the way. We have made provision for cheap power in abundance. We have made a major effort to bring the Union, the principal purpose of which is to allow us to establish our own industries on a sound basis. We are also bringing in immigrants on a selected basis at a rate which now runs at 10% of our European population.

Shortage of Money

The most serious handicaps are shortage of money and skilled labour. Such shortages are common to all developing countries, but this does not mean that we are just to sit back in resignation. We can go out and try to recruit labour of the type we want, and we are doing this already with some success. We can also go out and try to get money, and again we are doing this. The London money market is at present profoundly concerned with events in the United Kingdom, and we cannot borrow beyond our ability to pay interest and repay the loans. In this connexion I believe it is essential to supplement new supplies of labour with hard work, and this will also have the effect, through increased productivity of making us a better investment prospect.

What I would call some of our problems, although not necessarily handicaps, are impatience and intolerance. By these I mean impatience at not being able to have immediately all the amenities which we would like to have — such mundane but essential things as

telephones, tarred roads, express train services, and the like. We will get these things in time. If we cannot have them now it is because there must be an order of priority. In a developing country there are always innumerable demands for scarce resources.

Intolerance is a much more serious thing in a multi-racial community, and if it were to spread here in the Federation to any significant extent it could well endanger our future. I say this because I believe that the development before us is so great that it will require the co-operation of all the labour and skills we have if we are to take full advantage of it.

Bread and Butter

At a Federation Day reception Sir Roy said when discussing the Federation's relationship with Britain that the Federal constitution, specifically allowed the U.K. Government to honour certain obligations it had towards the people of Federation.

"We believe, however, that under certain conditions it will be acceptable for that trust to be transferred to us, and in fact, for us to take over the status of a fully self-governing country. By allowing the State and Prosperous State has developed, both in the political and economic senses, we will have every prospect of gaining greater status. It is of course our first duty to make our country prosperous, but the temptations are many to play politics, particularly to play racial politics."

"As a Government, we are firmly determined to stick to bread and butter politics as far as we are allowed to do so and to hold our noses and to the constitution to maintain the status quo until the time for constitutional revision comes about in 1960. It would be premature and irresponsible at this stage to say that our country is not a free political state. It may be that we can even change ourselves. On the one hand, when the time comes for changes to be made and that might be provided for under the constitution, we ought to be able to negotiate those changes by putting forward a case backed up with a record of achievement and a history of responsibility."

Cabinet Reshuffle

Mrs. R. GARFIELD TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when addressing a meeting of the United Rhodesia Party in Gwelo last Friday that the Federal Government had achieved much in its two years in office, but that some real numbers were not being tackled with the necessary imagination, efficiency and determination, with the consequence that the internal ties of the Federation were being divided in the loyalties of African and European national theories and racial emotions were therefore being fostered.

We recognize our enormous debt to Lord Malvern, continued Mr. Todd, but it is generally believed that I am sure that there was an error of belief, that he will not only soon retire, but that already his successor, Sir Roy Welensky, is not just acting for him but is rightly taking over from him.

"If changes have to come within the Federal Government, the appropriate time is when Sir Roy chooses his team as a cabinet which can be a team, and whose members will be the best and most capable men and women the Federation can produce."

Since the work of the territorial administrations was conditioned by the success or lack of success of the Government, Mr. Todd said that the Federal Government leader could not keep silent if the interests of his own country was being threatened by the inaction of the Federal Government.

"I do not know when Lord Malvern will retire, he went on, but it seems to me that the Federal Party and its Parliamentary team should now get together and examine itself. At this most vital point in the life of our new Federation not only should Cabinet Ministers be freely ready to stay or go, but so should the Federal Members of Parliament,