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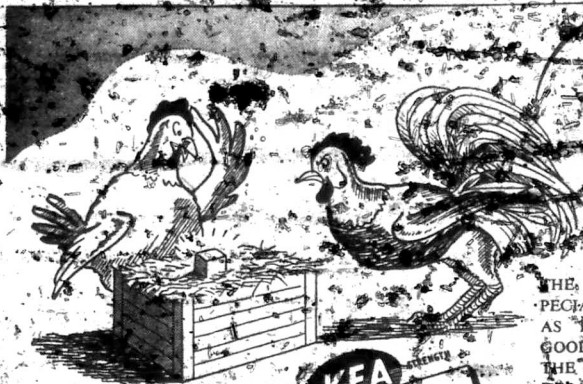
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# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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Founded and Edited  
by  
S. Joelsson

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1953 Vol. 30 No. 1515 30 p. post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**FULL YEAR HAS PASSED** since the Government of Kenya declared a state of emergency on October 20, 1952. On that day the Tescashire Fusiliers reached Nairobi by air from the Suez Canal Zone, the Kenya Regiment was mobilized, and well over one hundred Kiriryu suspected of subversive activities were arrested, among them Kenyatta and his chief assistants. The Commissioner of Police thereupon gave the public the silly assurance that Mau Mau had been defeated. The toll of his complacency (which was shared by other senior officials) has long been apparent; but, for some inscrutable reason, the men capable of such irresponsible and dangerous assessments have been retained in their appointments. Of the many blunders of the Government of Kenya in the past twelve months perhaps none has done more damage as its stubborn refusal to rid itself of functionaries in whom the public lost confidence long ago. Mr. S. V. Cooke certainly spoke for the general body of the European community of Kenya when, in introducing in the Legislative Council last week a motion of no-confidence in the Government, he charged the Chief Secretary, the Member for Legal Affairs, and the late Chief Native Commissioner with responsibility for "the disgraceful lack of policy and the inefficiency and ineptitude with which the situation has been handled."

The Chief Native Commissioner left Kenya months ago on leave, and will not return. The Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, said Mr. Cooke, ought to consider whether the country wanted them. **Efficiency Not the any longer**, and his scathing references to the police implied that the officer in command of that force could likewise be spared with equanimity. EAST

AFRICA AND RHODESIA has argued for months that the Government of Kenya could not expect to be fully trusted while it clung to men who had forfeited public trust. The whole system of Colonial administration (and not only in Kenya) has been brought into contempt by this obstinacy, which has caused the public to say that the convenience and careers of individuals were of more concern to the Colonial Service than good government or even law and order. If that complaint is still widely made, as it is, the blame must rest primarily upon the Government of Kenya, but in some degree also upon the European elected members in the Legislature for accepting such a position. They should have insisted many months ago that efficiency should be the sole criterion, and that anyone, however highly placed, should be promptly removed if he was seen to be inadequate to the burdens of his office. Kenya has been at war, and the salutary military rule of displacing unsuccessful senior men ought to have been followed. If the local Government had resisted that reasonable demand, it could have been driven to a change of mind by all the Europeans elected members withdrawing from Council, if necessary more than once, as a demonstration of their dissatisfaction and determination. But the elected members weakly submitted to the Government's obstinacy, and they must therefore bear part of the blame.

The inefficiency shown by Kenya during the past year has been staggering and shocking. Would anyone in this country have expected last October that the Mau Mau insurgents would still be at their diabolical work a year later? Probably not one person of any colour in or outside East Africa would have thought that possible. The impossible has happened primarily because

the Kikuyu still fear the Mau Mau more than they respect the Government. That is tragic, for the truth is that they are no longer in a position to have been quickly crushed. Instead it has stalked a road, by day no less than by night, in a country previously so peaceful that the military and police were so few that more than skeleton formations. Now three brigades of troops, including five British battalions, have to be employed, and never before, except during the Kaiser's war and Mussolini's war, had East Africa needed a British formation now ever small. Yet this very month the evil power of the terrorists has been demonstrated even in the capital city of the country, where tens of thousands of Africans, four-fifths of them Kikuyu, have thought it safer to do the bidding of Mau Mau than rely on the Government for protection. If that has been the state of affairs in the African areas of Nairobi after a year, what must be the real condition of the Kikuyu Reserves?

In some localities it is that of civil war. In others the fine leadership of individual Europeans in support of courageous (and usually Christian) Kikuyu has encouraged a growing spirit of confidence. Too little. For months some of these men, white and black, have recommended that an essential need was a declaration by the Government that whatever the result of the appeals on Kikuyu grounds by Kenyatta and his cronies, none of them would ever be allowed to return to Kikuyu land. Such a guarantee was necessary because the police-sitters among the Kikuyu have continued to expect their rain, and have therefore directed to give the information which might have brought many a murderer and oath-administrator to justice. That sentence of permanent banishment was pronounced on Tuesday of this week—many, many months too late. Almost everything done has been done months too late, the procrastination and vacillation of the authorities greatly strengthening the enemy and correspondingly weakening Kenya. When the trouble came there was not even a proper intelligence service, although responsible men had been warning the Government for years of subversive activities among the Kikuyu, and the failure to provide proper intelligence in such circumstances would have justified the displacement of the Ministry for Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police, the officials primarily answerable for such laxity. But Kenya still keeps them on her payroll.

After the folly of the so-called "cleansing ceremonies" which the professedly "lawful" administration used (vainly of course) as a means of releasing "thieves" from Urgency oaths taken under duress, lacking the stupidity of the wholesale removal of Kikuyu from the White Highlands without proper arrangements for their receipt and absorption elsewhere, thus providing the Mau Mau gangs with many embittered and desperate recruits. If the Government felt any sense of urgency it was singularly unsuccessful in translating that sentiment into practice. Not until the emergency had lasted two months was even a military staff officer brought in, two months later a major-general became director of operations, only three months later still was General Erskine sent out to take full command, and it is only this summer that, under his thrustfulness, the Mau Mau have been brought under pressure in their forest lairs. Meantime, of course, oath-taking has spread, first among tribes allied to the Kikuyu and among crossbreeds, and then to some Kamba, Masai, Maragoli, Luo, and others. Delay in crushing the rebellion has greatly increased the risk of its expansion to other areas. Widespread fear of the police (even among loyal Africans) has seriously interfered with the restoration of order; and there will be many Europeans in Kenya, officials, settlers, and missionaries, who will consider that the Government has been ill advised in his references to the police in the speech reported in other columns of this issue. Many Europeans and Africans in Kenya, and latterly an increasing number of Asians have rendered splendid service, which has so often been misdirected by higher authority. Such is part of the lamentable story of the past year. It has been redeemed from obloquy chiefly by the calm courage of the European settler community, the officials and missionaries at work in the Kikuyu country, and the Christian Kikuyu, and by the loyalty of the great mass of the Africans outside the Kikuyu tribe.

### Kenyatta Petition Dismissed

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the Privy Council dismissed on Tuesday the petition of Jomo Kenyatta and five others for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council against conviction and sentence in Kenya on Mau Mau charges. The petition came before Lord Goddard, Lord Onslow, Lord Morton of Henryton, and Sir Lionel Leach. For the appellants Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C. was accompanied by Mr. Ralph Miller and Mr. S. P. C. Fernando. For the Crown appeared Mr. John Whyatt, Q.C. (Attorney-General, Kenya) and Mr. Geoffrey Le. Ouesne. Kenyatta and the five other Africans were last April sentenced to seven years' hard labour. A fuller report of the petition will appear next week.

## Notes By The Way

### M.P. For Thirty Years

HOW THIN IS AN OFFENCE if to tamper with the essential equipment of Parliament? Should I not be guilty of contempt if I committed to accelerate or decelerate the clock in the debating chamber? The answer is presumably in the affirmative. But what I could not do with impunity was done last week by a Minister in Southern Rhodesia to the great satisfaction of the whole House, and doubtless to the approval of the whole Colony. The adjournment of its Parliament eight days ago marked the end of 30 years of self-government under the constitution granted in 1923. Only one member elected at that time had continued to sit throughout the three decades (and for the same constituency). Sir Godfrey Huggins, who cannot be a candidate in the territorial general election next March because no member of the new Federal Parliament may also sit in the legislature of a constituent State. Since his appointment as Prime Minister in the Interim Ministry of the Federation he has reverted to the status of a private member in the Southern Rhodesian House, which wanted him to be the last speaker on the last day of his membership.

### Courteous Conspiracy

THAT KINDLY THOUGHT of someone whose name has not been disclosed would have been frustrated but for the presence of mind and admirable lawlessness of a Minister (whose identity has also not been publicly mentioned). When Sir Godfrey was due to speak several members were so engrossed in discussing the final item of business that they forgot the imminent gesture of admiration and affection. To quote a telegram to *The Times*: "Other members realized what was happening, and one, a Minister, motioned to the head messenger to stop the clock. The messenger shook his head, whereupon the Minister, who knew the whereabouts of the switch controlling the clock, went out and stopped it. Meanwhile other members were passing hurriedly

scribbled notes to the persistent talkers, who at last subsided. Then the clock was found to be working again, and the result was that Sir Godfrey Huggins had two minutes in which to convey the thanks of the Federal Government to Southern Rhodesia for its great assistance." By courteous conspiracy an historic occasion was memorably marked.

### Borup

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has suggested from time to time that East African history ought to be much better known to East Africans of all races. It is not unusual to find men in positions of leadership, Europeans, Africans, and Asians, without any knowledge of important happenings of even 25 or 30 years ago, happenings which have a definite bearing on present problems; and on quite a number of occasions I have been shocked by the dangerous ignorance of African students of the past half-century in the territory of their birth. Now a writer in an Uganda newspaper has confessed that he knows nothing of the Borup Kaya, whose street in Kampala has just been named.

### Missionary Pioneers

YET IT WAS Mr. Borup (then on the industrial side of Church Missionary Society work), who imported the seed for the first experiment in cotton growing, thus establishing the industry which was for many years almost the sole source of wealth in Uganda. That is not to say that there would have been no cotton industry but for Mr. Borup; but many years might have passed before someone else did what he did. A missionary has likewise to be thanked for the introduction of coffee to the neighbouring territory of Kenya; and, although there is still dispute on the point among Rhodesians, some are convinced that it was a missionary who began to grow tobacco in that Colony. All these modest men, who greatly benefited their fellows, their great service ought not to be forgotten by later generations.

## Blunt Statement to U.N.O. on Britain's Colonial Policy

Non-Administering States Have No Monopoly of Good Intentions

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was direct in his statement when he recently addressed the Fourth Committee of the United Nations. He said, *inter alia*:

"It is not uncommon to hear like this committee to hear the view advanced that there is one fundamental cause, and one only, of social strains in non-self-governing territories—namely, racial discrimination. Certainly race relations constitute one of the crucial problems of our time, but difficulties in race relations not infrequently derive from the existence of other social problems, such as those associated with urban development, the existence of which in no way depends upon differences in colour or race.

"We believe that we must launch a broad attack on this whole problem of race relations, and that a valuable approach is to attempt to eradicate those social conditions which exacerbate racial differences rather than reconcile them. We profoundly believe that the concept of partnership is a valid concept, and that on this issue we can advance to a world in which race differences are not a source of discord but rather give oppor-

tunities for the best in all races to be blended into a strong and harmonious society.

"It was much struck the other day by a remark made in the general debate by the representative of Lebanon, who asked whether the notion of the nation-state should not be reconsidered in this amazingly contracted world; he suggested that the world to-day might be considered as being made up of six or seven fundamental cultural groupings. We also believe that the conditions of the modern world demand something more than its fragmentation on the basis of pure nationalism.

### Towards Larger Units

"On this basis that we are moving towards the creation of larger units and the development of cohesion and stability through emphasis on those things which bind men together rather than those which separate them. The process, we believe, is an inevitable development in the world at large. It is the spirit in which this assembly's relations was formed. We attach the greatest importance to the development of international co-operation in relation to the progress of non-self-

governing territories. We shall play our part, and a very energetic part in supporting regional groups and associations for technical assistance, and common technical problems.

"We welcome the help shown by the specialized agencies of the United Nations in the application to the problems of non-self-governing territories of the broad experience of mankind. We regard it as one of our cardinal functions in the non-self-governing territories to promote the effective technical assistance programmes, the aid which we extend to our territories can well stand comparison with that available to any other country in the world, but we do feel that there is great value in associating this development with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Finance alone stands in the way of a great and increasing participation of our territories in the expanded programme of technical assistance. We are well satisfied that the Technical Assistance Administration views our requests with sympathy, and we are equally well satisfied with the energy and effectiveness with which they have provided a wide variety of services to our territories. We have the will to co-operate."

#### Not Two Camps

"We should never subscribe to the view that there must exist in this committee two camps—the small camp of the administering authorities who by definition can be regarded as reactionary and obstructive, and the larger camp of the non-administering authorities who by definition can be believed to hold a monopoly of good intention. We believe that our fundamental objectives are the same.

"We do not believe that individual problems are always approached without some degree of prejudice and without some degree of ignorance. It is of the utmost importance for the fruitfulness of our work and the reputation of our organization that the discussions and recommendations of this committee should earnestly be based on a true assessment of the nature of the problems and a generous understanding of the difficulties with which we are faced.

"We consistently do our utmost to bring to meetings of this kind—and notably to the Committee on Information from the Self-Governing Territories—people who speak with authority and experience on the problems of our territories. It might be of great assistance if other Member States were to make a strong effort to do the same.

"At a later stage my delegation has put forward concrete proposals designed to ensure that the matters with which we deal are examined solely within a preconceived political framework, but as world-wide problems to be solutions of which all countries can contribute."

"It is impossible to deal with the human problems which confront this committee in isolation. Many of them overlap the work of other committees in this Assembly. All of them can be judged only against the background of the achievements of each of us in our own homelands, for it is only the knowledge we have of these in administering ourselves which teaches us to judge the success or failure of others. Only by joint effort in the United Nations and by this committee can the problems which are set before us be solved."

#### Discarding Doubts and Suspensions

"It was the intention of the drafters of the Charter, we are sure, to bring us one team; if we discard some of the doubts and suspicions which exist on both sides, if we can find the maximum wisdom and technical knowledge which we have gained from our own experience, then the work of this committee will go forward harmoniously and effectively towards the goal which we all seek to attain—the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples of the territories concerned."

Barlter Mr. Horsburgh had said:

"Wherever you look in the Colonial territories, with their various Governments, and in many cases new constitutions, and with their eager public opinion ever aroused by demands for more and more frequent visits from their members, the Home Governments who have the responsibility of representing their interests. An equally great pressure of

interest in regard to Colonial matters exists in our own Parliament at home. Debates on Colonial affairs are more vigorous during the passage of Parliament than those on any other topic. We can count on a full list of questions every week on Colonial matters addressed to Ministers by M.P.s ranging from the right to the extreme left. Finally, we have to have regard to world opinion, represented not notably in this Assembly, and make sure that in devising our policies and planning for their execution we take account of the general feeling of the world."

"If I might say one or two criticisms, we feel that the report on educational conditions in non-self-governing territories places perhaps too great emphasis on the rapid extension of primary education. While we recognize the vital importance of the defeat of illiteracy, we feel that a territory must preserve some balance at all stages of its educational development. You cannot have an effective system of primary education without a satisfactory system of teacher training. Such a system cannot be established without an adequate number of secondary schools from which to recruit student teachers. We must not gain quantity through the sacrifice of quality, which may do lasting damage at a vital stage in the development of the territory."

#### Developing Capacity for Responsibility

"Unless we insist on quality, and equally insist on the provision of diversified opportunities for education of all types, both professional and technical, we cannot hope to achieve the objectives set forth in section 10 of the special report on education. If I had to state in a single phrase the fundamental objectives of our educational policy, I should say that it was the development of the capacity for responsibility.

"The objectives of Chapter 1 of the Charter cannot be met without a constant effort on the part of the administering authorities to thrust more and more responsibility on greater and greater numbers of the inhabitants of the territories. This process of the active devolution of responsibility can nevertheless not be followed blindly.

"We do not believe that, just because there exists in any given territory a handful of brilliant and educated politicians that that territory is necessarily ripe to assume complete responsibility for its own affairs."

"A stable democracy must be broadly based. There must be competence and enlightened interest at all levels of society, with a flow of educated and disciplined talent surging up to fill the places of the few brilliant individuals who will probably be found to lead the way in most countries of the world.

"Her Majesty's Government would regard it as an utter dereliction of their duty if they handed over complete power to the peoples of the territories they administer when those territories had acquired no more than a façade of self-discipline and responsibility."

"In some cases risks must be taken. But if we take such risks we must always be ready to recognize an error when we see it. If we were not to temper our enthusiasm with caution we might well find that after half a century of patient construction on the basis of democracy we had precipitated a relapse into conditions of instability in which the interests of the people had very little effective voice in the conduct of their own affairs and were abandoned to that tyranny which is perhaps the worst plight of any community—the tyranny of ambition and inexperience of a local oligarchy."

#### Smooth Transition to Independence

"In recent years a number of territories and many millions of people formerly administered by the U.K. Government have become great independent countries. I think it can be said with all modesty that one of the main reasons why they have been so successful in managing their own affairs, why the transition from Imperial or Colonial rule to independence was carried out so smoothly, with so few incidents, was that over a long period of years British educational policy had evolved a trained and competent civil service and an impartial judiciary."

"To the training of leaders we cannot underestimate the importance of higher education. It is in higher education that we develop a sense of values for application to the fields which are required by the new order of the educational leaders."

"In 1952 there were approximately 1,500 full-time students in the various colonial institutions of higher education. The Government of these territories is making it possible to the satisfaction of the public that normally a student should

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# Mau Mau Leaders Permanently Banished from Kikuyuland

## Firm Undertaking At Last Given by Kenya Government

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, said in the course of a long speech in the Legislative Council on Tuesday:

"The military campaign will be pressed to a conclusion. The whole country owes a tremendous debt to General Erskine and all members of the security forces under his command. The United Kingdom Government have generously sent us troops and weapons to fight our enemy. With the troops at our disposal it should be possible to destroy Mau Mau as expressed by gangs of criminals in the forests.

### Mau Mau is Doomed

"Let me tell you in this country who doubt it that if troops are withdrawn and a similar situation should arise again—and every step will be taken to prevent this—troops would immediately be sent back for a second time. There is therefore no hope for success for the Mau Mau leaders, or for those of any similar disruptive organization, in a campaign of violence now or at any future date. Mau Mau is doomed, and the quicker its end the better.

"To prevent a recrudescence of Mau Mau or any other form of anti-social violence, and to avoid the need to use troops in large numbers a second time, the first and most important measure will be the maintenance of an efficient Police Force.

"The size of our security arrangements will depend on the size of the Kenya Police at its present strength permanently as far as we can see the future. It will be a strong Police Strength with a high standard of training, capable of going to any part of the country. A third will be a number of mobile and reserve units to make sure that this big Police Force will be of high quality. The presence of Kenya Police in the African areas is a permanent and not a temporary measure.

"Independent schools in African areas cannot with safety be allowed. Powers of supervision and inspection are not sufficient to avoid the young from being led astray. The Government must also have a financial control through a grant in aid. This is the lesson learned from the history of the K.I.S.A. schools, which have been closed and which will not in any circumstances be reopened.

"The Central Province has for some months had a greatly increased Police Force. It has been decided to institute closer policing and to build new police posts in other areas, the aim being to expand and spread the police cover throughout the Colony as far as possible.

"A Police Commissioner has visited Kenya, and it is proposed to bring before the Council its report. Government has already accepted the interim report of the Commission, and has decided to implement a decision discussed in 1947 to follow the U.K. precedent and fix the terms of service of the police separately from those of the Civil Service. It is hoped to present a Bill to the Council during the new session to give effect to this decision and to such other recommendations of the Commission as may require legislation.

### Strain on Police

"A very great strain has been placed on the whole force under the Commissioner—the regular Police, the Kenya Police Reserve, and the Special Police. The rapid expansion of the force as a whole has inevitably resulted in a shortening of the training of recruits. But in spite of this all branches have carried out their heavy task in conditions of great difficulty with great efficiency. I thank all ranks for the loyal and unflinching manner in which they have spent themselves.

"Closely connected with the expansion of the police has been a necessary expansion in the Prisons Department. The prison population has doubled since October 1952. All serving under the Commissioner for Prisons deserve the thanks of the people of Kenya for the manner in which they have coped with this great increase without there being any breakdown in the prison administration. Many convicts from security

prisons have been dispersed to temporary prison camps, and it is intended to employ them to the economic advantage of the Colony as a whole. Already many are working in Nyanza on such undertakings as soil conservation and bush-clearing as an anti-tsetse measure.

"As is well known, it has been necessary to detain the leading members of the unlawful Mau Mau society.

"The Commissioner for Community Development has been put in charge of a special Rehabilitation Department. The object of his work is to win back where possible Africans in prisons, in detention camps, or in the African land units whose minds have been polluted by Mau Mau propaganda. He has visited Malaya, and from the work of this nature done there learnt many useful lessons. In such a difficult operation it is impossible to foretell the degree of success which will be attained, but an attempt can and must be made to win some of these people back from subversion to the false doctrines and false promises of Mau Mau.

"In particular it is hoped this success will be obtained with the many thousands of Kikuyu who have left farms, forests, and other African areas and come back into the Kikuyu land units.

### Tribute to Administrative Officers

"After the upheavals such as the emergency, and the lessons learned from it, it is essential to overhaul the administrative machine in the districts and provinces, for on that ultimately all depends. An extraordinarily heavy burden has fallen on administrative officers. They have had to shoulder heavy responsibility and take many difficult decisions. I welcome this opportunity of thanking them for the way they have done their duty.

"Steps are being taken to ensure that there is closer administration of the reserves and that there will be a better continuity than in the past of service of administrative officers in their districts. There will be encouragement for the learning of a vernacular language of the province in which an officer is stationed. With increased staff more touring will be possible.

"In case anyone should think that these measures will be frustrated, let me add that I am authorized with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State to say that whether or not I can see the likelihood of a situation developing in which it would be possible to permit the return to any area where they might cause trouble, under any conditions whatsoever, of the leading personalities of the Mau Mau movement, steps will be taken when necessary to give effect to this exclusion.

"These vile men, self-seekers who hoped to attain their ends by subversion and violence, have done incalculable harm to all the Kenya, and particularly to the members of their own tribe. It is felt that some striking action should be taken against the few most villainous leaders of the Mau Mau movement.

"For this reason a Bill will be introduced which provides for the forfeiture of land held in the Kikuyu land unit by two classes of persons: first, those convicted of particularly serious offences connecting the offenders closely with the direction of the Mau Mau movement, and, secondly, any still at large who may be declared subject to the provisions of the Bill—that is in practice the best known gang leaders now opposing the forces of law and order.

### Forfeited Land

"In connexion with this forfeiture of Mau Mau leaders' land I wish to make clear two points: (1) that the Government have no intention of taking any action against land other than that of those I have already mentioned, and (2) that the land which will be forfeit will be put to a public purpose. It might be used for a clinic, a school, or for agricultural experiment.

"For the Kikuyu land unit the provincial commissioners of the Central Province will be given special powers and staff, administrative, police, and agrarian, to assist him in the heavy task of reconstruction and of the restoration and maintenance of peace and security. Measures will be taken to see that Kikuyu are as closely associated as possible with him in the implementation of these measures.

"The Kikuyu chosen for this purpose, to whom the Govern-

(Continued on page 197)

# Policy of Federal Party of Central Africa

## Enabling Europeans and Africans to Live in Harmony

A STATEMENT OF POLICY covering 41 points has been issued by the recently formed Federal Party of Rhodesia and Nataland, of which Sir Godfrey Huggins is president. The document is in the following terms.

### Principles

1.—To build a strong and prosperous State which will be a bulwark of the Commonwealth in Central Africa, imbued with British traditions of justice, freedom, and loyalty to the Crown.

2.—To serve the interests of all the lawful inhabitants of the Federation, to foster good relations between the various races, and to promote their common-welfare.

3.—To preserve the fundamental rights of the individual throughout the Federal States, with freedom of speech, freedom of assembly within the law, freedom of the Press, and freedom of worship.

4.—To support loyally the Federal Constitution, while working for its amendment in the Commonwealth in the shortest possible time.

5.—To foster and develop friendly relations with adjoining territories and to co-operate in matters of mutual interest.

6.—To keep open the possibility of other and adjoining territories becoming part of the Federation.

7.—To ensure that the future of the Federal State lies in the hands of the representatives of its inhabitants.

8.—To maintain and encourage private enterprise, but to call on State enterprise or aid, where the national interest so demands.

9.—To maintain the use of English as the only official language of the Federation.

**Development of Natural Resources.**—10.—To put into operation a vigorous programme of development throughout the Federation, designed to give full employment and prosperity to all its inhabitants, to provide for the absorption of its growing population and to make full use of its vast natural resources.

**Immigration.**—11.—To encourage planned and selective immigration at the greatest rates which the Federation can absorb, immigrants in the belief that a large European population is essential for the progress, prosperity and happiness of all races.

12.—To take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the entry into the Federation of peoples or individuals whose presence might be inimical to the economic, racial or political stability of the Federation.

13.—To guard against Communism and other subversive activities within the Federation.

### Towards a Healthy Economy

**Industry.**—14.—To encourage, and protect where justified, the development of primary and secondary industries, especially those based on the Federation's products or considered necessary to its economy, in order to achieve a greater measure of self-sufficiency and a healthy trade balance through increased exports.

15.—To encourage the growth of primary and secondary industries and trade by taxation relief in respect of capital expenditure, by assisting in finding export markets, by trade agreements with other countries, and by protection against dumping or other unfair competition.

16.—To encourage the development of a large tourist trade.

**Communications.**—17.—To give high priority to the improvement and expansion of communications by land, road, water and air, postal services and broadcasting, in order to keep ahead

of the growing needs of the country and provide for its anticipated development. To investigate the use of Zambesi and other waterways as a means of transport and communication.

18.—To strive for the acquisition of West and East Coast ports and rail links thereto, and with this end in view to enter into negotiations with the appropriate neighbouring territories.

**Power and Water Supplies.**—19.—To ensure an adequate supply of power for the maintenance and development of industry and agriculture, and to develop schemes for hydro-electric power and irrigation.

**Minerals.**—20.—To give such assistance to the territorial Governments as may from time to time be necessary to encourage the prospecting for and development of mineral deposits and their ultimate disposal, with special reference to the production of minerals for export, and of coal and other fuels, including oil from coal, and to encourage measures for improved utilization of coal and recovery of economic by-products of coal.

### Food

**Agriculture.**—21.—To ensure self-sufficiency in regard to the food requirements of the population, and to this end to pay unremitting attention to the use of all available land, to soil and water conservation, to research, and to scientific development of the natural resources of the area.

22.—To endeavour to obtain a price for produce which will be fair both to the producer and the consumer.

23.—To develop an adequate supply of raw materials for the use of secondary industry.

24.—To encourage the full development of the export market for all suitable agricultural products.

25.—To give such assistance to the territorial Governments as may from time to time be necessary to encourage the development of the State agriculture.

**Education.**—26.—To improve and develop, within the sphere of education assigned to the Federal Government, the existing systems of primary and secondary education at a standard at least equivalent to that provided in Southern Rhodesia at present, with such assistance as may be necessary for parents whose children cannot attend day schools and who are unable to meet the full cost of boarding fees and travelling expenses.

27.—To make such provision as may be necessary for the education and care of physically, mentally, or socially defective children.

28.—To provide through bursaries, scholarships and other approved means for the continued education of selected students who are lawful inhabitants of the Federation at universities and other centres of higher education within the Federation or beyond its borders.

29.—To make grants-in-aid to approved centres of higher education and cultural institutions within the Federation, and to those seeking for students from the Federation, and also to make grants for the purposes of research.

30.—To establish technical, mining, and specialist training schools other than universities, designed to assist the development of industry, commerce, and agriculture, or to provide training for public services and the teaching profession; to establish as and when necessary trade schools.

### Health Services

**Health.**—31.—To develop the major health services in as far as they may fall within the Federal sphere, and to improve general and special hospital facilities throughout the area.

32.—In order to make available the best medical, dental, ophthalmic and hospital services: (a) to encourage the growth or establishment of voluntary contributory health schemes, especially those providing cover for serious illness; (b) to give State assistance where necessary in order to enable voluntary societies to accept what are termed 'bad risks' at reasonable rates, with suitable safeguards against abuse.

**Housing.**—33.—To collaborate to the fullest possible extent with the territorial Governments in the provision of funds for housing, including houses to rent, which, although primarily a territorial responsibility, is one of the most important factors affecting the growth and expansion of the Federal State.

**Disability and Old Age Pensions.**—34.—To establish an examination, showing its practicability a contributory scheme to cover disability and old age pensions.

**Defence.**—35.—To provide within available resources for the effective defence of the Federation and for rendering assistance to the Commonwealth in case of need.

**Finance.**—36.—To encourage the flow of capital from all available sources and to promote practical projects of development which will bring produce in the Federation economic, social and political well-being.

37.—To make financial provision which will ensure that the

services essential for the development of the Federation and the welfare of the population can be provided.

38. To accelerate the establishment of the earliest opportunity of a Federal Reserve Bank which will regulate the national currency, exchange rates, and the credit structure of the Federation.

39. To combat inflation during a period of rapid expansion by correct monetary policy and the institution of such measures as may be necessary to check increases in the cost of living.

40. To cooperate with other countries in the sterling area in maintaining the purchasing value of the pound.

Native Affairs

41. To interpret (without prejudice to the fact that Native Affairs are primarily a territorial responsibility) the reference to partnership and co-operation in the preamble to the federal scheme as including:

(a) the desirability of conforming to a system that will enable European and African to live in harmony;

(b) the realization that the European and the African have distinctive and complementary parts to play in the Federation and that each should be rewarded according to his contribution to the partnership;

(c) the recognition of the genuine desire on the part of each race to develop its traditional life, and the need for keeping this in mind in the provision of facilities and amenities, while the present wide differences exist in the cultural levels of the mass of the people;

(d) the gradual extension of political rights and privileges to those who conform to civilized standards of behaviour and culture, with a corresponding diminution in special and preferential treatment;

(e) the acceptance of the principle that persons acquiring political rights can no longer enjoy special privileges.

# Two Points of View About the Nyasaland Disturbances

Our Leading Article Discussed by the Nyasaland Times

WHILE GENERALLY AGREEING with the leading article in a recent issue of this newspaper on the causes of the disturbances in Nyasaland, the *Nyasaland Times* has criticized some of our statements.

It is clearly desirable that the other side of the case should be made widely known, and we therefore quote in full the leading article of our contemporary. It reads as follows:—

"This will not be the first occasion on which we have devoted a considerable portion of our editorial space to an editorial from our London contemporary, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Always this surrender of space has been fully justified. In the issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of September 10, the editor wrote:—

"Failure to govern is at the root of the troubles in Nyasaland. Because that truth cannot be expected from the commission with restricted terms of reference appointed by the Governor, it can be no substitute for the searching inquiry which ought to be made when the disturbances are over. There should also be in Kenya when the emergency ends."

### Leadership Lacking

The Government of Nyasaland having ceased long ago to give recognizable leadership, the Nyasaland African Congress (previously known as the Nyasaland Congress), politically-inclined Africans, most of them in such junior official jobs as clerks in Government offices and teachers in primary schools, grew rapidly in power, which was extended by intimidation, mixed with judicious flattery, to the case of some chiefs. Its methods have been a flagrant variance with those of the democracy which its spokesmen profess.

"A Socialist Secretary of State did, it is true, prevent the Governments of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia from taking the hasty action which might have been done by the late Lord Victoria, but the Congress extremists, who, under the guise of educating public opinion about federation, were allowed to say and do what they liked. Fortunately, a general election brought to the Colonial Office at a crucial moment a Secretary of State determined to limit the activities of the irresponsible misleaders of the African masses."

Mr. A. Jellicoe having told the African Governments to govern, the outflow was quickly transformed in Northern Rhodesia. There was no general strike, and Africans in European employments did not return to their villages as they threatened to do. On the contrary, many Africans saw that their fellow-workers had been duped. The credit for that sane change is due entirely to the Governor, Sir Gilbert Keiller, who made it his business to travel widely, meet Africans of all types, talk them to the blazes with, and challenge them to loyal obediences.

Because there has been no comparable display of initiative, energy and firmness in Nyasaland, it is there that

violence has now to be suppressed. Episodes of violence occurred for weeks before rioting began, but, disregarding the warnings of settlers that bloodshed would follow, the Government adopted an attitude of appeasement to the African trouble-makers, so that it is surprising that they continued their machinations?

Northern Rhodesia had already clapped a number of the worst offenders in goal, dismissed those who were on the official payroll, and restored a semblance of law in Nyasaland had not the same fate would have been meted and had damage to race relations averted."

"A general endorsement this editorial, but in detail we do not see ourselves to be in with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. This, we believe, is the very first occasion on which we have not done so.

"Our lack of eye to eye-ness" is in that, though Mr. Jellicoe has very fairly indeed recognized the underlying responsibility of Labour Colonial Secretaries for the Nyasaland disturbances, he does not, as he might well have done, attribute the entire responsibility to them. He suggests that the disturbances were due to failure to govern in Nyasaland.

"We do not think that the editorial is altogether fair to our Government or Government. In the opinion we have handled a difficult, and what might have been an extremely dangerous situation in an entirely adequate manner."

"At any time, other before, as soon as the disturbance started, it could have been quashed in a day or two. Nyasaland has been a very partial imitation of the Kenya and hundreds of the British Africa bureau fight away."

"Yet with the same assistance to help His Excellency had to handle the situation with one eye on the disturbances and the other on Government Opposition Labour Party and the British Empire. He chose to deal with the disturbance as a police matter and simply a police matter. Results were not particularly satisfactory. Have just the decision."

Kenya and N. Rhodesia.

"Our own side has drawn comparisons with Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, but we disagree that such comparisons can be made. Initially the trouble in Kenya was much more serious, but at an early date a high-ranking general was called in, and instantly suppressive measures became a military operation—thereby letting the Governor of the Colony out."

"In the same way Northern Rhodesia does not provide a parallel. Here, it is a 'hot potato', but one that has advanced well ahead of Nyasaland. It has a largely elected Government, and, more important still, a powerful financial group interest which has had no intention of having its outcrop curtailed by political agitators so long as there are tools to stab them in the back."

"Finally, we think that so far as the Nyasaland Government is concerned, the disturbances concerned the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The disturbance is at an end, probably there will never be a recurrence. The mass African has learned his lesson, including that of a dislike for and distrust of Communist agitators. No damage of any consequence, physically or materially, or so many, has resulted. And both communities are tired, once again, as they have been for so many years."

"No comment in Nyasaland is likely to have better information about the disturbances than the editor of the local newspaper, whose opinions have therefore been stated in extenso. A few comments should perhaps be added."

It would not seem fair to us to attribute the entire responsibility for the disturbances to Southern Rhodesia. Apart altogether from the question of culpability on the part of the Nyasaland Government, the Hesses' proposal would exacerbate the agitation of the African Congress and those who encouraged them to organize "non-violent non-co-operation", a policy which is not to be faulted.

He writes that the disturbances could have been quashed in a day or two if that was so, was there not a clear obligation upon the local Government to achieve that result at the earliest possible moment, since every avoidable delay might cost lives?

He says that the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Governor of the Colony was a "clear and definite" conception.

Even worse, we think, is the suggestion that Southern Rhodesia's vigorous handling of the situation has been the cause of further curricula of political agitation so long as there is talk of partnership. The mining companies have actually visited the practices of suppression with punishment. That has been done by the Government and, particularly, by the personal care and determination of the Governor. Had he been an apathetic, the wishes and interests of the mining companies might have been disregarded.

**Confidence Not Shared**

It is to be hoped that the *Nyasaland Times* will be proved right in its apprehension that probably there will never be a recurrence of disturbances, but a few men of great experience in Central Africa who do not share that confidence. Doubt of that kind in such quarters is no good reason for an early and independent inquiry (which will be resisted by some people for very obvious reasons).

Finally, it is surprising to see that "no damage of any consequence to morale has resulted". Of the scores of letters from Nyasaland which have reached us in the past couple of months even one has expressed a note of variance with that statement.

The special correspondent of the *Times* enabled from Blantyre last week in the course of a long dispatch on the causes of the unrest:

The situation of non-violent opposition was almost bound to end in violence for the Africans, who are constantly being urged to imitate the Indian techniques, have not the temperamental aptitude for them, as has been proved over and over again.

The fact that once violence has been started it did not take the same course as in Central India is attributable to a variety of reasons. The British administration has made the largest mistake of the campaign in that officials had remained in closer touch with the people than in almost any other African Colony. Secondly, the precedent of employing strike mobile, highly trained and disciplined police striking forces, proved successful. These forces, which came from the Rhodesias and Tanganyika, numbered in all only 250 men, but they restored order with a minimum of casualties. In general, the course of things shown by all concerned was admirable. Mr. Geoffrey Hesses, the Governor, was proved right in resisting the temptation to declare a state of emergency.

**Majority Quick to Co-operate**

On the African side there were differences too. The local population are nothing like so tough or intelligent as the whites. Except when under the influence of hysteria, the majority remained on the side of the Government and were quick to co-operate in difficult conditions. Finally, the Congress leaders were a few of them may have said in their moment and not temperately preached hatred and violence as a political creed. Other reasons why the Southern Province was the scene of the disturbances is that it is more urbanized and the leaders more extreme than in the north-western centre.

In spite of these features, there is little cause for satisfaction in this episode of Nyasaland history. The Africans have revealed political immaturity and a readiness to listen to bad advice since the day when they first refused to talk past the discussions on federation. Several Europeans have been charged with great responsibility, and in one case a court has had to have gone out of its way to suggest that there is one way for the black and another for the white.

The British Government must bear their share of the blame for trying to introduce federation without allowing the administrative officers to give straightforward advice to the Africans who sought it.

A new party, the Progressive Association, is now being formed. If this can establish itself, it may act as an opposition to Congress. There would certainly be a better chance of

democratic institutions evolving in these two parties in Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. As so often happens in Africa, another factor in the development is the decision of the moderate party, which favors a form of partnership in place of the support in Nyasaland among Africans who see its political advantage of the territory's becoming an all-African State under federation. These are not, however, the points favoured by Congress, which still believes in partnership as the ideal to be aimed at.

It is astonishing to read that opponents of the Congress leaders had not temperately preached hatred and violence as a political creed and that Congress still believes in partnership as the ideal to be aimed at. The speech of the president of the Congress and other members have revealed a demand for outright domination, not partnership, and the Governor of Nyasaland himself has recently said Congress agitators have urged "hate and violence".

The condemnation of the British Government for trying to introduce federation without allowing the administrative officers to give straight forward advice to those Africans who sought it, should not be taken qualified. Readers lacking intimate knowledge would interpret that charge as applying to the present Government. In fact, it was the aim of the socialist Government and especially of Mr. James Griffiths as its Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**Lowest-Priced Car in the World**

**Ford Company's Two New Models**

SIR PATRICK HENNESSY, deputy chairman and managing director of the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., announced on Monday night that the Dagenham works of the company are now manufacturing more motor vehicles than any other plant in the world outside the United States, and that its new Popular car will be the lowest-priced four-cylinder car in the world at £275 plus £115 purchase tax. That is £385 below the cost of its closest competitor. Populars are already being produced at the rate of 250 each.

The highest-priced Ford model is the Supermarine at £600 plus £245 purchase tax. The other models in the range for export and home markets are the Zephyr 17 at £223, the Consul 410 at £197, the New Prefect (£395, plus £166), and the New Anglia (£360 plus £151).

Last month the Dagenham factory produced 23,466 in an all-time record. For 1952 the average output was 661 units daily. For the first three quarters of this year the averages have been 859, 968 and 1,037.

**Educating African Girls**

AFRICAN OPPOSITION to female education is mainly due to discouragement by Christians of the attendance of girls at traditional puberty rites, says the African Education Department. The opening of more careers may convince parents that such education is worth while, but this is unlikely to be very effective. Basically there is a need for the African to change his ideas and his customs, which encourage the marriage of girls who have only just reached the age of puberty. This will be a slow process, but all energies should be directed towards hastening it, by every agency concerned with African affairs. Last year 45,158 African girls were enrolled in Northern Rhodesia's schools, a drop of 4,459 from the previous year.

A toposcope, a gift compass showing the direction and distance of places of historical interest, was recently supplied on Salisbury kopje by Sir Dougal Malcolm, who presented it in memory of the pioneers. The toposcope, which cost £600 to build, indicates about 20 places. Its beacon in white washed cement can be seen for many miles. It is on the site of Salisbury's first ammunition laager.



"It would not seem likely to be attributable to the 'responsibility' for the disturbances to the Socialist Ministers." Apart altogether from the question of culpability on the part of the Nyasaland Government, Mr. Hess's proposition would exonerate the agitators of the African Congress from those who urged them to organize a non-violent non-cooperation and that can hardly be his intention.

He writes that the disturbances could have been quelled in a day or two. If that was so, was there a clear obligation from the local Government to achieve that result at the earliest possible moment, since every avoidable delay might cost lives?

It is the appointment of a general officer to Kenya as the Governor of the Colony, not as clearly a misconception.

Even worse, we think, is the suggestion that Northern Rhodesia's vigorous handling of agitation has been due to a powerful financial group which has had no intention of having its output curtailed by political action so long as, there are means to slap them into. The many conferences have been visited as a means of subversion with punishment. There has been done by the Government and, in particular, by the personal example and determination of the Governor. Had he been an appeaser, the wishes and interests of the mining groups might have been disregarded.

**Confidence Not Shared**

It is to be hoped that the Nyasaland Times will be proved right in its prophecy that probably there will never be a recurrence of disturbance, but we know men of great experience in Central Africa who do not share that confidence. Doubt of this kind in such quarters is one good reason for an early and independent inquiry which will be resisted by some people for very obvious reasons.

Finally it is surprising to be told that "no damage of any consequence to mines has resulted from the scores of strikes from Nyasaland." We have reached us in the past couple of months. It has expressed a view in variance with that statement.

A special correspondent of The Times cabled from Lusitane last week in the course of a long dispatch on the causes of the unrest.

"The decision on non-violent opposition was almost bound to end in violence, for the Africans, who are constantly being urged to imitate the Indian techniques, have not the temporal and material resources for those as has been proved over and over again."

The fact that once violence had been started it did not take the same course as in Kenya is attributable to a variety of reasons. The provincial administration must take the largest share of the credit. The officials had remained in close touch with the people than in almost any other African colony. Secondly, the expedient of employing mainly highly trained and disciplined police strike forces proved successful. The strike forces, which came from the Rhodesia and Tanganyika, numbered in all only 250 men, but they restored order with a minimum of casualties. In general, the sense of timing showing all concerned was admirable. Sir Geoffrey Colfax the Governor was proved right in resisting the temptation to declare a state of emergency.

**Majority Ought to Cooperate**

On the African side there were differences. The local situation is nothing like so tough or intractable as the Kikuyu region when, under the influence of hysteria, the majority remained on the side of the Government and were quick to co-operate in imposing normal conditions. Finally, the Congress leaders, whatever few of them may have said at times, had not definitely preached hatred and violence as a political creed. Other reasons why the Southern Province was a scene of disorder are that it is more urbanized and the leaders more extreme than in the north and centre.

In spite of these features, there is little cause for satisfaction in this episode of Nyasaland history. The Africans have revealed political immaturity and a readiness to listen to bad advice since the day when they first refused to take part in the discussions on federation. Several Europeans have accepted their responsibility, and in one case a court seems to have gone as far as to suggest that there is no law for the black and another for the white.

The British Government must fear that its share of the blame is being tried to introduce federation without allowing the administrative officers to give the necessary advice to those Africans who sought it.

At the same party, the Progressive Association, being formed. It will not establish itself, it may act as an advisory body to Congress. There would certainly be a better chance of

democratic institutions evolving if there were no parties in Nyasaland and if, as too often happens in Africa, another interesting development is the decision of the Confederate Party from Southern Rhodesia to hold a meeting in Blantyre. This party which has always a form of apartheid, may acquire some support in Nyasaland among Africans who see in its policies a chance of the territory's becoming an all-African State within the Federation. It is, are not, however, the policies favoured by Congress, which still believes in partnership as the ideal to be aimed at.

It is astounding to read in that dispatch that the Congress leaders had not deliberately preached hatred and violence as a political creed, and that Congress still believes in partnership as the ideal to be aimed at. The public speeches of the president of the Congress and other members have repeatedly demanded outright domination, not partnership, and the Governor of Nyasaland has himself said recently that Congress agitators have stirred the people to violence.

The condemnation of the British Government for trying to introduce federation without allowing the administrative officers to give straightforward advice to those Africans who sought it, should have been qualified. Readers lacking intimate knowledge would interpret that charge as applying to the present Government. In fact, it was true only of the Socialist Government, and especially of Mr. James Griffiths as its Secretary of State for the Colonies.

**Lowest-Priced Car in the World**  
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The highest-priced Ford is now the Zephyr Zodiac at £600 plus £251 purchase tax, giving the company a complete range for export and home markets. The other models are the Zephyr VI (£523 plus £222), the Consul (£470 plus £197), the New Prefect (£395 plus £166), and the New Anglia (£360 plus £151).

Last month, the Dagenham factory produced 23,466 units, an all-time record. For 1952 the average output was 661 units daily. For the first three quarters of this year the averages have been 85,968 and 80,377.

**Educating African Girls**

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A telescope, a giant compass showing the direction and distance of places of historical interest, was recently unveiled on Salisbury kopje by Sir Douglas Mingo, who presented it in memory of the pioneer. The toposcope, which cost £600 to build, indicates about 20 places. Its beacon in whitewashed cement can be seen for many miles. It is on the site of Salisbury's first ammunition lazar.

### Vote of No Confidence Defeated

#### Support for Kenya Government

A motion by Mr. S. V. Cooke, member for the Kenya Legislative Council, calling for a vote of no confidence in the Government, was defeated by 22 votes to 2, the African and Asian members voting with the Government. After amendments had been accepted the motion read: "That in the opinion of this Council the emergency is not being handled with the necessary imagination, vigour and sense of urgency, and calls upon Government to explore every means of remedying this situation to the best of its power."

Mr. Cooke said his motion was one of confidence. He declared that there was an attitude of defeatism in the Colony; that the public had no confidence in the police which had become a byword of inefficiency and venality; and that the cunning and ferocity of Mau Mau had been overestimated.

#### Greater Power Sought

Mr. Michael Dundell, leader of the European elected members, moved an amendment in favour of greater powers of decision being given to the Kenyan Government by the Secretary of State.

Mr. H. R. Rotter, the Chief Secretary, opposing both the motion and the amendment, instances the recent drastic measures which had been taken in Nairobi.

Mr. E. Mathu, leader of the African members, thought that greater determination and more imagination were needed. Mr. H. Slade, member for the Aberdares, could not agree that the Secretary of State was to blame, but having to refer matters to someone many thousands of miles away made it difficult for the local Government to move boldly.

Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentuck, Member for Agriculture, lastly stated that Government had been devoid of imagination and sense of urgency.

Two more prominent Kikuyu fell down in their protest against the terrorist activities. They were Chief Kimani and a chairman of the Shauri Moyo.

Last week in the Karakara area 52 terrorists were killed, mostly among the Sangaris. The number killed in the first two weeks of October in the Central Provinces was as high as that for the whole of September.

European farmers in areas near the scene of operations include the erection of watchtowers with searchlights and the concentration of resident labourers in villages with strong stockades for the night.

In a joint statement on the special manpower policy, the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Erskine, have appealed to the power committees, employers, and others to assist in providing recruits both for the Kenya Regiment and the police reserve. General Erskine would like the strength of the Kenya Regiment raised to 500, but has temporarily accepted a minimum strength of 420. The present strength of the police reserve is about 515.

The trial of two Kikuyu alleged by the prosecution to be members of the Mau Mau central committee opened last week. Evidence was given of the collection of subscriptions for the defence of Jomo Kenyatta and other purposes, and of powers being given to the accused to raise arms.

Two Mau Mau hangers-on were executed by hanging in the morning of last March. In the series of 100 men who have been sentenced to death. These were the last executions in connexion with the Mau Mau outrages.

Approximately 300 Kikuyu took part, it is reported that only two or three terrorists escaped out of a total of about 70.

The Asian call-up has now been extended to include men between the ages of 24 and 30.

#### Position in Nairobi

Mr. R. D. Stand, officer in charge of the Nairobi locations, has issued a statement from which the following passages are taken:

"The position in Nairobi has steadily deteriorated since June. During June several outbreaks took place, rising through the month and culminating in a serious nature, which approximated to the breaking point. The situation has since been breaking, but has not yet reached a point where it is in June, nine in July, six in August and

one attempted murder in August, and six murders with five attempts in September.

"During the latter portion of September the law-abiding and peaceful sections of the African community were contacted into accepting the boycott of the bus services and signs on smoking and the use of Asian eating-houses. This anti-social campaign was 100% successful because of the doubts cast on the minds of the African community by the Government's policy of protection from reprisals of the Government's Ministers for any failure to observe the dictates of the law.

"In the meantime, with this campaign directed against the rights and privileges of the ordinary African citizen, and rumours of a possible standstill were disseminated, accompanied by actual intimidation. The Government was generally responsible for the maintenance of the law-abiding and peaceful services to apply for reinforcements of military police.

#### Morale Revived

"As a result of their representations, the Commander-in-Chief and the Commissioner of Police promptly responded by introducing the 1st Bn. Royal Tanking, Fusiliers and a considerable number of police. Their combined efforts resulted in a very appreciable restoration of confidence amongst all communities. Morale was revived, the crime situation stabilized, and improvement and the great of a general standard of living, especially as the trade unions, inspired by a positive action, declared themselves opposed to any strike.

"Unfortunately these measures have not yet evoked sufficient confidence to encourage the return of the African population to the Mau Mau areas. The situation, though much improved, therefore is not entirely satisfactory, and further measures are now being taken to re-educate the criminal, stiffen morale, strengthen public confidence and protect the loyal African.

"The speeding up of plans for the closer administration of the locations, which are being put into effect by the joint co-operation of the Administration, Police, and the City African Affairs Department, has been welcomed by a large section of the African opinion, and the presence of district officers on the ground has done much to hearten the loyal citizens. Coupled with these measures, constant and successful efforts have been made by the African Information Services to keep the community informed of Government policy.

"As a result of the recent developments, spontaneous representations have been made by leading Africans for the adoption of measures to give greater protection for the law-abiding and accordingly the Government has decided to implement these by the provision of protective fencing round certain areas of the city, and at the same time to introduce a policy of racial segregation.

"The erection of protective fencing is intended merely as a temporary expedient to ensure the safety of the locations by denying them as a refuge to the water element, some of whom have been compelled to leave the forests and jungles on account of the increasing pressure exerted by the security forces. At the moment it is considered that a considerable number of criminals have removed themselves from the locations, and impending police operations will, it is hoped, result in the expulsion of those that remain.

"The erection of a protective fence will assist the police in their efforts to prevent their return, and will in no way isolate the law-abiding Africans from normal contact with the other inhabitants of the city.

"The erection of a protective fence will be the scene of the first experiment in racial segregation; this should result in an increased desire for positive action by the inhabitants towards their own self-protection. If this experiment succeeds the principle will be extended to other suitable locations, and may help to check the drift of loyal tribes from Nairobi.

#### Eastleigh A Prohibited Area

"Many criminals have left the locations, and there is evidence that many of them are finding harbours in Eastleigh. It has accordingly been decided to make Eastleigh a prohibited area to the exclusion of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes, who, with certain exceptions, are forbidden to enter or be in the greater Eastleigh.

"The main reason for this measure is the fact that this is the only large area where a Kikuyu white township is possible in the region of Nairobi. No final decision has yet been taken in this matter, but if implemented the scheme would provide for reasonable housing facilities for persons displaced by the present proposal for tribal segregation.

"Although the imminent threat of a stoppage of work has been averted, and the general situation vastly improved, it can be fully appreciated that the present rate of improvement cannot be maintained or bettered unless all these helpings are maintained and order is kept up by their efforts to keep up an increase in the number of the authorities to keep up an increase in the present pressure upon all the areas available in Nairobi.

"It is the intention of the authorities to keep up an increase in the present pressure upon all the areas available in Nairobi, to enable the exercise, but not the pursuit, of their

## U.S. Interest in Kenya Investment

## Mr. Hope Jones on Recent Visit

TWO MOTOR-CAR MANUFACTURERS, one British and the other American, are likely to start an assembly and parts-manufacture of vehicles in Kenya, says THUR HOPE JONES, Member for Commerce and Industry in Kenya, told a gathering of London journalists on Tuesday.

He had arrived from a visit to the United States only a few days earlier, and leaves by air on Tuesday for Nairobi.

Mr. Hope Jones said:

"I have just returned from a month's visit to the United States, undertaken at the invitation of the American State Department and the Department of Commerce. My object was to discuss with interested American capital investors the many possible profitable investments in Kenya, and certain questions of technical assistance to Kenya with the appropriate agencies of the United States Government.

## Importance of Industrial Development

Over the past six years there has been a real development in Kenya. The national income has doubled during that period, and apart from the basic and essential development of agriculture, African and European, there has been a large growth of secondary industries. This has been helped forward by the development of water resources by the roads and indeed urgent progress of the Geological Survey. Industrial development in Kenya is now of prime importance.

"It is the policy of the Government to attract outside capital by every legitimate means and there has been very considerable success in achieving this objective. The benefit of all the inhabitants of Kenya, and in particular the British, has made the largest investments in Kenya, and it is hoped that this process will continue to an increasing degree. There has also been considerable investment of Danish, Scandinavian, and Italian capital.

"It was felt that this was an opportune time for me to go to America. That point of view has been proved right during my visit. I found, for example, definite interest in oil exploration in northern Kenya, in clothing manufacture, motor-car, and agricultural machinery assembly and part-manufacture, and a number of other specific projects.

"In addition, I was able to obtain from the Foreign Operations Administration a promise of technical assistance in the development of important deposits of rare earth, including niobium and titanium, at Mrimba on the Kenya coast south of Mombasa.

## Mr. Eugene Black Hopes to Visit Kenya

"Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank, expressed a desire to visit East Africa next year. I am sure that this important visit will enable him to see East Africa as a region of the world where the funds of the Bank can be invested with profit and advantage over the coming years.

"Through the kindness of Mr. David Rockefeller, I was able to meet many of the leading investment bankers of New York, and I believe, engage their interest in Kenya as a country of rapidly growing opportunities, while through the assistance of Mr. Lawrence Rockefeller I was able to interest their people in the educational and social problems of the Colony.

"It is because the Kenya Government does all in its power to promote investment, by providing necessary services such as factory sites, power, water, road and rail connections, together with a comparatively high standard of social services for a new country that I was able to arouse so much interest.

"Kenya's principal port, Mombasa, is the most rapidly growing port in Africa. Electric power consumption in Kenya is increasing at the rate of about 50% a year.

"Apart from the above-mentioned, Kenya desires the Man-

Man trouble—and the successful determination of the Government in dealing with the problem of Mau Mau, the growth of the national income and of industrial output offer strong evidence of the suitability of Kenya as a field for investment.

"This visit should be looked upon as part of a balanced campaign by the Kenya Government, backed by all sections of the Kenya public opinion, to draw attention to the outside capital without which the full promise of the country for all its inhabitants cannot be realized. It should also be regarded as the reconstituted programme already in train."

## Confidence Despite Mau Mau

In reply to questions Mr. Hope Jones said that his discussions had not been adversely affected by Mau Mau. The bankers whom he had met had regarded it as much less serious than the impediments to capital investment in many other parts of the world. They also noted that during the present year the United States had decided to contribute to Kenya the British Portland Cement Company has committed itself to a large-scale job on cement works near Nairobi, and that a Swiss group had practically completed building another cement factory near Mombasa.

He said that he thought he had been well timed, for there was a rapidly spreading understanding in the United States that whereas the rescue operations undertaken since the war had been useful, permanent solution could only be found along the lines of the report submitted three months ago by Sir Douglas, the former U.S. Ambassador in London.

Kenya's Board of Commerce and Industry, with five European, five Asian, five African, and 20 Arab members, had been enthusiastic about the visit and wholly approved of the introduction of American capital, which should not prejudice the British share of East African trade, for as the national income was increased by capital investment the demands for exports should rise substantially.

The import policy of East Africa was not designed to favour United Kingdom exports, but to defend the pound sterling, the strengthening of which would doubtless enable the Government to relax still further the licensing of imports from the United States.

Some two and a half years ago the national income of Kenya was about £50m., and subsistence agriculture contributed £16m. Now the national income had reached £100m. but any further addition by subsistence agriculture, that had led to an increased market for imports.

The field for capital investment had been hardly touched, and the generation there would be limitless scope for development. East Africa, apart from exports of hides and skins, now shipped perhaps 90% in the unprocessed state, similarly the sisal industry, exported its output as fibre, not as twine, for one of the more manufactured forms. Uganda's important cotton production went overseas in the raw state, and for other examples might be given of the possibilities of local processing, perhaps not to the final finished stage.

## Nairobi's Factory Sites

Since the outbreak of the war nearly 500 factory sites had been sold in Nairobi, and Mombasa would have to extend its factory area on to the mainland for rapid development of industries especially of those interested in export, was to be expected.

"It was probable that vehicle assembly and manufacturing works would choose Mombasa because the companies would look for markets outside East Africa, also, as American agricultural machinery concern which contemplated operations in Kenya might well establish itself at Nakuru, in the middle of the European farming area, and a clothing factory might prefer the shelter of Lake Victoria in the centre of dense African population.

Labour need not prove a problem for a properly trained and skilled workforce. Mr. Hope Jones knew skilled African welders employed in steel frame factory at Mombasa who earned between £30 and £40 a month, or approximately the United Kingdom rate of wage for such work, and many skilled or semi-skilled factory workers in Nairobi earning between £20 and £20. The wages of unskilled men in secondary industry were seldom more than 25% and the minimum was prescribed by the Government, often 25%, and sometimes 30% higher.

There was great scope for the development of retail distribution, on the American model, with low profits and high returns for cash sales. Some of the better known organizations engaged in that and trade in the U.S.A. had shown a heavy interest in the prospects in Kenya.

Red, white, and blue had been included as official colours by the Federal Bureau of Central Africa.

### Partnership and "Apartheid" Archbishop's Views on African Problem

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said in the course of his address last week to the Convocation of Canterbury:

"In Kenya there is open rebellion by a section of one tribe, together with a return to forms of primitive savagery, in which African is turned against African as well as against European. But what stands out with encouragement and hope is, first, a heroic witness of many Kikuyu who stand in defiance to their faith against terrifying intimidation, and then the attitude of Christian people in Kenya, both black and white, inside and outside Government circles, who are seeking already to build up a firm spiritual basis for good-race relations."

Referring to apartheid in the Union of South Africa, the Archbishop continued:

"Anything said here must be tempered always by the recollection that we have no direct experience in this country of being numerically a minority race in a multi-racial society, and we have no experience of living under the constant fear that our rights and cultural inheritance might be obliterated altogether by other races at a further stage of development. It is out of such daily experience that we have in some form, but always been the generally accepted policy in South Africa, having to maintain the power of an instinct or a religious principle."

#### Violating Christian Principles

It is being supported by many honest and God-fearing men of this particular Church tradition as a reasonable attempt to come to terms with their Christian faith, to provide a constructive solution to the relations between the races in a multi-racial society. At the same time, there is a deep and open conflict with other Christian tradition outside South Africa. And we are bound to make clear that it is regarded by us as a direct violation of the moral principles of the Christian faith.

"The part of ourselves to God and our neighbour to let our judgment be known. But it is the duty of the Church

here to interfere in any other way with affairs in South Africa, and attempt to do so, or likely to injure the very cause which we hold dear. It is the business of the Church of the Province in South Africa, and other Christians there, to defend the application of Christian principles to political and social life there—a duty our Anglican brethren are discharging with a frankness and fearlessness which wins our entire trust and appreciation."

In Central Africa a great decision is now to be made at the first election in December of a Federal Government. Federation was accepted in this country in Parliament, and in Central Africa in the sincere belief that it would be worked out, along the lines of a true partnership—unequal enough to start with, inevitably but with the hope and expectation of faithful development to a full partnership in due time.

Since then, a political party has been launched which seeks to introduce something like a system of apartheid into the Federation. This successful would be a reversal of the whole understanding upon which Federation was committed and accepted. Thus the choice must be made in December, between the contrasted principles of partnership and apartheid, the one leading to a free society and the other to frustration and ultimate destruction."

### Pay and Allowances of M.P.s

NO ALTERATION to the present £200 salary for Southern Rhodesian M.P.s has been proposed by the select committee, which has advocated raising the salary of the Prime Minister from £3,000 to £3,500 (with a £500 tax-free allowance) and of other Ministers from £2,500 to £3,000 (with £300 tax-free allowance). But the committee has recommended increased allowances, e.g. £100 annually for those living within 25 miles of the Assembly, and £250 beyond that radius. Travelling allowances dependent upon the size of constituencies are proposed, ranging from £50 a year in those exceeding 1,000 square miles to £200 in those of more than 15,000 square miles. A tax-free allowance of £500 for the Leader of the Opposition, and £250 tax-free entertainment allowance for the Speaker are other proposals.

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# PERSONALIA

MRS. SIMES has returned to Uganda by air from London.

MR. LAWRENCE ROCKEFELLER has promised to visit East Africa.

MR. and MRS. LANCELOT USSER are sailing this week for the Cape.

MR. G. M. GREENWOOD has been appointed as Chief Secretary in Uganda.

LADY COHEN became honorary president of the V.W.C.A. in Uganda.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART left by air on Saturday for a short visit to East Africa.

SIR DONALD H. GILLIVRAY is in this country on four months' leave from Malaya.

SIR H. LA BOARD has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

MR. A. H. RUSSELL, D.S.C., has been appointed African Housing Officer in Uganda.

MR. and MRS. W. A. GODLONTON are on their way back to Umtali in the ARUNDEL CASTLE.

MISS FLORENCE WIDELL, chief nursing officer of the Colonial Nursing Service, has visited Kenya.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is visiting British Guiana this week.

MR. ADRIAN DIGBY has been appointed Keeper of the Department of Ethnology of the British Museum.

MR. G. B. CARTLAND has been administering the Government of Uganda in the absence of SIR ANDREW COHEN.

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HARRISON (Reida, editor of the *National News Letter*), hopes to visit East Africa next year.

A new book by MRS. ESMETH HUXLEY, entitled "Four Guineas," will be published in London early next year.

MR. HUGH TRACEY addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute last week on "The Creative Musicians in Bantu Societies."

MR. HILARY PHILLIPS, in charge of agricultural programmes in the U.C. Overseas Service, is touring East and Central Africa.

MR. L. P. BOURNE, representing Messrs. Gray, Davis & Co., has been elected a member of the Bantu Mercantile and Shipping Exchange.

MR. ROBERT ROBIN CAYZER, a director of the Clan Line group of companies, has joined the board of the English and Saledonian Investment Co. Ltd.

Mrs. MARY GIBBONS, formerly of Tanganyika, made a broadcast appeal for medical missionary work in Africa in last Sunday's "Week's Good Cause" programme of the B.B.C.

CAPTAIN A. H. MORENO has relinquished his chairmanship of Dominion Seafreight (Klerksdorp) Ltd., to become managing director in the place of MR. E. A. LORING, who retains his seat on the board.

The oldest active missionary present at a recent meeting in London of the Church Missionary Society was the VENERABLE GIBSON, Archdeacon of the Southern Sudan, with 37 years' service to his credit.

LORD LEAVERS has been reappointed to the board of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., from which he resigned in 1951 on becoming secretary of State for the Co-ordination of Transport, Fuel, and Power.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, will be flying back to Entebbe when this issue is being printed. He visited East Africa House on Tuesday afternoon to meet members of the management committee and students from Uganda, and in the evening attended a cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. DENIS BUXTON (see *Column* of 11th October).

LIEUT. COLONEL G. H. W. GOODE is outward bound in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE to take up his appointment as Officer Commanding the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in Lusaka. Mrs. GOODE accompanies him.

MR. F. S. CLAYTON, who since 1948 has held the *Crown Colonist* and *New Commonwealth* (to which the title was changed in 1950) has relinquished that appointment, but will undertake other duties for the proprietors. His successor is MR. ROY LEWIS.

MR. C. PLACE, since 1945 Director of Lands Registration and Surveys in Cyprus, has been appointed Director of Lands and Surveys in Tanganyika. Born in 1908, he was educated at Wellingborough and Cambridge, and posted to Cyprus in 1932.

SIR DAVID LIDBURY, chairman of the East African Salaries Commission, is due to leave Mombasa for this country to-morrow. MESSRS. L. H. GORSUCH and W. B. GODSALL have already left. The commission will resume its work in London towards the end of next month.

Among recent appointments to the Uganda administration are the sons of the former residents in the Protectorate. MR. J. P. TWINING is the son of Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, who served with the 4th (Uganda) Bn. The King's African Rifles for five years before joining the Uganda administration in 1929. MR. J. BRASNETT, son of Mr. A. V. Brasnett, for 16 years Conservator of Forests in Uganda, and MR. A. C. STUART, son of the Rev. C. E. Stuart, the recently retired Bishop of Uganda.

DR. FRANK BUCHMAN, initiator and instigator of the Moral Re-Armament movement, has been asked to visit East Africa next year. Among the signatories of the invitation are LADY ELEANOR COLE, SIR CHARLES MORTIMER, SIR ERIC PIRBATH, ARCHDEACON WYLLIOW, MR. DEREK ERSKINE, SHEIKH MBARUK ALI HINAWY, MR. A. B. PATEL, M.L.C., MR. ABDULKARIM KARIMBE, M.L.C., and such Africans as MR. B. A. OHANGA, M.L.C., MR. B. J. MUKASA, M.L.C., MR. DAVID WARUHU, and MR. JOEL OMINO. When the MUKAMA of BUNYORO visited Cape some months ago he asked Dr. Buchman to visit him in Uganda.

MR. NORMAN MITCHELL and MISS JOAN GHERSIE, daughter of LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. STANLEY GHERSIE, of Nairobi, were married last Friday at St. George's, Hanover Square, W.1. Among East Africans present at the reception at the Hyde Park Hotel were MRS. MICHAEL BENDALL, MRS. R. COLE, MISS E. GAMBELL, MISS ANNE CLAR, MR. J. DARE, MRS. EDNA MURPHY, FORTESCUE, MISS SYLVIA, MRS. G. HUGHES, MAJ. and MRS. F. S. GIBELSON, MR. and MRS. A. HOPE LONES, MR. CHARLES and LADY LOCKHART, MESSRS. B. LEWIS, MR. and MRS. R. LEWIS, COLONEL J. K. MATHEWSON, MR. and MRS. V. MATTHEWS, and MAJOR and MRS. KENDALL WARD.

MR. R. D. PALMER has been appointed chairman of the divisional executive of the Federal Party of Central Africa. MR. J. ALLEN is deputy chairman and MR. H. D. SUTHERS divisional secretary. The Masional and Regional Committee consists of MESSRS. J. DONE, A. R. W. STRONG, L. J. TRACEY, and MRS. M. E. ROSIN (Salisbury), MESSRS. ESCOTT, P. JAMES and H. D. GILCHRIST (Umtali) and MESSRS. F. W. MAJON (Gatooma) and A. E. SCHEGEL (Chama) members of the Masional and Regional Committee are MESSRS. W. B. BRIGGS, STANLEY COOKE, R. KILICK, M. J. BERRY (Bulawayo), DR. J. M. HINCH (Quebec), DR. GARDNER (Gwelo) and MESSRS. J. C. S. STERN (Selitwe) and ERIC STARY (Essexvale).

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

For appointment in Government or private administrative experience in S. Africa, South America, India, and 32. Well educated. Ex-Serviceman. H. O. PETER, Oswald House, Ivenhoe, Essex.

Obituary

Colonel Reginald Turner

JUDGE HERBERT BOWEN, an old friend of Colonel REGINALD TURNER, D.S.O., who is reported to have died in hospital in Nairobi at the age of 82 from wounds inflicted with a bush-knife by a terrorist while he was in bed in Nairobi, writes:—

"Turner, the son of a doctor, went to school near Osborne. The headmaster was a favourite of Queen Victoria, and young Turner early learnt how to hand a cup of tea to her, a memory which amused him in later days when in a supercilious company. At Cambridge he showed a capacity in surmounting fences than examiners, so his father said: 'I cannot afford a cavalry regiment, you have no inclination for a learned profession; what will you do?'

"Attracted by the search for gold, he was, I believe, the first man to take a herd of cattle to the Klondyke, and he had many tales of the Chilcoot Pass and its horrors, and the contrast between the quiet efficiency of the Canadian North West Mounted Police (not yet Royal and Canada-wide) and Soapy Sam and his fellow desperadoes on the Alaskan side of the border.

Gold Rush Exploits

"Turner took part in gold rushes in New Guinea and Australia, where he was the last one-owner to pay wages during the great slump. A few days later he was in the market square with an auctioneer's licence selling bales of hay, strings of camels, and tins of water. He had learnt auctioneering in Dawson City, Klondyke, and it was to prove a standby in the 'downs' of a varied life.

"The South African War found him in the queue to join a crack irregular corps at five bob a day, and no questions asked; to qualify meant a pound to a recruiting sergeant, and ability to stick on a buck jumper once round the school despite the rough-riding sergeant-major and a long whip. In due course Turner got his three stripes, a commission, and a decoration.

"He wandered the Empire till 1914, sometimes making good: Twice, when money was money, he was worth about £70,000, but it went on further developments. In 1914 he went back to the Army, in the retreat of the 5th Army in 1918 he commanded the 1st Bn Northhamptons, and was awarded the D.S.O.

"More than 50 years ago, when a rich man, he first reached Kenya to shoot along the railway at half a crown an acre, to take up land along the railway at half a crown an acre. In later years he told of his refusal with a rueful smile. In 1907 he came back in East Africa, hoping to repeat his success. An Australian and a Kikuyu man, but great luck never came his way again.

"He was, however, always a happy man, optimistic to a degree, cheerful, and without an enemy or a grievance. Once he said to me: 'Several times I have known what it is to be rich. I have also known what it is to be poor, quite near the home, but I think I have always been equally happy.'

Elephant Shooting in the Sixties

"Always in perfect condition, he turned the figure of youth. Every morning or evening he walked at least five miles, and despite the African sun he crept everywhere. I heard him say that years ago the only people in Singapore who did not think it *infra dig* to exercise among Asiatics were the Chief Justice and himself. For many years he breakfasted with us every Sunday morning on our shamba outside Dar es Salaam, and when he fell over 60, taught the children to enter the horizontal and parallel bars. He was shooting elephants when past his best year of age.

"The Hitler era found him in charge of German prisoners at Dar es Salaam, and other Italian prisoners in Nairobi, followed by a Kenya Government job in Disposals. Finally he was head of a reforming camp for Nairobi African prisoners. Just before the outbreak of the Mau Mau trouble he wrote appreciatively of the good intentions and abilities of the people with whom he worked—district commissioners, police officers, and magistrates—all alike—but I fear that our kid-glove methods did not suffice. His last letter expressed the sorrow he felt at the generalship of Africans in Kenya who suffered most from Mau Mau. Now there have not him. Mau Mau attacks on Europeans seem to specialize in children, women, and old men.

"What he was to his men I learnt by chance in Northampton in the Hitler war when I met the secretary of the British Legion, who had been in his battalion in France. One of the little bands who formed the British Legion in Dar es Salaam, he followed me around, and he was largely the innovator of the Naval Road Rooms, and always a great worker for them.

"When luck was somewhat kind it was his pleasure to give a little dinner at the club, and in the old-fashioned way, the ladies would always find a pony on the table with some little silver favour.

"With his trim top-hat, manly figure, pink and white complexion, piercing blue eyes, clipped moustache, incisive speech, he was a typical old world officer, bearing his title, whether in dress, shorts, workaday whites, or evening dress.

"So passes a hard worker, an old adventurer, a loyal friend, a good companion, and an old soldier of the great Queen and her successors.

Mr. Guy Foyster

MR. GUY FOYSTER, whose death in Lusaka is reported, arrived in Central Africa in 1920 to grow tobacco, but 11 years later joined the Northern Rhodesian Government service. He retired in July, 1952, but a few months later took a temporary post in the Surveys and Lands Department. Born in London in 1872 and educated at Ilfracombe College, he was with the National Provincial Bank from 1908 until 1920. During the First World War he was commissioned in the Devonshire Regiment, serving with it in Mesopotamia and India.

In 1920 he left for Nyasaland to become a tobacco planter. In 1926 he moved to Southern Rhodesia, and five years later entered the accounts department of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Department. He was afterwards in the Income Tax, Veterinary, and African Education Departments, and was transferred to the provincial administration in 1939. In 1945 he became secretary of the Road Service Board.

He leaves a widow, a son at Grahamstown School and a daughter aged 12 in Lusaka. Mrs. Foyster teaches at Lusaka European School.

Mr. T. B. Probyn

A FORMER COLLEAGUE writes: "Some of the survivors of the Chartered Company's administration in Northern Rhodesia will remember with affection Tommy Probyn, whose death occurred recently at his home in Norfolk at the age of 73. He joined the staff at the Treasury in Fort Jameson in the early years of this century and later migrated to Livingstone. He was a first-rate and popular official, genial and humorous, a keen shot and golfer, and was gifted with a fine voice which was much in request at concerts. He retired in 1923."

Sir R. Brooke-Popham

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., whose death at the R.A.F. hospital at Hallow at the age of 75 is reported as this issue goes to press, was Governor of Kenya from 1937 to 1939. A memoir will appear next week.

For the Blind

A NINE REGIONAL ACTION COMMITTEES of the British Empire Society for the Blind are to be formed in Nyasaland—in Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, Mlanje, Cholo, Fort Johnston, Fort Herald, Lilongwe, and Mombasa, each consisting of two Europeans, two Asians, and two Africans. This is in preparation for a Protectorate drive for funds beginning next February, with the aim of establishing a school and training centre for the blind at Mombasa. During an exhibition in that town a party of blind adults and children will be seen doing various work, performing office tasks, and following school crafts.

## Letters to the Editor

Egyptian Bribery and Corruption  
Influence on Elections in the Sudan

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The optimism which Mr. Broadbent shows in his letter on the forthcoming elections in the Sudan seems to me to be based largely on hope rather than on fact. I have spent the last seven years in the Sudan, and from what I saw there and from what I have heard since from both British and Sudanese, gloom rather than optimism is the predominant feeling throughout the country at present (not ignoring the southern tribes and northern peasantry).

There may well be politicians in the Northern Sudan who are confident that they can resist and combat Egyptian bribery and corruption, but is their confidence based on realistic or on wishful thinking? And what methods do they propose using to combat them? It would be very interesting to know.

Mr. Broadbent, like the Foreign Office, coolly ignores the vast mass of the southern tribes and northern peasantry whose interests and welfare ought to be our first concern, and this has been the biggest mistake and most criminal act of the British Government throughout. These people continually showed that they did not want any immediate change in the day-to-day administration of the Government in the Sudan, and they were as continually assured that none would take place without their prior consultation. All to no purpose.

The northern politicians by their irresponsible actions in Cairo and Khartoum last year and this, forced the hand of the Government and paved the way for the Egyptian bribery and intrigue, which they are now apparently so confident they can resist. By all means let them prove it if they can.

Mr. Broadbent goes on to say that the only point he wishes to emphasize is that the Sudan is quite different in its background, and make up from any Eastern, Middle Eastern, or African country. What exactly he means by this, and on what grounds he says it, is not made clear. But if he is hoping that bribery and corruption are unknown in the Sudan, that they will not be used in the coming elections, and that the mentality of the Sudanese people is such that they will have nothing to do with them, I am afraid he is wrong. Cases of bribery had occurred in the Sudan before I left in May, and I have little doubt that more will have occurred since.

Major Salah Salem has himself admitted that money has been "spent" in the Sudan, and has agreed in future to limit it to £20,000! However much one may dislike the truth, the fact remains that the Sudanese in some ways little different in character from his northern neighbours. It does no good allowing sentimentality to cloud one's judgment.

Mr. Broadbent concludes by hoping that all will be well in our relations with Egypt, as also in the Sudan, and thereby echoes the hopes of us all; but hopes alone cannot resolve a situation which we created by casually abandoning our sense of the Southern Sudan, giving the politicians no sense of his own importance in the North, and relying too implicitly on the good faith and good sense of Egypt.

Brooks,

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

R. H. M. BOYLE

Egyptian Designs on the Sudan  
Gross Misrepresentation of Great Britain

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Everything in your leading article on the Egyptian campaign to delude the Sudanese was true, but you underplayed rather than overpainted the picture. The broadcasts from Cairo constantly represent the British as "colonizers" in the Sudan, when everyone ought to know that no part of the world under British administration has been so completely free from any suggestion of colonization. That honourable term is used derogatively by the Egyptians and so understood by many listeners in the Sudan, especially the clique of politicians who have absorbed their little stock of clichés from Socialist circles in this country.

You mentioned the virulent Egyptian newspaper campaign against Bifain and her administration in the Sudan, but not that papers containing such articles are flown to Khartoum for prompt distribution among the illiterate and politically uneducated minority.

Gross misrepresentation of Britain has long been a feature of some newspapers published in the Sudan, where the authorities have been amazingly tolerant. On numerous occasions they might well have taken action against the offenders; some publications have traded on the official magnanimity. Some publishers have received printing machinery from Cairo which they could not have afforded as a normal commercial transaction.

The Egyptians have distributed money freely, not only among Sudanese writers and speakers, but also in the tribal areas to induce men of local prominence to support the idea of "Unity of the Nile Valley" (even if they have no real conception of its meaning). When some members of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (which favours independence) went to a tribal area recently they were asked by the chiefs "How much money have you brought?" and he explained that he and his sub-chiefs had agreed on a scale of payments for persuading their people to vote. The Egyptians had been there before the S.R.P.

The whole position is extremely serious, but, with the exception of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the British Press appears content to ignore it.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.

SUDANESE

"Africa Must Be Free" Conference  
Comments of a Correspondent

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—With reference to your report of the "Africa Must Be Free" Conference organized by the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism, the public list of "organizations to be represented" failed to distinguish between those sending delegates and those sending observers. A body of which I am a member had notification of the conference, but declined to send a delegate because it did not assent to the basic resolution. We did, however, allow one of our number to act as an observer. We were misrepresented as sending a delegate, and perhaps some other bodies had the same experience.

Were you aware that the West African Students' Union proposed to delete that part of the resolution by which "Conference calls for a programme of all-out economic and technical assistance to raise the standards of African peoples"? The conference declined to delete the point, but the mere fact that the West African students so proposed, apparently disdaining European assistance, is significant of their attitude.

There is again significance also in the fact that the

"It is a sobering thought that for 13 out of the last 16 seasons Tanganyika, with its vast potentialities, has been compelled to import food in order to meet normal requirements." Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika.

conference declined to accept an addendum to its findings proposed by the Peace Pledge Union. That this conference also places it on record that it is opposed to the use of violence by either party and urges that all disputes be settled by the method of negotiation and not by force.

If the conference declined to accept that, with the use of more acceptable phraseology to plot the same sentiments, what can it mean but that the majority of those present envisage civil and inter-racial war as the means of attaining its end?

Yours faithfully,

FOR THE RECORD

### Good Publicity for N. Rhodesia Film of "Duel in the Jungle"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—Before leaving for London I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the entire "Duel in the Jungle" unit of thanking the people of Northern Rhodesia and paying tribute to their wonderful country. We were offered every facility by the authorities to film some of the renowned beauty spots, and this, in my opinion, cannot fail to make our film one of the finest and most authentic to be produced with an African background. It should also stimulate terrific interest throughout the world in Northern Rhodesia.

We were especially glad to welcome to some of our locations members of the Northern Rhodesia Information Department who took advantage of the presence of three internationally famous stars (Jeanne Crain, Dana Andrews and David Farrar) to gain much valuable publicity for their country.

In view of recent Press attacks, I would point out that the Information Department officials visited us to serve their own interests. Members of the Associated British Marcell Wellman Productions publicity depart-

ment were on hand, but fully occupied in publishing "Duel in the Jungle". The officials naturally used our film as a medium to publicize Northern Rhodesia. From cuttings sent to me from many parts of the world it is obvious that their visit was highly successful and is inevitably be of great value to the tourist trade of this region.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN THOMSON,

Unit Publicity Representative

### Sir Evelyn Baring's Speech

(Continued from page 187)

ment will give protection, help and responsibility to those who in the testing time of the recent troubles have proved themselves to be the friends of peace and the enemies of the Mau Mau movement.

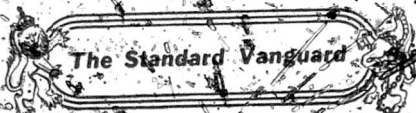
In the Mau Mau areas outside the Kikuyu land unit steps must be taken for many years to come to control the entry of Kikuyu and to see that those Kikuyu who still live in them do not again start the Mau Mau movement.

In the settled areas the present arrangement to forbid the return of Kikuyu who have left farms and forests to go back to the Kikuyu land unit will, for the time being, be continued. The terms and conditions of the return of any such Kikuyu and of Kikuyu residence and work on farms and in forests must be compatible with the maintenance of security.

Let me add that I do not believe it possible for the work on farms and in forests to be carried on without any Kikuyu at all, or, on the other hand, for there to be a return to conditions before the Emergency when on many farms and in many forest areas far more Kikuyu families lived than was realized, either by the Government or their employers.

(To be continued)

A projected scheme for assisted land settlement of Asians and Arabs on the coast in Kenya has failed from lack of any applications. Eight Asian students from Kenya are maintained at the Indian School of Agriculture at Langanyika. Five took the examination at the end of the first course, finishing in the first four places.



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## Federal Election Campaign Opened Political Division on Racial Lines

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS opened the Federal Party's election campaign in the Combelbelt of Northern Rhodesia last Saturday, being supported on the platform by Sir Roy Welensky and Malcolm Barrow, the two other members of the Interim Ministry of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Creation of that Federal State, said Sir Godfrey, had meant for Great Britain the surrender of a considerable part of her control over the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, mainly to Europeans living in Central Africa. Her Majesty's Government had naturally had to satisfy itself that control would not be misused and that the policies pursued would accord with British tradition. It had been understood that those in Central Africa who advocated federation were pledged to inter-racial co-operation in the development of the territories.

### Attempt to Limit Constitution

Sir Godfrey Huggins continued:

The reason for the reservations introduced by H.M. Government in the nature of an insurance policy was that the U.K. Government realized that there were certain people in these territories who held very different views on the treatment of Africans and would not be relied on to interpret the constitution in the spirit in which it was conceived. The emergence in the present election campaign of some of the people as a political entity must have fortified H.M. Government in their desire to insist upon safeguards.

We assumed that the British Government would not exercise the theoretical power they possess to interfere with us. Things what we uphold there would be in Central Africa if the Parliamentary Opposition in Britain announced that if she returned to power they would upset our present constitution and go off on a different track! Yes, that is just what certain people in Central Africa are doing now.

There is now arising here a political entity, comprised of a variegated mixture of former opponents of federation and general malcontents, with its hard core the members of the former Democratic Party. This Democratic Party consisted of a small band of extreme African nationalist. These people have formed themselves into a party to fight the first federal elections on a straight plank of *apartheid*. This is a tragic development in Central Africa. Never before have we had political divisions on racial lines.

### No Lowering of European Standards

Sir Roy Welensky said in Broken Hill a few days ago:

The basic reason for federation was to integrate the complementary economies of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The proposal to introduce *apartheid* is the antithesis of that. I will oppose with all my power the suggestion for the creation of a Cold Coast States with the Federation. I believe that the policy of the Confederates could give African nationalism all the encouragement that it wanted, and would in fact aid it in its design.

The Federal Party, was he added, determined to see that there was no lowering of European standards, which meant that the African must exert himself if he wished to rise to a higher level. In the political field the African could enjoy only such a share of political control as he was capable of earning by demonstrating that he had attained civilized standards of behaviour and culture.

### Settlement of Africans

TO ESTABLISH NEW AREAS for African settlement in the Development and Reconstruction Authority will spend £3m. in the next 5 years, of which £297,000 will be spent this year. The largest scheme is the Makuani settlement of 480 square miles in the Kamba country, where during the last five years 4,450 Kamba have been accommodated; 3,200 acres brought under cultivation, and grazing provided for 3,217 head of cattle. Last year the authority spent £5,325,000, bringing the total since 1946 to £23m. This year total expenditure will reach £6m., of which £3m. will be allocated to new Government buildings.

## Campaign Against the Desert Locust Swarms May Reach Kenya This Month

LOCUST CONTROL MEASURES adopted by headquarters in Nairobi, after the study of reports from the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, should be able to prevent, but small swarms from getting through when the expected invasion of Kenya's northern frontier begins within a few weeks. A new generation of locusts is likely to approach the Rift Valley early in January. The control plans would, however, be seriously jeopardized if the monsoon were delayed.

A planning conference was held in Addis Ababa recently to co-ordinate the campaign. To deal with heavy swarms breeding in eastern Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Government has created a special committee. Teams will enter the area as soon as the opposition of the nomadic Issa tribe has been overcome. An experimental scheme of air spraying is to be launched from three bases at Hargeisa, the aircraft and anti-locust operators moving south as the monsoon begins. Experts from the U.S. and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization attended the Addis Ababa discussions.

The latest situation summary by the Anti-locust Centre in London states, *inter alia*—

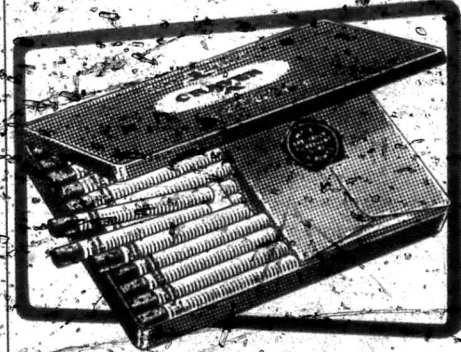
Control against hoppers is practically completed in northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, Chad territory and French West Africa, but there have been escapes in Ethiopia, whence swarms are invading the Somaliland Protectorate and the Ogaden. Swarms in all stages of maturity are beginning to move southwards across the Somali Peninsula; some have been reported from southern Ethiopia, and a few small swarms appeared in north-eastern Kenya.

Young swarms in the Sudan, northern Ethiopia, and Arabia will move northwards, and may invade Egypt, breeding on both Red Sea coasts is likely to continue throughout the winter. In the Somali Peninsula heavy breeding is imminent, and more swarms may reach Kenya during October.

More than 15,000 Africans in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland now own wireless sets.

Those who smoke

**Craven 'A'**  
seldom care for  
other cigarettes



IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND  
CARRIERS LONDON, 110 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

## Mr. H. Hopkinson at U.N.O.

(Continued from page 195)

take at least his first university degree in his own country, and that this should extend overseas universities only at the post-graduate level.

"We shortly intend to supplement this provision for higher education by the creation of a university in Central Africa. It has been decided with the agreement of the three territories of the Federation that this university will be on a multi-racial basis and we hope that it will prove a potent influence in the improvement of race relations in this part of Africa within the concept of partnership.

"In the territories for which we are responsible the essential problem is the wise use of the land. We have said that the fundamental element in our policy was development in a sense of responsibility. In countries with an agrarian economy the people have the great responsibility and necessity of conserving and developing the resources of their land. In many countries of the world we are faced by the ever-increasing pressure of the population on the land and this has become acute in several British territories, particularly in Africa.

The reasons for this pressure are not readily to be found in the removal, under half a century ago, of colonial administration, of the population excess which normally operate in a primitive society, such as the 'bush' family pestilence, such 'superstitious' practices as 'bush' and perhaps above all, the chase and destruction caused by the slave trade. Why, with all the resources of modern agricultural science, has the yield of the land not kept pace with this increase? In Africa the cause of failure lies in the inability of traditional African peasant agriculture to do more than maintain the population at an unsatisfactory subsistence level, and then only if shifting cultivation can be practised. This has led to whole regions being laid waste by desiccation and erosion.

"In general, the soil of Africa is not particularly fertile or deep. As has been wisely said, 'poor soil makes poor people, and poor people make poor soil worse.' It is natural, where pressure upon the land is not severe, that the ordinary African tribesman, with his limited experience and restricted outlook, should set the problem as one of obtaining relief by simply occupying new land where he can continue his old ways. Experience has shown that this is no solution. Land tenure and agricultural practices must be changed, and in such a way and at such a pace as not to shatter the fabric of society.

### Clamour for Land

It is not unnatural that clamour should sometimes arise for small areas of land in some East and Central African territories farmed efficiently by generations by European communities to be turned over to the African for tribal occupation. Such a step could at best provide only slight and temporary relief to African congestion. All thinking people would regard the expropriation of land properly farmed by one man, in order to hand it over for destruction by others, as exact not only of injustice but of folly.

"Large areas of land in the African territories are still undeveloped and under-populated, and our efforts are now being directed to an examination, in the light of all available experience, of the most promising ways of making use of this empty or half-empty land, or of making fuller use of it by efficient and permanent agriculture.

"But agriculture alone can be a satisfactory basis for economic prosperity only in exceptional circumstances. I am far from subscribing to the view that every country, whatever its natural resources and the character of its population, should seek to satisfy its own needs from its own industrial production. But some element of industrialization is essential to produce a social well-being for the community and to absorb some part of the mass of unemployed which the provision of cheap power in the form of the connexion I should like to mention two great schemes of hydro-electric development in Africa which are only the primum in other schemes—the scheme now under examination in the Gold Coast to harness the waters of the Volta River for the production of electricity, for irrigation, and for the processing of bauxite, and the dam constructed at the Owen Falls in Uganda. The first stage of this hydro-electric project is now on the verge of completion, and the Jinja dam will be opened by Her Majesty The Queen next April. Not only will this project act as a great stimulus to industrial development in Uganda, but it will also serve as a link in the control of the waters of the Nile on which we are working in close collaboration with other interested Governments."

The millionth yard of Equatoria Projects Board has been completed at the Nzara factory in the Sudan.

## Press Comment on Sudan Elections

Watan, the organ of the Socialist Republican Party in the Sudan, claims that the Egyptian irrigation station at Malakal provided their steamers for the use of National Unionist Party supporters in their election campaign.

Sayed But Dhi, a member of the former Legislative Assembly, wrote in a letter to the journal that independence was the natural aim of any country, and that the unity of the Nile Valley was not a fundamental aim of the Sudan. "After urging unity of the southerners, he continued: "If the Northern Sudanese agree to this sort of unity with Egypt, this will directly mean that the southerners should separate from the Northern Sudan. The direct result of any sort of unity with Egypt is that the Sudan will be turned into an Egyptian province."

Further comment on Egyptian conduct of the electoral campaign is made in *Si Dhow*.

"Having already referred to the fact that Egypt is doing everything in her power to sway the votes of the Sudanese electorate, we would now add that she has granted extraordinary leave of absence to Sudanese officials of the Egyptian Government to enable them to come to this country equipped with money with which to buy votes in areas where these officials originally come from. Two full aircraft of such men, who include students also, have arrived in Khartoum."

Commenting on the appeal made by Mr. Sukuman Sen, chairman of the Sudan Electoral Commission, that the political parties should issue a joint statement that the elections should be carried out peacefully, a spokesman of the N.U.P. said his party would never resort to violence, would wholeheartedly respect the result of the elections, and would be bound by it. Similar sentiments were expressed by the Umma Party and Ustaz Ibrahim Bedri of the Socialist Republican Party, considered these views admirable if they were implemented.

## Conference on Fauna and Flora

AN INTER-AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON FAUNA AND FLORA will meet in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Uganda, from October 26 to 31. The official title is "Conférence Internationale pour la Protection de la Faune et de la Flore en Afrique."

The leader of the British delegation is Captain Keith Caldwell, who flew out on Tuesday. His co-delegate from the United Kingdom is Mr. W. S. Bates, of the Colonial Office.

British East and Central African representation will be as follows:

**Kenya**.—Sir James Kirkpatrick, Acting Game Warden; Mr. Mervyn Cowie, director of the Royal National Parks; and Captain T. A. Ritchie, for many years Game Warden in the Colony.

**Uganda**.—Mr. B. G. Kinlock, Game Warden; and Mr. C. Swabe, Conservator of Forests.

**Tanganyika Territory**.—Mr. G. H. Swinerton, Game Warden; and Mr. Allan Brooks, a research zoologist attached to the Game Department.

**Northern Rhodesia**.—Mr. T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones, Game Warden; and Mr. M. S. Price, a provincial commissioner.

**Somalia Protectorate**.—Mr. G. E. Curtis, an administrative officer.

**Sudan**.—Captain Peter Molloy. Nigeria is sending the Inspector-General of Forests, but Nyalande, Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia are not sending delegates.

Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will be represented and the United States and Holland may send observers.

Following the conference there will be a three-day tour of the Parc National Albert.

A marked decrease in European tuberculosis cases is reported by Southern Rhodesia's Secretary for Health, who attributes it largely to the new regulation requiring all permanent immigrants to produce a radiologist's report of freedom from active tuberculosis. In the six years before the measure took effect, half of the known cases were amongst arrivals. Among Africans the incidence has risen, and such measures as mass miniature radiography are under consideration.

## S. Rhodesian Parliament Adjourned Rhodesian Tobacco Sales for U.K. Early Years Under One Constitution, Will Also Visit Australia

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT has been adjourned until February 23. Territorial elections will take place in the following month.

This adjournment is a notable event in the Colony's history, for it ends 30 years of Parliamentary government under the 1923 constitution. It is unlikely that the Legislature will in fact be called again before the elections; the new Parliament will thus meet after the Federal Assembly of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has become a legislative reality.

The final speech of a brief one, was made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Federal Prime Minister, who now sits in the territorial Parliament as a private member. He is the only sitting representative of that Chamber who was present at its first meeting in May, 1924. Sir Godfrey has always sat for a Salisbury constituency. His tradition, he will maintain in the Federal Assembly, if he is elected as representative for Salisbury South, a newly created federal division.

### Amalgamation One Day?

The House also heard Southern Rhodesia's new Prime Minister, Mr. Garfield Todd, describe the Colony's responsibilities under federation. Perhaps many would have preferred amalgamation to the complex federal system, he said, but at some future date "considerations of expediency of government, economy of administration, and wider material welfare may lead the territories to unity."

Certain territorial functions would be transferred to federal control on July 1, 1954. On the previous day all territorial postage stamps would be withdrawn and new federal stamps introduced, at some time the B.S.A. Police force would be a new force would be retained.

Mr. Todd stressed the vital importance of the Native Affairs Department, which would remain territorial. "I believe that one of the first major responsibilities with the new territorial Government must face, after the election next year, will be a thorough consideration of all aspects of Native administration and the staffing problem."

### Request to Rev. M. Scott Not Valid

THAT A REQUEST by Mrs. Mercedes Webster, of Kingston, Surrey, for the Rev. Michael Scott was not valid has been ruled in the Chancery Division by Mr Justice Upjohn. Mrs. Webster, who died in September of last year, left her residuary estate of £2,500 to the Rev. Michael Scott to use as he deemed best for the better understanding between white and coloured peoples and the betterment of their (the coloured peoples) conditions, material and spiritual. The judge said that Mrs. Webster had given no mention of the means whereby such purposes might lawfully be achieved. The use to which Mr. Scott was entitled to put the fund was by no means confined to the betterment of coloured people in Africa; he could finance a political party, run a newspaper, establish a trade union for coloured people, or promote legislation in any number of countries. He might argue, and indeed he had argued, the case of some coloured people before the United Nations. The wide scope of the gift made it impossible to hold that its objects were charitable. The residue of the estate therefore devolved as an intestacy.

Work done or controlled in detail last year by Northern Rhodesia's Public Works Department was almost 45% higher in value than in 1954, the respective totals being £3,276,702 and £2,240,784. Only by commissioning consulting engineers, architects, and quantity surveyors for many larger jobs could the tempo of development be maintained, says the annual report. The figure of 8.8% of total expenditure for personal emoluments is regarded as very satisfactory. The approved European establishment is 2,045; the average number of African employees was 12,029.

RHODESIAN TOBACCO SALES are to come to this country next month, announcing this last week, Mr. R. Campbell, president of the Rhodesian Tobacco Association, said that this good-will mission, which would also visit Australia, planned to discuss renewal of the Rhodesian agreements with overseas buyers of tobacco.

He believed that Rhodesia had nothing to fear from such competitors as the U.S.A., Canada, India, and Italy, so long as we get down to producing good tobacco in a year or so and to keeping our costs of production as low as we possibly can. "I am smiling our chops."

### Raise Minimum Yield

ALTHOUGH it was unfortunate that only once in the last six years had growers been able to supply overseas markets with the quantity and quality of tobacco desired, it was agreed, with the aid of the Tobacco Research Board, to reduce seasonal fluctuations to the minimum. The first step towards lower costs must be the attainment of a maximum yield of 400 lb. per acre.

"I am sure," Mr. Campbell added, "that we can prove we are a sellable market for both quality and quantity, and can sell at a competitive price. If we do this, nobody will be better pleased than the U.K. and Australian buyers, who shall have to make a great effort. The grower who expects high prices to save him from the results of inefficiency, laziness and ignorance, will go to the wall, and he will be the loss to the industry."

Higher immigration quotas have been announced for the last quarter of this year by Southern Rhodesia. The number allowed to enter from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland is raised from 1,140 to 1,500, this figure also applying to South Africa. The alien quota is raised from 180 to 290, and the quota for other African territories from 90 to 206.



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### Letter to Mr. E. J. Whitehead by Sir Godfrey Huggins on his Services

A TRIBUTE to Mr. E. J. Whitehead, the Rhodesia's Minister of Finance for seven years, and his recent resignation for health reasons, has been made in the following terms by Sir Godfrey Huggins.

When Mr. E. J. Whitehead in 1946 it was thought that the R.A.F. were going to have had not arrived in any great number, and the general atmosphere was one of slumped back to the 1939 position. It was at this time that Mr. Whitehead had vision of great development for Rhodesia. He was a firm advocate of increased activity by the Government in the agriculture and stimulation of expansion which was possible in the Colonies subsequent development. He was a firm believer in increasing the production of rapidly, and possibly that there was much criticism from those who favoured the more orthodox financial policy of damping down Government activity.

At this time there were objections, not only from politicians, but also from officials, that the country could not stand the pace in regard to immigration and development, and that we were heading for a financial crisis and a reversal of the immigration, and when a change in international conditions, the policy of expansion required to be changed and controlled he was prepared, without conceals for his personal position, to recommend to his colleagues the practical measures to stabilize the country's economy.

Mr. Whitehead had realized, added Sir Godfrey Huggins, that it was essential to maintain the best possible relations with London—with the Government, the day-to-day officials, the money market, and investors—in success in ensuring that such relations were always of the best had done much to assist Southern Rhodesia's progress since the war.

### New Mission Hospital

A 30-YEAR-OLD DREAM of a mission hospital for the Kaonde people has come true for the Rev. C. M. Foster. In 1917 he joined the South Africa General Mission station in the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia, some 200 miles north-west of Lusaka, but his plans for a hospital had to be shelved several times. A Government hospital was opened at Kasempa in the thirties. Now, however, Mulking Hill Mission has its own 60-bed hospital, built by the Rev. C. M. Gifford and other mission members, and administered by Mr. Foster's son, who until six years ago was stationed in Canada.

### Disastrous Attitude to Education

"THE IDEA that the good school boy is the one who sits quietly like an empty pot, waiting for the teacher to pour in proper doses of knowledge, is still firmly and disastrously fixed in the minds of most boys, and perhaps a few masters," writes Mrs. W. C. Little, principal of Munali African secondary school, Lusaka. Most boys were prepared to work hard, but their efforts were very often confined to slavish textbook learning. The staff had so far been fairly successful in inducing appreciation that learning was a process calling for constant effort on the part of the pupil.

### Kenya's Social Anxieties Problems of Finding New Capital

COMMENTING on the need for supplementary estimates in Kenya, the *Manchester Guardian* has written:

The question is how these costs—and next year's are to be met. Mr. Vasey will be anxious to avoid any radical increase in taxation. The country is in dire need of capital investment. Millions are needed fully to develop the farming potential of the White Highlands and to set agriculture in the African areas on a sound basis. Moreover, without the growth of secondary industries and African scope for employment outside peasant cultivation, there is not much chance of solving the agrarian problem in the reserves.

### Private Investment Discouraged

The inflow of private capital has already been discouraged by the Mau Mau revolt. A big increase in taxation would encourage a still further. Yet the Government will face a grave recession which would hinder if not halt the existing programmes of social betterment (urban and rural housing, more schools and the like), it would put a sharp brake on economic progress generally and check the hope of providing a better way of living for Africans, and with it the best assurance against continuing or growing unrest.

The British Government may have to consider grants-in-aid to meet the immediate costs of the emergency, and if the private investor is still reluctant, some form of public support for economic development, as well as for the enterprises in social development appropriate for assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, is not an attractive prospect; but is there any chance of solving Kenya's already difficult political and racial problems if the country is gripped by a slump?

### Students Receive £500 p.a. Each

THE AFRICAN STUDENT from Tanganyika Territory at Makerere College, Kampala, the University College for East Africa, pays the full college fee, which averages about £540 a year. "The maximum which is asked of any African student who can afford it," said the Member for Services when answering a question in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika some time ago, "is a nominal fee of £40 per annum, plus an allowance of £17 10s. for his own pocket money. The balance is paid by Government from the revenues of the Territory, in addition to the annual block grant to the university college. Of those Tanganyika African students now at Makerere, only three are paying the full amount of the nominal fee."

### Bank of India

ON SATURDAY last a branch of the Bank of India, Ltd., which is incorporated in India, was opened in Mombasa under the management of Mr. S. S. Kaul. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has good grounds for stating that this bank, new to East Africa, will extend its operations to other parts of the territories.

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# Shell Company of Rhodesia Great Developments in C. Africa

THE SHELL COMPANY OF RHODESIA, LTD., has announced its new bulk storage and distribution developments outside its headquarters of Blantyre, Nyasaland, where tank storage for 366,000 gallons now exists, sufficient to handle its full capacity. This development has involved a capital outlay of about £125,000.

Mr. E. E. Murray, a director of the company, said at the opening ceremony that similar facilities had recently been provided in Lusaka, that plans for bulk storage in Gwelo were in the development stage, and on the drawing boards elsewhere. In the last two years £180,000 had been spent on deposits in Bulawayo and Omtali, and about £150,000 would be spent similarly in Bulawayo and Ndola.

### Petroleum Consumption Soars

Consumption of petroleum products in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland had risen from 66,000 tons in 1939 to 275,000 tons this year. This four-fold increase was well above the world average, but it was expected to be exceeded as the Central African territories forged ahead as a result of federation.

The Shell Company of Rhodesia estimates about 200 Europeans and 300 Africans in the three territories would pay for about £260,000. Last year the railways in the three territories were paid £820,000, and duties paid to the Government amounted to £225,000. Apart from capital outlay, the annual expenditure is about £1,600,000.

### Sudan External Trade

DOESHIAN EXPORTS from the Sudan in the first eight months of this year were valued at £E25,450,970, compared with £E37,897,358 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports were £E977,934 (£E1,110,265), and imports £E33,041,974 (£E42,215,877), of which the United Kingdom supplied £E15,400,533 (£E19,984,947). Exports to £E2,682,460 (£E2,752,669), Italy £E4,670,664 (£E5,709,925), and Italy £E1,299,351 (£E1,605,017). The largest purchases of the Sudan's largest customer, the United Kingdom, were £E8,320,26 (£E20,550,985) for India with £E1,409 (£E1,824,315), Germany £E1,000,000 (£E1,010,321), France with £E1,920,000 (£E2,387,602), Egypt with £E1,606,760 (£E2,252,000), and Italy with £E1,321,526 (£E2,73,040).

### Internal Loan

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has floated its first internal loan, a £250,000 debenture of fixed amount. The statutory limit on government borrowing is £2m. Issued debentures are in two classes: 4%, redeemable 1966-67, and 5%, redeemable 1965-72. The loan will be used for public works, roads, housing, etc., and is in accordance with the Government's Five-Year Development Plan, which is now expected to require £250,000 compared with the 1949 estimate of £18m. To see what the need for internal Rhodesian borrowing will be in the shape of internal borrowing, commented Mr. M. Taylor, financial secretary, that it was not thought to make it any more difficult to raise the £250,000 loan on the Rhodesian Stock Exchange.

None of the 47 acres of ground in the Mzimba, Northern Rhodesia, was worn into a road. Regarding this, the Development Commission says that the rains brought down the soil, and that the sun then baked it so hard that even mechanical things were unable to get through. It is reported that the Government has ordered that the roads should be made of concrete, and that the roads should be made of concrete, and that the roads should be made of concrete.

# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

On Saturday The Queen unveiled a memorial at Rugbyville to mark the 2,000th anniversary of the Commonwealth, who have an unknown grave.

"Mogambo," the new East African film made by the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer production is now running in New York, and will be seen in London next month.

Centenary Park, Centenary City, and an adjoining Government House Bulawayo, have been offered by Bulawayo City Council as possible sites for the headquarters of a territorial centre, which would subsequently become a federal centre.

A statement of policy will be issued after a new constitution is drawn up by the members of the elected members of the Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, said Mr. N. F. Harris, member for Bulawayo, when addressing the Railway Club.

### Visas for Egypt

All travellers proceeding from East Africa to Egypt through the Sudan must obtain visas from the Ministry of the Interior in Egypt, even though they are from The Sudan. Government issued authorities for Egyptian transit and entry visas to persons who are not resident in the Sudan.

A considerable increase in crime is recorded in the 1952 report of the Northern Rhodesian judicial department. The High Court tried 73 cases, mainly for murder and manslaughter, compared with 51 in 1951. The number of criminal cases coming before the superior courts was 33,649, an increase of 7,582.

Three Asians have appealed successfully against a prohibited immigrants order made by the Ndolo resident magistrate. Mr. Acting Justice Evans ruled that it was only necessary for the literacy test for them to read to pass, and then give a précis in writing. Instead, they had been asked to read aloud.

The Canberra bomber of the Royal Australian Air Force which gained second place in the recent London-New Zealand air race was piloted by Squadron Leader Peter Ray, 28, aged 30, one of the few R.A.F. pilots to have been trained in Southern Rhodesia. During the race he flew heavy bombers from Italy. Squadron Leader Ray finished only 41 minutes behind the winner.

Major-General Soones, C-in-C, Sudan's Defence Force, has advised his Sudanese officers to take a neutral stand in the coming general election. He said he doubted if the country's finances would permit expansion of the present defence force of 5,000 men. According to the agreement it should be expanded during the transitional period to be used to replace British and Egyptian troops when they withdraw.

### New Copperbelt Road

A new gravel road linking the Copperbelt with the south has been approved by the Northern Rhodesian Development Authority. Beginning about three miles north of Kapri Mposhi, it will take an almost direct route to Bwana Mbulwa and Ndola. A gravel road south of the Kafue flats will be a branch road to join the main road at Kitale. The distance is about 69 miles and will cost £265,000.

On June 15, the Government of Northern Rhodesia announced that it had received a grant of £100,000 from the British Government.

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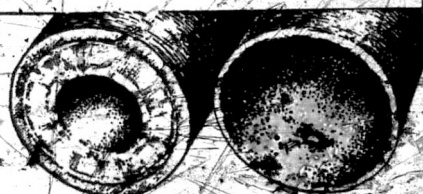
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## Of Commercial Concern

Estimates by the Sudan Gezira Board value this year's cotton crop at £E16,325,000, of which £E14,300,000 is for lint cotton, £E11,000,000 for scrag, £E68,000,000 for long-staple and mixed cotton, and £E2,450,000 for cotton seed. Total expenses of the year are estimated to amount to £E5,025,000. After adding the expected surplus from the board's share and the interest receivable on bank deposits, the tenants' share of the total should amount to about £E15,000,000, from which the board will recover loans made to tenants and charges for ploughing and sowing seed. The balance payable to tenants will average about £E165 per 10-feddan holding.

As a means of eliminating from the London register of cargo for Mombasa goods which are not available for early shipment to principle which the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has pressed the Union-Castle and British India lines now require shippers to provide signed declarations that their existing registrations cover cargo which is awaiting transport, that cancellations of orders will be promptly notified, and that in future they will send forward for shipment only the cargo specifically mentioned in the calling-forward notices of the shipping companies.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd. will shortly start production in their new Nairobi factory of cattle dips, insecticidal dusts, and other products marketed by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson (East Africa) Ltd. and Plant Plantation Ltd. They will also manufacture cattle and pig mineral supplements, which have been temporarily made by the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd. Other products are likely to be added when production is running smoothly. At the start there will be employment for about 50 Africans.

Representatives of the Governments of Uganda and the Belgian Congo and of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration agreed at a meeting in Entebbe that present traffic and prospects during the next few years do not justify any immediate extension of the western Uganda railway from the planned rail-head at Kasere to the installation of electric facilities on Lake George and Lake Edward. It was felt that attention should be concentrated on the improvement of road communications.

### Heavy Vehicles Merger

Leslane-Arbion (Africa) Ltd. has been registered to acquire the interests of these two manufacturers of heavy commercial vehicles in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland, and Mauritius. Assembly of vehicles will now be done in the depots at Cape Town and Durban and no longer at Elanetsfontein.

Expenditure of £E6.5m. on capital works during the next five years has been recommended by Nairobi City Council. £E2,897,000 will be allotted to water supply projects, £E2,221,000 to African housing, £624,000 to roads, and £772,000 to sewerage. Other items include European and Asian housing and extensions to the City Hall.

At last week's auctions in London 1,106 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.77d. per lb., compared with 304 packages averaging 3s. 3.12d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 3s. 8s. realized for two consignments from Uganda.

Sales by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board of Tanganyika last year consisted of 3,250 tons of *robusta* f.a.q. to the Ministry of Food and 3,246 by auction, 225 tons of *arabica* f.a.q. to the Ministry and 821 by auction, and 288 tons of under-grade *robusta* and 10 tons of under-grade *arabica*.

The 59,183,895 lb. of Southern Rhodesian fine-cured leaf bought at the Salisbury auctions this season by U.K. manufacturers represents 56.48% of the total crop. The authoritative final figures for the whole season are 105,148,140 lb. for £E7,394,739, an average of 39.70d. per lb.

East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. announced a final dividend of 4% making 7% (the same) for the calendar year 1952. Group profit of £310,938 compares with £310,426 and is struck after providing £274,402 for depreciation but before deducting £32,346 for tax.

Mrs. E. W. Cavegnish-Bentley, Member for Agriculture in Kenya, told the Legislature that efforts were being made to increase sugar production. The possibilities of manufacturing industrial alcohol from molasses were being examined.

Average daily loadings for railage from Mombasa in the week ended October 14 were 1,355 deadweight tons. At the end of the week there were 17,216 deadweight tons of imports in the Port area.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd. announce that the offer of 10p to preference shareholders of £3m. of 4½% guaranteed loan stock, 1958-73, has been subscribed more than two and a half times over.

Roberts Construction Co., a South African enterprise, has received the contract for most of the work on Lusaka's new 11th power station.

## Mining

### Copper Venture in S. Rhodesia

U.S. AND CANADIAN CAPITAL is backing a new company formed to develop copper deposits near Hartley, Southern Rhodesia. Selungwe Mining and Exploration Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. taking over the operations of the Safari Exploration Co., Ltd., has been granted exclusive prospecting rights in an area surrounding the Copper King and Copper Queen mines, which have not been worked for 27 years. Directors of the new company include Mr. M. D. Barnhart and Mr. C. E. Stott (U.S.), Mr. A. Livingstone, Mr. J. M. McLeod, Mr. E. W. S. Hunt (Canada), and Mr. J. G. Bain (Bulawayo).

### Company Progress Reports

Coronation Syndicate.—At the week ending September 30, 000 tons of ore were treated for 1,040,000 lbs. of gold and a working profit of £2,846. The corresponding figures for the Marie mine were 2,482 tons, 701 oz., and £2,577; and for the Archway mine 3,176 tons, 893 oz., and £3,342. **Tanganyika Diamond and Gold.**—In the June quarter at Akangwa mine 2,738 carats were recovered from 58,290 loads of gravel and 13,161 loads of old tailings. The cost for the quarter, which include certain abnormal expenditure on repairs to the earth-moving equipment, amounted to £23,874 against revenue of £19,857.

### Native Miners' Magazine

HINTS OF DISSENSION appear in the first issue of *African Miner*, the new monthly journal of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union. "You are well aware," the magazine tells its readers, "that there are fellow Africans who are working with the companies to destroy this great congress. They have tried to tell the companies, falsely, that the union's funds are not well spent, and they have tried to mention such things as dictatorship in the union."

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA for the first eight months of this year were valued at £2,406,709, compared with £2,192,864 in the corresponding period of the previous year. August exports were £442,906, against £227,203. The main increase was in diamonds, from £66,466 to £325,557.

### Prospecting in Nyasaland

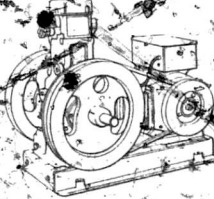
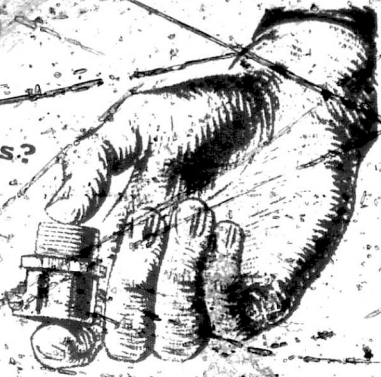
MR. J. IVAN SPENS, chairman of the London Tin Corporation Ltd., told shareholders at the recent annual general meeting that their directors had registered a company in Nyasaland, named London Nyasaland Mining Corporation Ltd. to prospect for minerals.

### Beryllium, Not Gold

A NOTION OF USING a "probe" system to locate gold in Southern Rhodesia is in modern times. He is, in fact, selling his ideas for gold.

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## Company Reports

# East African Power and Lighting Company Limited

## Hydro-Electric Developments in the Territories

Increase in Unit Sales 21.8%

Major C. M. Taylor's Statement

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED, was held in Nairobi on October 22.

MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.C., chairman of the company, who presided, said:

The directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1952, have been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I assume that you will take them as read. Turning to the company's balance sheet you will observe that the authorized capital, increased by £5,000,000 in accordance with the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting in June, 1952, now stands at £7,500,000, whilst the issued capital reflects the rights issue of 1,377,777 ordinary shares of Shs. 20s. each at Shs. 2200 each, made during the year under review.

### Share Premium Account

You will also see that following the resolution passed at our last meeting our shares of all classes have been converted into the appropriate stock units of Shs. 20s. each. The share premium account has been augmented to £1,695,000, the net proceeds of the premium on the new issue, less expenses, together with a small balance of premium on the 1951 issue. The share premium reserves remain unaltered, and full provision has been made for all taxation up to the date of the accounts. Under current liabilities the principal item, viz. £335,000, represents temporary accommodation from our bankers, subsequently refunded.

On the other side of the account, land, buildings, etc., plant and machinery stand at £5,970,356, and you will again observe the very heavy expenditure during the year, amounting to £1,581,091. This figure represents a record expansion in our capital works in Kenya, whilst in addition the sum of £581,190, expended in Tanganyika is also a record. The investment in the subsidiary companies shows an increase of £390,000, being share capital in the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, subscribed by us *par*. The net advances to subsidiaries at £415,362, rose by £222,369, the greater part being in respect of development in Tanganyika.

Current assets show a sharp advance principally on account of stores, which rose by £444,425 in the last quarter of the year. The cause lay in the heavy shipments during that period of long outstanding orders, which would normally have been spread over 12 months or more, but which the weakening of markets elsewhere enabled our suppliers to accelerate for delivery to us. The value of stores on hand at £986,267 should show substantial reduction next year.

### Electricity Sales Revenue Rises

With a 25% increase in gross revenue from electricity sales, the increase of £67,049 in sundry debits to £312,829 is not unreasonable.

The revenue account shows that our operating surplus, dividends and income from investments amount to £537,460. After allowing for administrative expenses, depreciation on our customary and adequate scale, audit fees and payment of interest to our bankers, the net revenue for the year is £289,285, compared with

the previous year's result of £287,343. The amount brought forward from our last account was £719,943, making the total available £409,228. Of this sum East African income tax absorbs £306,624, and the dividends paid and proposed on the preference and ordinary stock require £336,650.

### Interest Payment

As you are aware, consent of the Kenya Government has been given to the payment of interest out of capital on capital locked up in projects of a long term nature; this year the interest amounts to £78,389, thus reducing the net appropriation for dividend payment to £228,261. The amount carried forward to the next account is £120,333, compared with £179,945 brought in.

The notes to the accounts disclose that at the end of the year our outstanding commitments for expansion and development in Kenya and Tanganyika amounted to £2,910,167. Since the close of the year under review arrangements have been made by our London colleagues with our bankers for temporary facilities to cover this position. The provision of further capital to place the finance of current construction work in Kenya and Tanganyika on a more permanent basis is a matter which is being studied at present in relation to the future lines of development of our undertakings in East Africa.

It will be of interest to members to be reminded that since 1945 our investment in fixed assets in the group has risen from £1,759,854 to £8,867,620, an increase of just over 400%, whilst during the same period our current assets have called for an additional investment of £1,827,642. These impressive figures indicate that we have not been backward in taking our share in the development of the territories in which we operate, and our finance has always been attracted to sound undertakings such as ours.

The development of our business is demonstrated in our unit sales which increased from 132.95 million kilowatt hours to 161.91 million, a rise of 21.8%, for which the three companies in the group received in gross revenue from electricity sales £1,577,918, compared with £1,266,809 in the previous year. Against this costs continued to increase, principally in the expenditure on fuel oil, which was 60% over the previous year.

### Hydro-Electric Power Developments

In my remarks at our last meeting I gave you full details of the progress during the year now under review of the new hydro-electric and thermal stations then under construction. I therefore do not propose this year to do more than to summarize the position. In Nairobi the 7,400 kW. of the Wanji hydro-electric scheme is in operation. The final 1,000 kW. set should be installed in December, thus completing that scheme.

At Nairobi South Power Station the heavy slow speed 1,700 kW. diesel mentioned last year has been in operation since April, 1953. A further 3,000 kW. of diesel plant should be installed by the end of the year, followed by the first of the 2,500 kW. gas turbines in early 1954. I am glad to say that this machine has at

long last passed its tests and is now in transit to Nairobi, and also that on present indications from the makers we expect the second machine early in 1954.

Despite the installation of the foregoing new plant, however, reliance in emergency has still to be placed on some of our diesel plant now nearly due for retirement. Subject to this we must, that, unless, at any circumstances arise, we would be able to avoid repetition of the load shedding which occurred last year and during the early months of this year. The Board would like to take this opportunity of thanking our consumers and particularly certain of our larger consumers who, at no little inconvenience to themselves, assisted us by their co-operation and their forbearance during the period of rationing.

#### Civil Engineering Works

Progress on the civil engineering works at the 8,000 kW Low Tana hydro-electric scheme is satisfactory. In addition, we have placed on order for the Nairobi area one steam turbo-alternator set of 5,000 kW and boiler, together with a 300 kW. of heavy diesel plant for intermittent duty, to be used during the period between completion of Low Tana and the development at Seven Forks, for which the designs and project reports are now complete.

Meantime, we have been approached by the Uganda Electricity Board, who are desirous that we should take a bulk supply in Nairobi from their system. Prior to the necessary submission to Government we turned the problem over to our technical advisers in London, both for economic and technical examination and for discussion with officials of the Uganda Electricity Board. During the course of these discussions, which was available in England and was kept fully informed.

For Mombasa we have on order a 5,000 kW oil fired unit similar to that projected for Nairobi, and a suitable site has been located which will allow adequate provision for the development of this area of supply. Elsewhere in Kenya operating conditions have been satisfactory and supplies have been maintained at all times.

Throughout the difficult period in Nairobi during planning for the future in all areas in Kenya, we have had much help and constructive criticism from the Electric Power Advisory Board, to whom our thanks are due.

In Tanganyika Territory the Masaka Electric Supply Company's station at Kamigasi Falls has been augmented by 5,000 kW.

#### Tanganyika Power

The Dar es Salaam subsidiary receives substantial additions of plant, although, notably in Mwanza, much of the new plant was fully loaded as soon as it came into commission. In Dar es Salaam itself we now have two heavy marine type oil sets of proved reliability which should cover our requirements there for a year or so ahead. For the various Tanganyika power stations we reached satisfactory arrangements for the maintenance of machines to be held in reserve against our future requirements and without immediate financial commitment.

As you will remember we have had in mind for some time that the organization of our operations in Tanganyika would be assisted and improved by the amalgamation of our local companies there with the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, and the Dar es Salaam and Electric Supply Com-

pany, Limited. This involves a new license of which we submitted a draft to the Government of Tanganyika in December, 1952. In order to help in this and in other matters we have agreed with the Government in the appointment of an independent engineer to assist and advise them.

#### Outlook for Current Year

Turning now to the outlook for the current year, the results for the first half, although disappointing to the Board, could not be considered as entirely unsatisfactory since the savings from the recent adjustments in tariffs, together with the savings from additional hydro-electric power in Nairobi and Mombasa had not been reflected in the revenue returns. We are now pleased to say that more recent tariffs show a marked improvement and that we are now approaching figures which the directors consider satisfactory. In this connection, you will remember that investment on certain temporarily unremunerative capital is being paid out of capital.


When I spoke to you in December last, I referred to the grievous outbreak of violence among the Kikuyu, which unfortunately still persists. Although it may be too early to say what the eventual effect may be on our business, so far there have been no adverse effects, nor indeed any evidence of recession in demand. In this connexion, I am pleased to say that all our staff concerned, including our African staff drawn from all tribal areas, have worked well and loyally.

During the course of the year we have had the benefit of consultations in East Africa with Sir Andrew MacLaggan and Mr. Donald Brook of the London boards and also with Mr. O. M. White, M.P., F.R.S.E., a director of Balfour, Beatty and Company, Limited. These consultations were of extreme value in view of the financial and engineering problems involved in our future policy of development to meet the ever growing needs of our existing and prospective areas of supply.

#### Tribute to Staff

Before closing I should like on behalf of the Board to say myself and I am sure on behalf of the shareholders, to thank the staff led in Kenya by Mr. G. M. Walker and in Tanganyika by Mr. D. J. Stringer and Mr. C. C. Murray for their unstinted and loyal services during the year. To Mr. G. C. Read, our secretary, and Mr. H. C. Trenoweth, our London secretary, and their staffs in Nairobi and London we tender our thanks for their excellent work during the year.

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## British Overseas Stores, Ltd. Acquisition by Turner & Newall, Ltd.

### Mr. R. J. Blackadder's Review

THE 11th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS STORES LIMITED was held on October 16 in London. Mr. R. J. BLACKADDER, M.C., C.M. (the chairman) presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement for the year ended March 31, 1953, relating to Portuguese East Africa:—

Following many periods of acute congestion, the Port of Beira has been free since the middle of 1952. This satisfactory position has been achieved in spite of an increase in port tonnage as a result of the new rolling stock and haulage power recently acquired by the Rhodesian and Portuguese Railways, together with adequate control of the volume and dates of shipping, which has ensured the full utilization of the port without overstraining the railway facilities. Our subsidiary, Allen, Wain & Shepherd, Eimited, has naturally benefited from the improved conditions, which we have every reason to believe will continue.

### New Railway Line

The construction of the new railway line from Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques is progressing and will probably be complete in 1955. The ultimate effect of this on our Beira business is hard to estimate. Total tonnage passing through this port should remain at the maximum which facilities can handle, but some of this may be low rated cargo carrying little profit. Such high-rated traffic as we may lose should benefit our associated company in Lourenço Marques and should thus offset any loss of revenue in Beira.

The report was adopted.

MESSRS. TURNER & NEWALL, LTD. have issued the following statement:—

The negotiations for the acquisition of a controlling interest in Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd. announced in the Press on September 9, have resulted in firm offers being made by Turner & Newall, Ltd. for the 400,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each in Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd. and for the minority interest in Porter's Cement Industries (Bulawayo), Ltd. comprising 135,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The basis of exchange will be one Turner & Newall ordinary share of £1, fully paid, for each two shares of the Rhodesia companies.

The offers remain open until October 24, but sufficient acceptances have now been received to enable the matter to proceed and the permission of the Capital Issues Committee of the M. of F. Treasury to issue the appropriate number of Turner & Newall ordinary shares has been obtained. It is not intended to issue replaceable allotment letters.

The Turner & Newall shares to be issued in exchange for shares in the Rhodesia companies will, as from the date of issue, rank *par passu* with the existing issued ordinary stock of the company and will accordingly rank for the final dividend which will normally be paid in January, 1954, in respect of the year 30 September 1953.

If all the ordinary shareholders of the Rhodesia companies accept the offer, it will be necessary for Turner & Newall, Ltd. to issue 267,500 ordinary shares of 5s. each, credited as fully paid.

An offer has also been made to acquire the 200,000 7% cumulative preference shares of 5s. each of Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd. at a price of 6s. each, payable in cash.

Northern Rhodesia's telephone trunk service has been extended to the new Bancroft mine, the Choma exchange has become automatic, full news services in Nyasaland has been inaugurated, and the Fort Leeson-Lilongwe trunk service has been completed.



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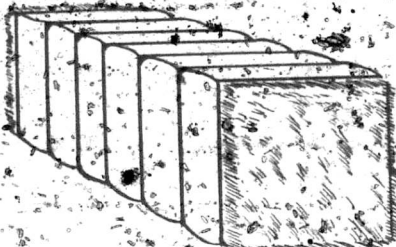
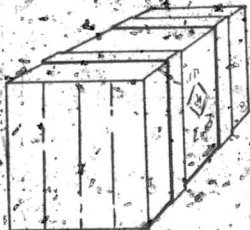
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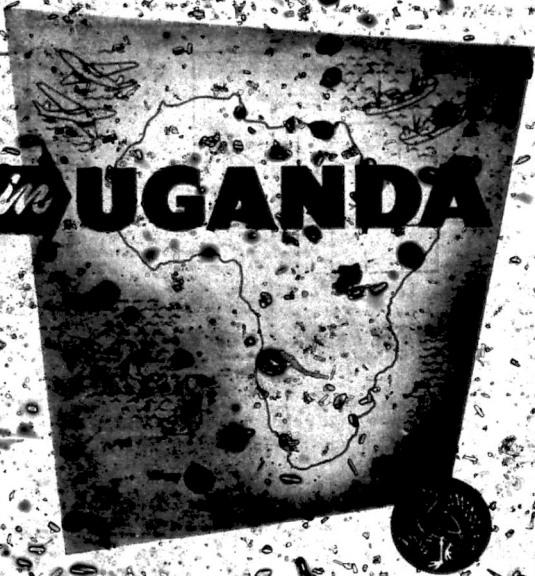
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**Founder and Editor:**  
**F. S. Jackson**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

Vol. 30 No. 1516

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# MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AN UNCONVINCING DEBATE** in the situation in Kenya is reported on other pages. Mr. S. V. Cooke's motion would have been better moved months ago and he erred tactically in describing it as a vote of no confidence in the Government, for that enabled some members on his side of the House to withhold support on the contention that unsophisticated African tribesmen might derive wrong impressions from a demonstration of lack of faith in the Administration. We cannot recall that their earlier criticisms were inhibited by such considerations. However that may be, Mr. Cooke made easily the best speech of the day, which closed with his main charges still unanswered: His weighty indictment of the Chief Secretary, the Member for Law and Order, and the late Chief Native Commissioner reserves strong support from his colleagues, and it was scarcely mentored by those who were, and the Chief Government spokesmen escaped from his predicament by ignoring some of the case against him and selecting a few passages for mild comment. That procedure proved the weakness of the official position. Mr. Bindell, leader of the European elected members, might have been expected to see that weakness exposed in order to bring home the widespread dissatisfaction, but he promptly covered it up by moving an amendment. At best, that was a bad blunder in tactics. And that is what said of his failure to give the mover the customary notice that he would introduce an amendment? His third error was to make statements so extravagant that the Government benches must have welcomed them eagerly, for if they could not reply directly to Mr. Cooke they could emphatically contradict Mr. Bindell.

distressed by the happenings of the past year, and it is regrettable that the other elected members did not join him in a demanding accountability for the handling, procrastination, and absence of a sense of emergency which have characterized the whole period of the emergency. They might have qualified some of the statements into which Mr. Cooke was led by the warmth of his indignation and still endorsed his general criticism, but they passed over in silence his impressive tally of inefficiencies and concentrated their comments on minor matters of phraseology. That negative task might have been left to the Government speakers, who had little positive to say in their own defence. The Chief Secretary failed to meet the charges of lack of policy and judgment and integrity. He denied complicity in a speech which was so steeped in complacency that it might have been excusing the shortcomings inevitable at the outbreak of the Mau Mau insurrection. He did not account for fifteen thousand deaths, even took credit for preventing a general strike in Nairobi by bringing it down the other day. A strange argument followed after a month of rebellion.

Mr. Bindell followed a typical suggestion that the Government be called to more rigorous standards. His inference was that "extreme" disturbances would be caused in the force by drawing attention to the misbehaviour of some police askari. The implication was that the representatives of the public should make no complaints. That is an indefensible position for any Chief Secretary to assume. If the charges were justified, Mr. Cooke could have done his duty by bringing them to the notice of the authorities as they have. Kenyans have, we now think, passed

Mr. Cooke spoke for the European community of Kenya, which has been deeply

by letter. If they were announced, they could have been demolished with an ill effect on the morale of the force. Stillounding, the Chief Secretary declared that he could find no ambiguity in the offer of offering peace terms to the Kikuyu gangs. The leading article which appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on August 17 would enlighten them, and show why we criticized the "represensible ambiguity" of that document.

Mr. Blundell is scarcely more courageous than Mr. Potter. His argument was that the Administration had not handled the emergency with the necessary magnanimity and wisdom. He said that the European Leader's Secretary of State had withdrawn the necessary powers of decision from the authorities in Kenya. It is astonishing that anyone who knows Mr. Blundell and his work should accuse him of saying Kenya has full support in her troubles. The Member for African Affairs, on whose non-officials have great confidence, had contradicted Mr. Blundell, saying that he had never had cause to feel that the Secretary of State has been unsympathetic or unhelpful or has exercised any unnecessary delay in trying to help us and give us the maximum support possible. This reflection upon him is entirely unjustified. The Chief Secretary confirmed that very great assistance has been rendered by the Secretary of State and

Mr. Cooke dismissed Mr. Blundell's implication that the Secretary of State is holding on to the tail of the gentlemen's suit, with the assertion that he is giving them every latitude it is possible to give. Though Mr. Blundell did not withdraw his criticism of the Minister, he changed his ground by contending that the Government of Kenya had not done what it should have done because it feared the factions of other countries. He produced no evidence in support of that accusation.

Small wonder that Mr. Marjory Cowie described the debate as unconstructive. Beginning robustly, it became progressively anemic. Had the members constituted themselves a Council of State Leadership for frank discussion of the most serious problems which the country has ever had to face, the motion would have served a profitable purpose. Forcibly away that opportunity the Chief Secretary and Mr. Blundell must share the main responsibility for, neither was concerned to focus debate upon the main issues, and so challenge the Legislature to make its optimum contribution. No Secretary of State, having read the Hansard report for October 13, would be persuaded to delegate still more of his responsibilities to Kenya, for he would inevitably conclude that there is sad and dangerous weakness on both the official and non-official sides in that tried Colony.

## Notes By The Way

### Trusteeship Committee's Recklessness

THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE of the United Nations, moving from recklessness to recklessness, decided on Monday to assume the right to discuss Central African Federation as represented, or misrepresented, in objections from chiefs in Nyasaland which have been transmitted through the Rev. Michael Scott to the General Assembly. Emphasizing that the Charter gave the committee no right to interfere in such a matter, Lord Hudson gave a blunt warning that the British delegation might be driven to discontinue its co-operation. But his motion to close the debate was defeated by eight votes, and the Indian delegate succeeded with a motion which leaves members free to reopen the question whenever they wish.

### Courtesy Repaid with Arrogance

IT HAS LONG BEEN EVIDENT that the Trusteeship Committee is bent on arrogating to itself rights which are excluded by the Charter. Metropolitan Powers are accountable to the United Nations in respect of trust territories only, but, as a matter of courtesy, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has furnished information on social and economic condi-

tions in Colonial territories, including Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There has been no suggestion that that course will be discontinued now that those two Dependencies are federated with Southern Rhodesia, but the United Nations would have no just cause of complaint if the information were henceforth withheld. It might apply itself to the irresponsibility of its own Trusteeship Committee.

### Popularity for Ignorance

THE IGNORANCE of the agitators against British Colonial Administration was illustrated again last Sunday by a news telegram in the *Observer* from Mr. Peter Stursberg, who reported from the U.S.A. that India was to ask the Trusteeship Committee to hear the Rev. Michael Scott on the question of the proposed Central African federation, and that Mrs. Menon, the Indian delegate to that committee, had spoken of her fears of the "contingent change." Twice in three paragraphs the Indian representative and the reporter were shown to be unaware that the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a *fait accompli*. The *Observer* knows federation to exist constitutionally, and the two blunders of its front page must be attributed to sub-editorial oversight.

### Capitalizing Mau Mau

With the POLITICAL and other sentimentalists who would see a maximum speed in this long so-called "democratic" process, experienced people be led to think again by what has happened in British Guiana. The White Paper presented by Her Majesty's Government of the events leading to the suspension of the constitution of that Colony records that the Minister for Education and the Minister for Labour started an African and Colonial Affairs Committee which "gave support for the Mau Mau movement and for the Communist terrorists in general, and specialized in African anti-white propaganda." Dr. Jagan, at the time First Minister and leader of the People's Progressive Party, is reported as saying in March of this year: "In Kenya the Africans are not only killing white men who seek to oppress them, but they are killing their own people who are trying to bring about the cause of the Government and not the people. So Mau Mau was capitalized by these admirers of Communism."

### Sir Gordon Munro

SIR GORDON MUNRO, since February High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, who was about to become the first High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has, to his own deep regret, which is wholly shared in official and unofficial circles in Central Africa and London, had to withdraw from active life, at least temporarily. He has suffered for some months from duodenal trouble, and his medical advisers insist that he must avoid worry and strain. This will be a sad loss for Sir Gordon's personality and experience, peculiarly fitted him for his office. Wide knowledge of Central Africa, innate friendliness, diplomatic qualities, financial acumen and

energies, and a zest for work were all needed, and he possessed all these qualifications in a generous measure. His enforced retirement is indeed regrettable. Until a new experiment is made, Mr. B. Ross, the able and experienced Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will act in this country on behalf of the Federation.

### Kenya and Kenya

KENYA FRIENDS of the Tanganyika European Council, who seats monthly bulletins must have been shocked to see in the latest issue a dozen columns of closely printed matter about Kenya, which under the guise of history represents an attack on British administration and settlement. Since the late Sir Richard K. P. Pankhurst, that is not surprising, as at astonishing he is to find the organ of European settlement in Tanganyika giving him such space, passing more, and not even questioning any of the allegations of a writer who is a persistent critic of European effort.

### Doctored History

HIS VERY FIRST PARAGRAPH contained a clear warning, for it referred to the "settle system being imposed by force on the African people." In the late Mr. Mbiyu Koinange and Mr. Achieng Ombao, two of the protégés of Messrs. Fenwick Brockway and Leslie Hale, are misdescribed as "distressing Kenya Africans." The Government of Kenya is falsely accused of "making common cause with the employers to fix wages at the lowest possible rate," of "precluding the possibility of the African making any profit from his labour on his own holding," and of "rendering virtually impossible concerted action by the African workers to raise their wages or improve their conditions." A committee has for some time been considering the future of the I.L.O. It would be well to examine its bulletin.

## Has Government Shown Adequate Sense of Urgency?

### Emergency Measures Debated in Kenya Legislative Council

MR. S. W. COOKE, elected member for the Coast constituency, moving in the Legislative Council of Kenya recently, that it is the opinion of this Council that the operations against the terrorists are not being conducted with the necessary vigour, determination, imagination, and sense of urgency," said, *inter alia*:—  
"I bring this motion because there is a very strong feeling in this country, and especially among business men this feeling is growing—that all the shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying and murder and muddles which have characterized the policy of the last 15 months has got to cease.

### Their Best, Not Good Enough

"It will be my unpleasant duty to arraign certain gentlemen on the other side. Every member recognizes their sincerity, ability, and integrity. The only thing I call in question is their handling of this difficult situation. They will say they were doing their best. Their best is just not good enough. I very much doubt if they possess that sense of judgment that is so necessary.

"This is a motion of no confidence in Government. As it will be imputed that I am inclined to be wise after the event, I will list some of the warnings that I have uttered in the past 15 years.

"In 1940 I wrote that Nairobi was a powder mine which might explode at any moment. In 1942 I advocated in this Council a special survey of Nairobi

That was inspired by my experience on the strike tribunal when I had seen the scandalous state of affairs that prevailed in the Nairobi slum areas. That survey was not filed; if it had been we might have escaped some of the horror of Nairobi today.

### Report Not Even Debated

"In 1946 the African Post-war Employment of Africans Committee drew the attention of Government to the effect on the Africans returning from the Army they would have, and that things were likely to be very difficult from the time of their return. That report did not even receive debate in this Council.

"In 1948 I proposed two motions, which were supported by Mr. Mathu, who drew emphatic attention to the fact that the people in Kikuyu were moving in caves and banana groves, cursing the chiefs and the Government. No action was taken. A few weeks later, following the murder of a number of police in Ruiri, I wrote an article for which I was rebuked by the then Attorney-General.

"I have profound respect for the military ability and courage of General Erskine and General Hinde, and my criticisms are of their strategy and tactics, which they may well be compelled to adopt by pressure from other quarters. With regard to the hard core of the rebels—as General Cameron says, about 500—what is Government policy? As that hard core has established itself in positions in the mountains and forests, it is





removing elements of Mount Kenya and some of them to Nairobi. A considerable amount has been done by way of food dumps, campaigns and use of aircraft. The position generally speaking has improved in certain parts of their reserves, but there have been a considerable number of incidents not only against us, but also in our favour.

The policy is to go on fighting wherever practicable. The method of starvation has been used as an offensive weapon. Recently the troops have been increased to enable us to do more active combatant action in the forest. There is no question of leaving all the fighting to the Kikuyu home guards, they have done extremely good work, but most of these operations are joint operations by the Kikuyu guards, the army, the police, either by two or three of those forces.

**Work of Security Forces**

"We all would like to see these thugs dropped straight away, so that they are prevented from committing more dastardly crimes. Since October 22 of last year 1,965 enemy have been killed—1,963"

MR. COOKE: "Camp followers."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY: "They are the enemy. Some of the biggest difficulties have been caused to us by camp followers as food carriers. The implication that the security forces sat back and did nothing is without foundation. As long as there are further casualties, the security forces will have to step up that number of casualties."

"A week or so ago in the Fort Hall district, one action resulted in the death of four of our men and some 70. On the last week-end two actions took place in the Mathira division in South Nyeri. In the first the K.A.R. killed nine, captured 100, and 11 further people were arrested. In another the Kikuyu guard found a gang of 20 and killed seven and wounded and captured some others."

"Going to the point of the other day, where a woman had been beaten, their heinous deeds elsewhere came under the notice of the public and the co-operation of criminals was achieved. This, with the result that what are two different kinds operating together, the Mau Mau people and the criminals who seize every opportunity to pursue their crimes. During July-August the number of incidents in Nairobi increased very considerably—robberies, hold-ups and murders."

"In the light of that the lawless elements in September embarked on an intimidation campaign by initiating boycotts on buses, smoking of cigarettes, and various things. They overstepped themselves, but they did achieve in the first instance a certain degree of success. There was then talk of being intimidated as a means to bring about a standstill amongst the African workers in the town. It was not that the African workers wished to stop work, but they were being intimidated. Then Government took action, since primarily at the protection of African workers. The police increased and troops came in to support the police in the protection of the loyal Africans. That shows that we were ahead of the game in this position, because this talk of standstill did not take place. The effect was immediate and a very considerable degree of confidence was restored. The crime figures did not substantially increase, but there was a number of robberies and hold-ups and other forms of crime."

**Operation Courts**

"I am sure that General Templer's Operation Courts will be able to produce a measure of this kind, but it cannot be done overnight. It requires a great amount of training. The lower ranks of the police force are not yet able to do this kind of thing. We have had to curtail the number of courts, but we have to do something on this matter. The matter has already been brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Police."

"I do not deny that things occur, but I hold that it is not a matter of which we should be ashamed. We said that it might be true because Government had not denied it. It is true that two witnesses disagreed. He quoted a statement that the force had become a byword for venality. Those statements are difficult to contradict. The answer is a plain negative. The publication to which he referred is a weekly publication. The disadvantages in requiring a matter of that kind are increased by the delay which would take place before they are published, and it is frequently the case that it is better to take no notice of them by the following week something else will have

dropped up or been fabricated, which will replace the interest taken in the original matter."

"There is no reasonable foundation for his statement. I do not deny that occasional trouble of this kind has taken place. Every possible action is taken to prevent its recurrence and to deal with it. Drawing attention to statements of that kind cause extremely serious accusations are levelled against persons at which such accusations are levelled. The real trouble which this document has had quite considerable results. Some were food carriers, small fry who did not really count. Others were people who did count. One information is that even the number that there were in 1952 have had a definite effect on the gangs; and it has proved a considerable amount of very useful information. It is suggested that the document was ambiguous. In my reading it was not ambiguous."

MR. ADAM said (in part): "If it was a motion of this kind the Mau Mau could say to their adherents 'The Europeans and the African and African-nominal members of Council have no confidence in the Government of the Colony. Why do you want to support the Government? That would be an unanswerable argument if the motion is passed."

"The second inevitable but worthy to make the present members opposite in order by mistakes made in the past. The third motion is that we would have no alternative Government could be set up in their place—no other way, and I hope that the Government has been reached between all points of this colony as to how such a Government should be set up and how it should be formed."

"But some incidents do not care much about it. There is the Nairobi incident when the police station was sacked. I still do not know who was responsible for the Mau Mau acquiring so many arms. Compare the officials in the police station to the citizens who get used for being careless about their firearms. One European was sentenced to a term of imprisonment also."

MR. BURNETT: "Shame! Racism!" "Do not introduce this motion. It is not racism. Do not introduce this motion. It does not exist as much as you think it does. It is a kind of anxiety people, but they are not the only ones who are anxious. It is not a motion of no confidence in the Government."

**Mr. Dandell's Amendment**

MR. BUNDELL: "I am able to move an amendment for the following reasons. First, we believe that the motion deals with the one element of operations in which there has been a marked improvement recently. Secondly, the mover made it clear that the motion was of no confidence, and very much for the reason which the last speaker has given, the majority of my colleagues will not be inclined to support that point of view."

"I move from the side a vote of no confidence in the Government may have an effect on all these loyal tribes and people who do not go to the aid of the act of parliamentary discussions as it must rouse in their minds the very suspicions of membership and make them wonder whether indeed they are being on the right track that would be disastrous."

"His motion is opposed to many of the deficiencies which as they are sometimes in decisions and justifications in work as they are not entirely their own masters. I stress the word 'sometimes' because I have the following amendment: 'That this Council is of the opinion that the emergency is not being handled with the necessary imagination, vigour, and sense of urgency, and urges the Secretary of State to allow a greater power of decision by the Government in Kenya.'

"The tremendous amount of the lack of decision in the Government lies entirely with the system of Government. We have already moved as a Council a unanimous motion pointing out how we are handicapped in dealing with the thugs by the delays in law-making and asking that consideration shall be given to altering that. That was expressly excluded from the Order by Council setting up the emergency, therefore, so far as delays are concerned, the fault lies elsewhere."

"The position of members of this side of the Council in relation with the Government is a clear one of advice only. Without it is a negative responsibility. Why did the motion get so bad in Nairobi before necessary action was taken? The police lack in the middle ranks a great deal of experience and knowledge, and some time ago discussions were held with a view to recruiting senior men of experience and responsibility. Why has that not happened?"

"The public of all races would like to know the Government's intentions in regard to really evil men in the Mau movement, those who have taken the third degree oath and upwards. Are they going to be allowed to return amongst us and to cause further havoc?"

(Continued on page 236)

# Africans Must Work Hard for Future Prosperity

## Sir Evelyn Baring on Kenya's Problems and Prospects

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, was reported in our last issue to have announced in the Legislative Council that none of the leading personalities of the Mau Mau movement would be allowed to return to any area where they might cause trouble, under any conditions whatsoever.

He added: "These vile men, self-seekers who hoped to obtain their ends by subversion and violence, have done incalculable harm to all in Kenya, and particularly to the members of their own tribe. It is felt that some striking action should be taken against the most villainous leaders of the Mau Mau movement."

Became the text of the Governor's long statement received EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA shortly before the doors were closed for press, upon the most important passages in regard to the suppression and punishment of Mau Mau could be recorded.

Sir Evelyn Baring also said on the same occasion:

"How rapid Kenya's development was before the emergency can be seen in the growth of our national income, rising from £53m. in 1947 to about £107m. in 1952, with an annual net expenditure on capital and recurrent account going from £8m. in 1946 to £20.7m. in 1952. The expenditure on the main social service groups in that period grew from £4.7m. to £5.4m.

### Mau Mau Conspiracy Checks Development

"But in an important part of the country a check to the growth of good relations, to prosperity, to all forms of hopeful development, has been suffered as a result of a conspiracy aimed at gaining power by violent means—the conspiracy of Mau Mau. For the country to recover it must become a full, secure and prosperous. Given the conditions of our relations between the various peoples, we believe that those relations will improve in a climate of economic development. I also believe that the primary need for that development is a sense of security. Prosperity and security go together."

"Any considerable reduction in the area of our forests might seriously affect the water supplies, and therefore the agricultural health, of Kenya. There is the possibility of the development of a very valuable forestry industry through the growing of softwoods, and I trust that we can develop it as successfully as has been done in the Union of South Africa. But most softwood timber produced from Kenya will have to be exported, facing competition in world markets after bearing the expense of the long haul to Mombasa. For this reason economy in the cost of production is very important.

"At present production depends on the forest water system. Our aim will be the reform, and perhaps in some cases an alteration, of this system; but definitely the maintenance of the forestry industry with the cheapest production methods possible, subject always to the permanent need for security and a reasonable degree of European supervision.

"On farms of visualize development down certain lines. One is an increase in cottage labour, and a decrease in the number of squatters. This will be carried out carefully in close consultation with local authorities and local production committees, and having regard to the varying conditions in different farming areas. It is certain that in future labourers must live in small groups of houses on each farm, not in many scattered huts. For the conditions of scattered huts on some farms and in some forest areas has helped the spread of Mau Mau.

"If European farming is to develop, it will be

necessary to take measures, in the interests not only of economic prosperity but also of security against farms where many Africans live but little. Beyond an exception, I hope that with the development on farms of groups of houses which will be like small villages it will be possible to provide services which are already being done in some forest villages and some farming areas. These measures for security must be taken with other closely allied to them and often overlapping them, but having as their purpose the reconstruction and development of the country. It will not be possible to have the development out of its own resources.

### Best Soil in East or Central Africa

"The Government believe in the future of European farming. In fact, they consider that the greatest asset Kenya possesses is the soil of its inland country, on which almost all of the European farming areas as well as the whole of the Kikuyu land unit, and to the west the Nandi, the Kesh, and the Luo live."

"We do not have the means enjoyed by many other African countries that we have a complete climate belt, and the soil for the production of food is better anywhere in East Central, and South Africa. This land, I repeat, is partly European and partly African occupation.

"The Group Report for European agriculture has suggested a way to the development of Kenya as an important, instead of a small, food-exporting country. It is Government's intention to develop European agriculture to the greatest possible extent and as quickly as possible. We hope to lay a White Paper on the Group report this session.

"Along with this we should concentrate on the development of industry. Since the Emergency investment and the growth of industry have undoubtedly received a check, but this check has been by no means a complete one. Big companies have been prepared to investigate, and in fact to start, industries right in the middle of the emergency. I hope that once security returns this industrial development will be enhanced.

"The growth of factories in the towns implies an increase in the number of Africans living under family conditions in those towns, and for this the provision of more family housing is an urgent necessity, which the City Council of Nairobi, other local bodies, and the Government have under consideration. A stable African working population in the towns is essential. Only in that way can productivity, skill, and thus wages be increased.

### Reconstruction Problems

"Perhaps the most urgent reconstruction problem facing the Government is the disposition into the Kikuyu land unit of the large number of Kikuyu who have moved there either on farms and present in from other places. This must be set in its proper place in the general picture of African development. African agricultural development must depend on the provision of finance and our ability to obtain the necessary staff to supervise work. This development will cost several millions. Plans are already well advanced.

"The timing and extent of the completion of these plans will depend on the general financial position and prospects of the Colony, which will become clearer after discussions with the Member for Finance is shortly to hold in London. But given the money and the men, we have in preparation schemes for greatly increased agricultural development in African areas. Within the means at its disposal the Government's intention is that the development of African land units should continue in spite of the great burden in finance and manpower which is falling on the country through the emergency.

"First, there are our development plans for such areas as Nyandarua Province and Ukamba; and this development is the cardinal point in our policy.

"There is also the Kikuyu land unit and the need to assist with the absorption of displaced Kikuyu. Our aim is to help the Kikuyu land unit by using on it, when possible, some of those Kikuyu who have to be kept in custody. We intend that by these means the capacity of that land unit, which includes Embu and Meru, may be increased to support the increase in Kikuyu population. There will be irrigation schemes and the clearing, development, and cultivation of the bracken areas, carefully and being had to existing rights. There is the possibility of the development in these areas of a dairy industry. There will be also an intensification of measures which have already proved highly successful, for example, soil conservation in the cultivated areas of the Kikuyu land unit; it is a service in the cultivated areas of the Kikuyu land unit of a very high standard policy to raise the standard of living in the African areas and to improve the standards of living in the

raising the African production of cash crops where the soil and climate are suitable and where there can be an economic unit of increase in the output. In certain areas to support a large population it is necessary for us to assist in the process of encouraging African cultivation of cash crops. The Government will receive many skilled and experienced farmers from other countries.

There is to be real agricultural progress in African areas, attention must be given to the consolidation of fragmented holdings into economic units and to the grant to good farmers of greater security of tenure than they have at present for well-farmed all-holding. An experiment with the lease of special land titles, trials of occupancy will be pursued. For this all sanction is required by an amendment to the title small powers of the Native Land Trust Ordinance. It is also necessary to accelerate the training of African agronomists.

We desire to see development of African local government to take its place by the side of the county councils recently established in European areas, which, I hope, will prove a great success. Kenya is notable for its county council system. As in the United Kingdom, county council districts are set up without district councils. In Kenya, so in the Victoria and Western districts of the African areas, such as Nyanza, the spheres of the county councils will largely depend on the growth of the local rural councils.

**Experimental schemes**

Experimental schemes are in progress to make plans to improve business men who operate in the reserves where the existing system of land tenure and other factors hinder their power of raising capital. We are also carrying experiments in two schools, one in Nyanza, and one in Ukamba, to train African boys from boys who would otherwise leave school at the end of the primary class. A third experiment is being made with adult education near Machakos.

The Development Committee's report envisaged a expenditure of £57m. over the 10-year period. This plan has been revised and estimated expenditure over the 10-year period is £45.22m. of which over £23m. had been spent to the end of 1952. Further £6m. will have been spent by the end of 1953. Applications for the planning sub-committee of the Executive Council exceed £1m. in addition to the carry-over of £13m. on the existing development plan.

Financial limitation, which is likely more than ever to be the governing factor in the rate of development, necessitates a policy of priority. It is necessary to increase the national income and the social services of Kenya, so that the expansion of the social services contribute on a sound foundation.

The total allocation for roads, including £500,000 for the Mau Mau Bridge, was £396,000, of which £200,000 will have been spent up to the end of 1953. £246,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant for the Great Turk Road to Nairobi and the grant for the Great Turk Road, a capital grant of £100,000 of the amount provided in 1953, which will enable us to go ahead with projects already in train. A comprehensive survey has been carried out of the road system in African areas, an estimate made of the money required for its proper development and maintenance. Every effort will be made to improve roads in African areas within the limits of the finance available.

**African Housing**

The Central Housing Board under the chairmanship of the Deputy Governor has been set up to deal with the pressing problem of providing more African housing in urban areas. A large scheme to provide housing for 15,000 Africans and Arabs in Mombasa is already well advanced, and discussions are taking place to see how far it can be assisted. The early building of more houses for Africans in other centres, particularly in or near Nairobi. The board has a £2m. loan for its purposes.

A stable African working population in the towns, men of regular employment, substance and security will be achieved, in my view, and that of my advisers, by providing only the bare necessities. Homes are required, and it is no excuse for not providing them to say that homes cannot be provided for Africans for financial reasons. The African population of our towns was reduced to the numbers required for all forms of employment, including new industries, and no more. The African housing problem in our towns must assume more manageable and known proportions and enable us to provide decent homes for the masses. Neither the sleeping spaces for individuals, nor the fireplaces, nor the security problem. The present operations in Nairobi will afford valuable lessons.

We aim to maintain our present rate of development in education, but this must be considered in the light of the money available. In connection with education I wish emphatically to make one statement, that experience has shown that independent schools in African areas cannot be allowed. Powers of supervision and inspection are not sufficient to avoid

the young from being led astray. The Government must also have financial control through a grant-in-aid. This is the lesson learnt from the history of the Kenya Independent Schools Association schools which have been closed and will not be in any circumstances reopened.

The work of the Medical Department will be severely handicapped should the emergency continue. The policy of carrying the services of modern medicine and the advantages of preventive and social medicine, which the Government will be people through the medium of a grant-in-aid, that this will be provided energetically. Government believes that this will provide an integrated health service for a greater number of people than would the spending of the same amount on additional hospital beds.

**Health and Employment**

Closely attention will also be paid to health, education, and the study of social factors affecting health, and negotiations are proceeding with the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for financial assistance in this endeavour. A notable example of good work recently done has been the development of blood transfusion services, and work among the blind, with the capable assistance of such voluntary organizations as the Red Cross and the Kenya Branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

Much good work has been done in trying circumstances by the Officers of the Department of Labour. Government attaches great importance to the reports of the committee now sitting under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner in which is examining wages and conditions of employment in relation to skill and output in the agricultural and urban industries. It is hoped the report of that committee will be received towards the end of the year.

In Kenya, as elsewhere in Africa, the growth of industry is bound to give rise to certain developments. One is a growing need for family housing for Africans in the towns. Another is a wage level at any rate in certain instances, related to the requirements of the work of the wage councils recently established in Kenya. A third is security for the workers, particularly in his old age; and this is not confined to Africans. These questions will require careful attention as industry develops.

**Military Training**

In matters of defence the Government have many serious commitments to meet. It is our policy to maintain both the Kenya Regiment and the compulsory military training scheme. During the emergency these in charge of the training scheme have made a great contribution. The Kenya Regiment is playing an outstanding part in the difficult and dangerous work of fighting the Mau Mau movement.

The report of the Salaries Commission will be received during this session. I would say that my Government, in unison with the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika, advised the commission in its report that the three-fifths rule which is at present applied to posts of the United Service level should be abolished.

The Public Service Commission should be given its very important work during this session.

A White Paper will be laid dealing with the Cusack report on the introduction of a consolidated fund procedure and consequent alterations in the structure and system of financial control.

It may be helpful to many Africans who are in doubt about the future, and it may clear the minds of those who from uncertainty as to that future are wavering in their loyalty to Government. If I attempt to summarize Government's attitude to and plans for the future of Africans.

**No Place for Violence or Sedition**

While African development and progress towards a prosperous life and the chance of holding positions of responsibility will be assisted in every way possible, having regard to their ability and to the country's economic resources, there is no place whatsoever for violence or for the subversive activities. Government will not tolerate such violence or any such activities. The longer Mau Mau continues, the less there will be to spend on African development, and particularly in the operational areas the more delayed will be the start of that development.

Our schemes for Africans the special costs of the emergency has been settled. It is not possible to say finally that sums will be available for such development; but we hope that this is soon with the United Kingdom authorities and then to embark on schemes of the nature mentioned.

In these schemes we will not forget those who have loyally, and in many cases bravely, helped to keep the Queen's peace. If the Kikuyu people are not to miss the benefits of future development they should give up at once any tacit support of Mau Mau or any violence to its threats.

It must emphasize one other point about the future that Africans of the Colony must work hard for their own future improvement, especially the young men of the Kikuyu tribes. There is no easy way in any country to prosperity, and certainly no easy way in Kenya.

#### If Africans Want Improvements

"If the Africans of the Colony want, as I know so many of them do, more and better education for their children, a better standard of living for themselves, better housing, and better opportunities for higher paid employment, they must work for these things, must increase their productivity and so qualify for better

wages, must be reliable in their work, and get away from the need for constant supervision to ensure that the work is done at all. Above all, they must cooperate with Government, which has their interests at heart, and they must be loyal to the Queen.

It is often said that an individual who has suffered a very serious illness, who has known the extremity of weakness and the depth of depression and yet who has conquered and recovered, rises from his sick bed a man of more than usually great vitality and determination. President Roosevelt was such a man of hope, that Kenya will be such a country.

## Queen's Message as Federal Constitution Takes Effect

### Rhodesian Analysis of General Election Prospects

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN sent the following message through the Governor-General to the people of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland when the Constitution of that new State came into full operation on October 23:—

"To-day, when the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland comes fully into operation, I send to you, and through you to all my people in the Federation, my heartfelt good wishes. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the people of the Federation, and that, living together in increasing fellowship and good will, they may use their combined strength for the advancement of all. May those with whom the areas of government will rest be guided with wisdom in the tasks ahead.

"An inspiring vision has been vouchsafed to you. To realize it will call for sustained endeavours in so developing the resources of the Federation as to make possible a better living for all by the expansion of education, health, and other services. These endeavours will meet with the sympathy of all those who in every part of the world look with good will upon your efforts and wish for the Federation a great and successful future.

"To you all I declare my sympathy, in your resolve to fulfil the great ideals to which we are devoted."

#### Hard Work to Win Majority

On the same day *The Times* gave prominence to an article by its Salisbury correspondent, who stated emphatically that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky will have to work hard for their majority in the Federal Parliament. He wrote in part:—

"It would be a mistake to believe that, because in Southern Rhodesia there was a two-thirds majority for federation at the referendum, the electorate will give similar support to the party led by the champions of federation. The Federals, since African affairs remain the concern of the individual territories, felt no need to put up an African policy, and so are at a disadvantage compared with the Confederates, whose policy on racial issues is definite and clear-cut.

The main fight will be between the Federals and the Confederates. The latter have few men of ripe political experience. Even their leader, Mr. J. R. Denny Young, a Salisbury barrister, only entered the Southern Rhodesian Parliament at the general election five years ago.

One point in the Confederate policy is likely to be a source of worry to it. This is the provision for four African members in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament elected by African voters. It is felt that these seats will be going too far, and not to be in parity with the party's general policy.

It is felt that the politically immature African, unsophisticated and susceptible to intimidation, is more easily swayed by the demagogue than the European, with his background of long experience of the workings of the democratic system, and that

the election of Africans by Africans, fair as it may look in theory, would lead to an irresponsible type of person entering Parliament.

It is an unfortunate fact in Southern Rhodesia that, at the comparatively few Africans who have reached the stage of education and culture which would make them assets in public life are not the sons of the most illustrious lines; indeed, they seem reluctant that it would do so.

Recent events, such as the Mau Mau disturbances in Kenya and the troubles in Malaya, have certainly helped the Confederates. Even minor affairs, such as the introduction of Africans at Government House functions in Southern Rhodesia in connexion with the royalists, may have a great influence owing to the belief in some quarters that the white man is on the way out unless he takes steps to safeguard himself.

Nor is the Federal Party helped by the Colonial Secretary's proposals to give more seats to Africans in the Northern Rhodesia Parliament. This is taken as evidence of how Africans will eventually come to dominate Central Africa unless the Confederate policy is adopted. Anglo-African and other anti-European sentiments still possessed certain quarters in Britain may have a considerable effect on the final federal election and not in the way that the critics in Britain would wish.

#### Fear of African Dominance

Some feel that Federal and Confederate policy in the long run may amount to the same thing—African dominance in Central Africa; for if a common voters' roll may eventually see the white vote swamped by the black, the creation of African States might see a white State tipped round by powerful economic competitors demanding a far greater part in the overall Central African pie.

Some observers believe that the way out of the present state of confusion would be to freeze existing electorates, say, the next five years—the expiration of the life of the first Federal Parliament—so that attention could be concentrated on the primary task of laying for the Federation a sound economic and financial foundation.

Such a policy would please neither Europeans nor Africans with strong views on racial questions, but it would enable careful thought to be given to such questions over the next few years, with possibility of agreement at the end. It would also foster political stability and outside confidence.

In the last few days there have been some more encouraging signs for the Federal Party. One is the offer of Mr. J. L. Smit, member for Charter in the Southern Rhodesia House, to stand for them in the Sebakwe federal constituency. While Mr. Smit was opposed to federation during the referendum campaign and holds pronounced views on Native policy, he is convinced that the first duty of all is to put federation firmly on its feet, and that the Federal Party is best able to do this. It is also reported from Matabeleland, where there are several federal seats, that the Confederates have made very little headway.

In Salisbury recently Sir Roy Welensky said again that the chief aim of the Confederates was to wreck the federal plan.

He doubted whether the electorate would entrust the Confederates with the responsibility of forming the first Federal Government, a result which would be "a fate worse than death for Northern Rhodesia; the British Government's attitude would at once harden, and if federation should fail we should be brought under full Colonial Office control again."

The separation policy of the Confederates would never work in South Africa, the *apartheid* policy was 300 years out of date. What did the Confederates know about the black population? Would you mix the white and the black population in the European areas were to be returned to the black areas, as stated by a Confederate spokesman in Broken Hill, were all domestic and agricultural workers in the white areas to be Europeans? Everyone knew these to be impracticable.

Sir Roy caused the Confederates to seep and anxious to precipitate racial class. The Federal Party believed such a class was avoidable by keeping the door open for civilized Natives.

Of the recent talks in London on Northern Rhodesia's constitution, Sir Roy Welensky said: "I am not sure I agree that the talks were a failure. Although we did not get all we wanted, I believe the agreement was an advance on what we had, particularly if Mr. Lytton comes out as a candidate for himself. It may even be worth while to have a little delay if the personal will bring about the changes we want. Mr. Lytton's sharp-tongued critics would not accuse him of being carry-eyed; and I believe he would be impressed with arguments on the spot."

"It is only through lack of direction in the past, particularly under the Labour Government, that the Africans in Northern Rhodesia have got the idea that they have only to shout loud enough to get anything they want. The African has still to be taught that he must earn the right to political advancement, and that he will not get it until he shows he has developed a sense of responsibility."

Sir Roy Welensky has agreed to continue as leader of Northern Rhodesia's elected members until the federal elections. He spends several days each week in Salisbury.

**Federal Departments**

Several departments of the Government of the Federation are now operating on a skeleton basis, and the following are the postal and telegraphic addresses:

- Governor-General—Milton Building; "GOVERNOR-GENERAL."
- Prime Minister and Cabinet Secretariat—Milton Building; "FEDPRIME."
- Treasury—Princess Margaret Hospital; "FEDFIN."
- Federal Assembly—Baker Avenue; "FEDPARL."
- External Affairs—Milton Building; "EXTERNAL."
- Defence—Milton Building; "FEDDEF."
- Internal Affairs—Princess Margaret Hospital; "FEDIN."
- Attorney-General—Vincet Building; "FEDLEX."
- Public Services Commission—Princess Margaret Hospital; "FEDSER."
- Information Services—Princess Margaret Hospital; "FEDINFORM."

The Treasury, Department of Internal Affairs, and the Information Services will later transfer to Milton Building, and the Public Services Commission will go to Rhodect House.

**Capitals 100 Miles Apart**

IF SALISBURY BECOMES the federal capital of Central Africa, the new capital of Southern Rhodesia must not be within 100 miles. A motion in that sense has been carried by one vote in the Colony's Parliament. Mr. D. W. Lardner-Burke, who raised the matter, said that some people wanted Salisbury to fill both roles, but that would cause over-centralization, and over-development of the city and great strain on accommodation, and to have two Governors, 10 or more Ministers, and all departmental heads in one place would be completely unworkable. [No town of importance, except Gatooma, would be ruled out by this motion.]

**South and Central Africa**

DR. MALAN, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said last week at the annual congress of the Free State Nationalist Party that the United Nations had created unrest in Africa, that India had argued before that organization that the white man must quit Africa; and that the Union must insist on the transfer of the Protectorates to her by Great Britain within five years. Saying that H.M. Government hid behind the refusal of Africans to agree to that course, he mentioned that federation in Central Africa had been introduced despite almost unanimous opposition by Africans, and added: "That attitude has put further ground under our feet in regard to the Protectorates."

**Nyasaland's First Election**

**Federal Regulations Published**

NYASALAND is not to have separate federal institutions. Regulations governing the election of four representatives—the Protectorate's first political election—state that the members will be representative of the whole country. Every voter will thus have four votes, but cannot cast more than one in favour of any candidate.

The first step towards preparing voters' rolls is application to the Governor by properly-constituted associations and organizations for recognition as constituent associations. Such applications must be made before next Monday (November 2) with a list of members.

The Governor must be satisfied that any such body was formed before September 3, 1953. Enrolment forms will then be completed by the members, who will sign a declaration in the presence of a returning officer. Twenty polling stations are to be set up throughout the Protectorate.

Franchise qualifications are as follows: citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies; minimum age 21; permanent residence for a total period of two out of the last three years; membership of a recognized constituent association; income, salary, or wage of at least £20 per annum or occupation of property worth £250; adequate knowledge of the English language; and ability to complete and sign the enrolment form unassisted.

Mr. R. M. M. King, chief returning officer, is responsible for preparing a voters' roll for each polling station. Candidate nomination papers must be signed by at least 10 supporters. Every candidate must be qualified for enrolment as a voter. The elections will take place on the same day as in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

"Coffee is the only article in world trade that is to-day at its peak. Nearly all other commodities have fallen back to the pre-war level."—Mr. Charles Schuman, president of the European Committee of the Coffee Merchants' Association.

**E. A. & R.**

**"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"**

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, surprisingly high proportions contain the statement: "I read each issue of East Africa and Rhodesia from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, East Africa and Rhodesia often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates people of such diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew and read it as thoroughly.

Perhaps you are one of them. Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The Air Edition to East and Central Africa costs 70s; the surface mail edition 30s, to any address.

East Africa and Rhodesia, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

**E. A. & R.**

## Sir Gordon Munro's Resignation

### Mr. J. R. Ross's Acting Appointment

THE PRIME MINISTER of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Gordon Huggins, made the following announcement yesterday.

Acting on medical advice, the present High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom, Sir Gordon Munro, who has been on sick leave since July 1, will be unable to accept appointment as Federal High Commissioner, as had been hoped and intended.

Sir Gordon Munro will accordingly relinquish his appointment as High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in the United Kingdom on October 31, by which date the External Affairs of the Federation will have been assumed as an exclusive subject by the Federal Government, and the post of High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia will automatically lapse. A new Federal High Commissioner will be appointed in due course. Meanwhile Mr. J. B. Ross, the present Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will be appointed to act as Federal High Commissioner.

### U.K. High Commissioner to Federation

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has appointed Mr. T. M. R. MacLennan, at present United Kingdom High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, to be the first United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with effect from October 30.

Mr. MacLennan, who is 43 years of age, was educated at Hymers' College, Hull, and Worcester College, Oxford. Before his appointment to Southern Rhodesia two years ago, he had served in Canada, South Africa, and in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

## Medical Mission Work in E. Africa

DR. MARY GIBBONS said in a recent B.B.C. broadcast appeal for funds for Christian medical work in Africa—

"I first went to Africa over 32 years ago as a teacher, but there was so much illness among the children and their parents that it seemed that we were educating a dying race. So I came home, qualified as a doctor, and returned to do medical work in Tanganyika. I opened our hospital at Minaki 22 years ago to-day— with £3, and since then I never had a dull day.

"Africa is a vast continent. Think what it means to be ill when your nearest hospital is several days' journey away; and be thankful that you can find up a doctor or pop round the corner to a surgery or a chemist. It is a very grim thing to be ill in the African bush. Nobody knows what to do for you and nearly everybody thinks that your illness is due to someone's evil spell. Probably your relations will drag you off to a forest-clearing to have the illness drummed out of you.

"One day a man came to see me. All he needed was a course of Epsom salts. He lived many miles away, so I gave him a large bottle full to last for several weeks. That afternoon an orderly came running to my house and said: 'Come quickly, mama; a man is dying on the road.' I dashed off, and behold it was my friend of the Epsom salts, rolling in pain. Asked what was the matter, he said: 'Mama, one dose of that medicine did me so much good that I drank the whole bottle, so that I could be cured for ever.'

"Another time a boy who had been a patient came to me with 6d. in his hand and said: 'This is the first time in my life I have ever felt well, and this is the first money I have ever earned. I want it to go to help other people to feel well.'

"Governments do all they can with their own hospitals, and they give grants to mission hospitals, but this provides only a fraction of what is needed. We want to spread our medical help more widely, and we want more maternity centres. £200 will build and equip a dispensary, £5 will send five African mothers to have their babies in safety and comfort, and you can keep a patient in hospital for two days for the price of twenty cigarettes."

## British M.P.s. on Kenya's Problems

### Appreciation of African Advancement

IN A RADIO INTERVIEW in Nairobi, Mr. Charles Hobson and Mr. George Brown, two British members of Parliament, gave their views on some of Kenya's problems affecting Africans.

Answering questions prepared by the African Information Service announcer, Mr. John Giddens, the M.P.s. said that they had been greatly impressed during their brief visit by the advances made by Africans, especially in agriculture. They had seen anybody they wished, meet people of all races, many of them privately, and had had valuable conversations with them.

"Despite what we heard about Kenya in England," said Mr. Brown, "the greatest impression I shall take back is that so much has already been done here." Mr. Hobson remarked that he had been surprised by the mechanical ability of many African artisans, especially those working in the railway workshops.

Giving their views on the emergency, they said they thought the real answer was for people to get to understand each other better. Mr. Hobson said that in this very beautiful and rich colony each race needed the others. He thought that some Africans were capable of holding quite important positions, and the matter was simply one of time if they should be encouraged to assume responsibility.

### Output of African Workers

Mr. Brown commented that the first stage in the process was in the field of African local government. The output of the African worker was lower than that of his British counterpart, but he had seen some workshops in which the African output was almost as good as that of the British worker. In that case the hours worked by Africans were lower than those in Britain.

Mr. Brown said that Africans would have to change over from a land-based economy to working for money wages. Until that happened the standard of living would have to be raised, partly by raising wages, which he thought too low, and partly by improving housing conditions and social services. Mr. Hobson said that African standards of output in industry and in agriculture would have to be raised at the same time. "We have seen the beginnings of this in Nyanza, where some of the farming was of a very high standard indeed," said Mr. Brown. He looked forward to the growth of a responsible and well-organized trade union movement to increase efficiency and raise living standards.

Asked whether he thought the Kikuyu land grievances were justified, Mr. Hobson said that as Africans were now living longer and increasing in numbers, there was bound to be a pressure on the land. It was a challenge which people in Britain had had to face. He pointed out that the Kikuyus were not the most hard pressed in this respect; parts of Nyanza were much more heavily populated.

Both the M.P.s. agreed that much could be done by ending land fragmentation, opening up new land, and introducing better farming methods with Government assistance.

## Letter to the Editor

### Mr. Broadbent and Mr. Boyle

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA  
SIR,—If any of your readers who saw Mr. Boyle's attack on me in your issue of October 22 will turn back to the previous issue to see what I actually wrote on the subject of the Sudan elections, they will find that I expressed none of the foolish opinions which Mr. Boyle has attributed to me. Psychiatrists, I think, call this mental condition "contra-suggestibility," and it is known as "cegar" in the French dependencies.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP BROADBENT

London, S.W.1.

Southern Rhodesia's budget normally presented in April will be delayed until next July, according to the new Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald McIntyre. In that month the Federal Government proposes to take over most of the territorial departments entrusted with federal functions, and July 1 is to open the federal financial year.

## Success of East Africa House Fostering Inter-Racial Understanding

WHEN SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, visited East Africa House in London last week, V. G. Matthews, chairman of the club, said that when Sir Philip Mitchell had opened East Africa House in September, 1950, he had expressed the hope that the standards of a West End club would be maintained while at the same time a home from home would be found for East Africans. Mr. Matthews continued:

"The general committee in administering East Africa House has consistently followed this precept. We have always attempted to ensure that the club affords the maximum of physical and spiritual solace to thosejourning in this country from overseas."

The club now has a membership approaching 1,600. All the East African territories are well represented, as are all races from the territories. In addition it has members from Mysore, the Bahamas, Somalia, and territories bordering the Persian Gulf. We have also many members from the United Kingdom among people who love East African countries, who desire to preserve their overseas friendships.

With the rapid expansion of membership it became clear that the original premises would prove inadequate, and consequently, with funds provided by the East African Governments, the adjoining premises at 38 Great Cumberland Place were acquired and reconstructed as part of the club's. These new premises were opened by Edward Twining earlier this year.

If the club was to be judged purely on a racial basis, I am afraid the Financial Secretaries of the East African Governments would not regard the experiment as an unqualified success. A present deficit has to be met from the "treasury" of East Africa every year. But an experiment of this kind cannot be judged solely in terms of cash. Its dividends are paid in tolerance, human understanding, and the mutual good will that flows from the friendship of races and territories on equal terms. In this view the dividends paid in this way have been handsome. It is our policy to maintain and enhance these dividends, and with the help and under-

standing of the peoples of East Africa, I am sure we shall succeed.

Sir Andrew Cohen accepted honorary membership of the club, saying that he firmly believed in the club and that for which it stood.

## Leslie Hale on Driving Charge Fined and Disqualified for a Year

MR. LESLIE HALE, Socialist M.P. for Oldham, West since 1950, and for Oldham from 1945 until that date, was fined £20, with five guineas costs, at Marlborough Street police court, London, West last Friday for being in charge of a car in Oxford Street early this morning while under the influence of drink. He was disqualified from driving for a year.

Mr. Hale, a solicitor, pleaded guilty, saying: "It is a serious charge, and I ought to have more sense."

A police constable testified that finding Mr. Hale "fopped over the steering wheel" of his stationary car, he had aroused him with difficulty, and that when he asked Mr. Hale if he had staggered and fallen over the bonnet, a doctor had later certified his unfitness to be in charge of a car.

Mr. Hale said that he agreed with the police evidence except the reference to his falling over the bonnet of the car. He had driven for 36 years, and perhaps covered 700,000 miles, and could claim a very good record. He had had a fine sleep for two or three nights, and had had a glass of wine, he had stopped his car at the side of the road, switched off the engine, and tried to rest, and he was sleeping when the constable came along. He was still half asleep when he awoke.

The magistrate said when imposing the fine and disqualification: "Our frankness does you credit, but it is a very serious charge, and the gravity is not lessened by the position of the person against whom it is brought."

Mr. Hale, who visited Kenya some time ago with Mr. Fenner Brockway, is associated with him in a number of organizations. He is treasurer of the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism.

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# PERSONALIA

LADY COLONEL has left to visit Kenya. Mr. A. C. P. Nilsen is visiting East Africa.

MRS. C. MARTIN is now chief clerk of Jinja, Uganda. Mr. W. A. Addis has arrived in the Seychelles to take his duties as Governor.

MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY has arrived in Kenya for a visit of some months.

LORD WALDEGRAVE attended the Royal Agricultural Show of Kenya in Nairobi.

MR. A. E. FAIRLAMB has been re-elected president of the Rhodesia Labour Party.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR was one of five unsuccessful candidates for rector of Glasgow University.

The late SIR CECIL HUMPHREYS-RODWELL, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, left £48,644.

LIUT.-COLONEL F. H. DE BRISTON sailed from Kenya last Friday in the British-India liner, ISLANDIA.

MR. A. K. CAMPBELL has won the golf championship of Njoro Country Club, beating Mr. JAMES CRITCHFIELD.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS is making an official visit to the Emperor of Ethiopia from November 10 to 18.

MR. SIDNEY W. SANDFORD, Chairman of the Dairy Marketing Board of Southern Rhodesia, is at present in London.

LORD LEWISTON, Governor-General of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is to pay his first visit to Northern Rhodesia next month.

MR. E. A. WATSON, Member for Finance in Kenya, is due in London on November 7 for discussions with the Colonial Office and the Treasury.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived back in London at the beginning of this week from his visit to the West Indies.

COLONEL MAITLAND EDVY, Chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, and Mrs. EDVY, will join the DUNNOTT CASTLE in Genoa for Mombasa.

MR. and MRS. L. B. FEREDAY are on their way back to Southern Rhodesia in the ATHLONE CASTLE, in which MR. and MRS. T. HADDON are fellow passengers.

LIUT.-GENERAL SIR LASHMER WHISTLER, who has been appointed C.O.C.-in-C. Western Command, commanded the Sudan Defence Force from 1942 to 1950.

LORD BRANES, MR. A. CREECH JONES, and SIR RODERICK JONES, are three of 14 candidates for eight vacancies on the council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER has been awarded the Wellcome bronze medal, and a cheque for £50 awarded by the Royal African Society for "dedicated service to Africa."

FRANK MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, C.-in-C. Mediterranean, will pay an official call on the Emperor of Ethiopia during his visit to Massawa in H.M.S. SURPRISE.

MR. GEORGE TYSON has been appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. J. Neep, Q.C.

MR. W. S. PARKER, private secretary to Sir Roy Welensky since October of last year, will act in the same capacity to Sir Roy as Federal Minister of Transport and Development.

MR. J. M. R. MACLENNAN, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. MACLENNAN sailed last week in the ATHLONE CASTLE on their way back to Salisbury.

MR. F. H. KENNYSIDE, assistant general manager of the Union-Castle Line, leaves to-morrow in the DUNNOTT CASTLE for Mombasa. He hopes to visit all East African ports and other commercial centres, and to be back in London by Christmas.

DR. A. J. Bhabha has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services in Uganda.

MR. G. TAIT has won the Nakuru Coronation golf trophy with a score of 369 for 72 holes. Mr. P. Johnson was the runner-up with 374, followed by Lieut.-Colonel D. T. Doble with 318.

The Rev. FRANK THOMPSON, organizing secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Federation of Native Welfare Societies, is to see election to the Federal Parliament as a British representative of African interests.

MR. J. G. WATSON, now Director of Agriculture in Uganda, will on January 1 become Secretary for Agriculture and Natural Resources. He was in the Colonial Agricultural Service in Kenya from 1931 to 1942, when he went to Uganda as Deputy Director.

The Royal Commission has returned to East Africa. SIR HUGH DONALD, SIR FREDERICK SPAFORD and PROFESSOR JACK are acting as an urban group, and Messrs. ARTHUR GAINSKELL, P. S. HUDSON, and CHIEF KIDANA as a rural group, this arrangement expediting their work.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi, after attending an international tourist conference in Lisbon and having discussions in this country in connexion with the development of tourist travel in East Africa.

MR. G. A. J. PATTON, a partner in Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, is to be one of a seven-member trade mission to the Middle East. The chairman will be SIR EDWARD BENTHALE, a former president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and a member of a governing body of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

THE REV. P. G. BOSTOCK, who has been appointed Archdeacon of Central Kenya, has worked in the diocese of Mombasa since his ordination in 1935.

THE REV. E. STODDARD, who, after serving in the diocese as a layman, returned in 1942, following his ordination in the diocese of Nairobi in 1939, is Archdeacon of Western Kenya.

MR. HARRISON MACHINGWE, since 1945 chief clerk to Government House, Dar es Salaam, who has retired after 27 years' service with the Government, was born in Plantyre, Nyasaland, in 1899, and after teaching in a mission for some years entered Government service in 1919. Mr. Machingwe received the M.B.E., Silver Jubilee Medal, and the last two Coronation medals, was for many years chief clerk in London.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EDELEN, M.L.C., has been elected territorial organizer for Northern Rhodesia of the Federal Party.

MR. V. T. ROY, of Mufulira, is organizer for the Copperbelt. Both will work under the direction of the territorial action committee, whose members are SIR ROY WELENSKY, M.L.C., MR. REX LANGER, M.L.C., MR. W. H. WROTEN, MR. W. N. VAN DER MERWE (divisional secretary), and MR. R. KEMP (divisional treasurer).

A Sudanese party consisting of MR. IBRAHIM EFFENDI OSMAN ISHAQ, senior assistant officer in the Department of Economics and Trade; MR. ABDEL MONHEM HASSA, M.L.A., editor of *El-Ghad*; MR. ABDUL MAHQOUB, managing editor of *Radi El-Masri*; and MR. SAMUELE LUPAI, headmaster of the teachers' training centre at Yei, have arrived for a month's visit to this country as guests of the Foreign Office, accompanied by MR. M. L. FITZGERALD, of the office of the Chief Trade Commissioner in Kenya. They will spend a week in Scotland and several days in Berkshire. While in London they will stay at St. Ermin's Hotel, S.W.6.

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## Obituary

## Air Chief Marshal

## Sir Robert Brooke-Popham

## Former Governor of Kenya

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, C.B.E., K.C.B., C.B.G., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C., who died in hospital in this country last week at the age of 73, was Governor of Kenya from 1934 to 1939, resigning the appointment to return to duty with the Royal Air Force.

Lord Harlech (then Mr. Ormsby Gore) while Secretary of State for the Colonies had been seriously concerned about a successor to Sir Joseph Byrne in Kenya, and his selection of one of the strongest personalities in the R.A.F. was regarded as a happy choice. He went quickly to work to prepare Kenya for an independence from Ethiopia.

"Brookham," as he was widely known, had ability, vision, enterprise, tact, persuasiveness, and determination, and he quickly brought harmony to a sadly disunited Kenya, for he was a good conciliator. He had small regard for ceremony, was an excellent horseman, and lover of the country, and he made no secret of his conviction that practical Christianity offered the only sure solution of East Africa's problems.

## Air Force Career

He had been commissioned in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry in 1898, and had, in 1911, obtained the 108th pilot's certificate issued by the Royal Aero Club. Seconded to the 4th Battalion of the Royal Engineers, he transferred to the R.F.C. on its formation, and was one of the first six British pilots to cross the German lines in Flanders in 1914.

In the Royal Air Force he was successively Director of Research, Commandant of the Staff College, A.O.C.-in-C. of the Fighting Area of the Air Defence of Great Britain, A.O.C.-in-C. in Iraq, Inspector-General of the R.A.F., and A.O.C.-in-C. in the Middle-East. He was the first airman to become Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, and he had much to do with the Empire air training schemes in Canada, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

C.-in-C. in the Far East when Malaya fell to the Japanese, he was the subject of much criticism, against which he was defended by Sir Winston Churchill, and Lord Trenchard. His dispatch, when published in 1948, showed serious deficiencies in the quantity and quality of the equipment at his disposal; the command had, for instance, no tanks and only 158 first-line aircraft.

Sir Robert, whom Kenyans remember with affection, had played rugby and polo, had been a well-known point-to-point rider, was an amateur archaeologist, and was keenly interested in farming. He is survived by Lady Brooke-Popham, a son and a daughter.

## Mr. Max Danziger

MR. MAX DANZIGER, who died in Southern Rhodesia last week at the age of 67, was Minister of Finance in the Colony from 1942 to 1946. Born in the Cape Province, he was educated in the Union, but went to Southern Rhodesia as a young man. Starting as a lawyer in Gwelo, he extended his practice to Salisbury. He was one of Southern Rhodesia's early M.P.s. after the grant of responsible government.

DOR J. H. BARTLETT, who had died suddenly in Kisumu, Kenya, joined the Colonial Service in 1932. After military service from 1939-43, he became president of the Mombasa division of the British Medical Association in 1952.

## Mr. Amery's Part in Central Africa

## May Save South Africa by Example

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, who recently visited the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, thus included two articles in the *Daily Telegraph*.

The Tenchise in Southern Rhodesia is limited. Only a few hundred Africans are eligible, and of these barely half have taken the trouble to register. There is plenty of social apartheid, as well as an industrial colour bar in many occupations, but these things have all worked, on the whole, not on any ideological or quasi-religious theory, but on a reasonable give and take acceptance of the realities of the racial relationship.

"The results obvious to the casual observer... that the African in Southern Rhodesia looks happy, and is frank and friendly in his bearing, very unlike, in this respect, the African in the great centres of the Union."

"Meanwhile the policy in the major Union reserves and in the present British Protectorates could increasingly, if apartheid principles are brought closer to that of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia."

"It is not too much to say that the best hopes of averting disaster to the Union depend very largely on the measure of success achieved by the new Central Africa. By success I mean not only its moral success in solving the problem of racial, political, economic, and social harmony, but also its actual material success in attracting capital, building up industry, and, at least, in attracting European immigration, and so proving that the measure of partnership conceded, both in the Federal and local Governments, can mean the strengthening and not the overthrow of European civilization."

"Central Africa may yet save itself by its exertions and its wisdom, and save the Union by its example."

## Men of Ill-Will at Work

IN A CONTRIBUTION TO *Truth* under the title "Men of Ill-Will at Work," Mr. H. Wynn Jones has considered the harm likely to be done in Central Africa by the recently formed Confederate Party. "This precious collection of malcontents, cynically using the title 'democratic'..."

"The article said: 'Maybe some of those who feel—and they are in the significant number—that blacks marching forward on the side of the fence can keep pace with whites marching on the other side more effectively than all marching along together without a fence will do. In their sense of responsibility as to back Denny Young, James Huggins...'

"The words of Sir Geoffrey Huggins in his farewell speech as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, after a year of a generation of devoted service, must be recognized as the voice of sanity, even of conscience: 'To introduce racial politics into this country,' he said, 'will be the end of Southern Rhodesia and the end of our founder's dream.' If the Confederate Party stands for the federal election, then all other parties should combine to fight them."

"If it is a vain hope that among those in the territories who profess and call themselves Christians there can be found enough men of high purpose to lead and inspire their fellows in the spirit of true Christianity towards a goal of genuine spiritual as well as economic partnership?"

"There are men in this country and in Africa, white as well as black, who have confused the path with the soap-box, splendour with a gaudy night-mare. Their paths lead to chaos. The alternative path is obvious to all but the wilfully blind. We hope nothing happens to dull human vision still further in British Central Africa."

## Governor and Political Speeches

THE CHAIRMAN of the Confederate Party in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Joan Gaunt, asked the Governor for an undertaking that, as the Queen's representative, he will remain outside the political arena during the forthcoming federal election. The request was made because Sir Gilbert Rennie was present at a banquet in Ndola at which Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the Federal State, attacked the racial policy of the Confederate Party. Mr. Gaunt emphasized that such speeches were never made in the presence of the Queen, and contended that the Governor, as Her Majesty's representative, should require assurances that there will be no political references at functions which he attends.



### Livingstone Statue in Kensington Unveiling by Colonial Secretary

Mr. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said today he unveiled a statue of David Livingstone last Thursday at the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington Gore.

The 19th Century was an age of great men, and foremost among those historic figures who epitomized the heroic virtues of that age stands David Livingstone.

This Scottish missionary unlocked the door of the African continent and opened a new page in its history. His remarkable journey across Africa, undertaken on foot with only a few African companions, and in the face of unimaginable hardships, led the countries of Europe to open up an unknown continent and laid bare before the world all the horrors of the slave trade.

All the aspects of Livingstone's life work combined to forward one great humanitarian purpose. By penetrating the vast and unknown lands of Central Africa, he brought the word of God to the African people, he opened the way to trade and to the civilizing influences which followed, he exposed and attacked the two dark scourges which overshadowed the people—the slave trade and the relentless wars, with all their toll of tragedy and human suffering.

#### Devotion of African Companions

All here will know of the love he inspired in the Africans and of the devotion with which his African companions carried his body through unknown and hostile country to the coast to be at last with his country, heroes in Westminster Abbey.

To-day, 80 years after his death, the unknown lands through which he passed in the 20 years between 1853 and 1872—Angola, Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika—are being moving forward towards nationhood in the great awakening of the African continent.

We who have inherited the task of helping the African people in their forward march, can only try in humility to

follow the example of patience, tolerance, humility, and dedication that his life sets before us.  
"Before I unveil this statue in his memory, I can do no better than to recall to you those words in which Lord Curzon honored David Livingstone's claim to lasting fame at this society's celebrations in 1913, of the centenary of his birth. As a missionary, said Lord Curzon, he was the sincere and zealous servant of God. As an explorer, he was the indomitable servant of science. As a conqueror of the slave trade, he was the fiery spirit of humanity."

Most of the initial cost of this memorial has been defrayed by Lord Curzon, the remainder coming from a memorial fund set up 50 years ago which maintained the well-known Livingstone stone memorial at Chitambo, Northern Rhodesia. This is now in the care of the Northern Rhodesian Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments.

Among those present was Dr. Hubert Wilson, grandson of Livingstone, whose father, Henry Jones, is the sculptor.

### Textiles for the African Market

THE LANCASHIRE SHOULD EXPERIMENT with a particular cloth, especially made to suit East African customers, is recommended by the textile team which recently visited the territories under the leadership of Mr. A. D. Campbell. Revealing this at a Cotton Board conference in Harrogate, Mr. Campbell suggested that the fact that the cloth had been specially designed should be printed on the selvedge in Swahili, together with a statement that the colors were fast. He added that the industry had not yet considered the idea. He did not propose that Lancashire should try to recapture the market for the cheapest materials, such as Japan supplied, but that an attempt should be made to secure a share in the demand for better qualities. Competition had to be met from Japan, India, and the Continent. Emphasizing the need for frequent visits to the territories by manufacturers' representatives, Mr. Campbell said that it was necessary to impress on the minds of Africans that "made in Britain" guaranteed good quality.

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## Parliament

Colonial Topics in Parliament  
Constitutional Changes in Northern Rhodesia

COLONIAL TOPICS.—The minutes of a question time in the Commons when Parliament re-assembled last week.

The official statement on the constitutional changes in Northern Rhodesia ("Herald" published in these pages) was repeated by the Colonial Secretary, who was thanked by Mr. H. HUGHES (Lab.): "What effect will these matters have on the peace of mind of Africans in the Federation, with a view to making them more satisfied with the change in the constitutional status which is being forced upon them?"

MR. LYTELTON: "This arbitrary award, if I may use the term, is designed to increase African representation and to give at this stage of the constitutional development of Northern Rhodesia a proper balance."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Having regard to the fact that this is a constitution for Northern Rhodesia in the new context of federation, and since what remain in the territory are mainly matters of interest to Africans, is this not an occasion on which much more substantial support might be given to the Africans?"

MR. LYTELTON: "We had to try to strike a golden mean in these matters."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Since it appears from reports that Africans will not be satisfied, is it proposed to have further discussions with them?"

MR. LYTELTON: "It was impossible to get a measure of agreement between the two parties, and it will not surprise hon. members opposite that both parties are dissatisfied with my award."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.): "What about the effect on the peace of mind of the white settlers? I gather that Sir Roy Welensky likes this as little as the Africans do."

MR. LYTELTON: "That is true. The award, as often happens with compromises, is unsatisfactory to both sides. That may or may not encourage one to think that it is the right settlement."

## Intimidation Used by Agitators in Nyasaland

MR. LYTELTON made the following statement on the recent disturbances in Nyasaland:

"The recent disorders began on the night of August 18. A European, from whose orchard there had been several thefts, set a watch of four Europeans and three Africans. The watch caught two Africans out on a night when they were stealing fruit, but were forced to release them when a crowd collected. Next morning a large crowd of the estate office demanded the release of the two Africans, who, although they had been rescued by their fellows, were rumoured to have been murdered by the Europeans. The police were obliged to use force to disperse the crowd and one African was killed."

"Subsequently a succession of disturbances and acts of hooliganism, some small and some more serious, occurred over areas of five out of the eight districts of the Southern Province. The direct cause in each case was traceable to a few persons who incited the villagers by exhortation and intimidation to break the law. Particular efforts were directed to undermining and attacking the loyal Native authorities, destroying their courts, and burning off footing their property."

"In a typical incident, itinerant agitators would arrive in a village and call a meeting to condemn Government laws, as typified by local Native authorities. Police sent to disperse a meeting would find their passage obstructed by cord blocks, and on arrival at the village would find that, although the agitators had passed by, a crowd remained very much worked up and aggressive, with the air thick with smoke, batons, and in some cases fire-arms would have to be used to disperse the meeting."

"Noticeable throughout the disorders was the widespread use of intimidation and threat of violence. Should the agitators' policy not be implemented by the village, considerable numbers of apprehensive residents would form bands of hoodlums armed with axes, spears, bows, and arrows and their knives."

"During the disorders, from August 18 to September 18, the following casualties were reported: rioters: Africans, one killed, 72 injured (nine seriously); security forces, eight Europeans and three Africans slightly injured; two hundred and thirteen

persons have been convicted of offences connected with the disturbances."

"The disorders appear to have arisen from a complex of circumstances, no one of which can be singled as the main cause. There was undoubtedly a background of racial, though diminishing opposition to certain progressive regulations which had been introduced since the war and which dealt with soil conservation, cattle dipping, crop-limits, and village sanitation. The administration of these measures has tended to make the Native authorities unpopular with their people, especially in those areas, such as the Cholo district, where they do not hold a position sanctioned by the tribal tradition."

"In the Cholo district, where the disorders broke out, there had for some time been a campaign of agitation directly designed to foster racial grievances. This area, which was virtually uninhabited when the first large freehold alienations were made to Europeans in the 1890's, is now densely populated, and Africans, whose numbers have been augmented by the influx of those seeking work as well as by natural increase, now have insufficient land for their needs."

## Trouble Fomented by African Congress

"Many Africans have never become reconciled to the tenant system or to the fact that considerable areas held by Europeans under freehold are still undeveloped. These grievances have during the past 18 months been skillfully fomented and intensified by agitators, many of whom are known to be members or followers of the Nyasaland African Congress."

"Superimposed on this background has been the campaign launched by Congress in protest against federation. A Congress proclamation of April 6, advocating non-payment of taxes and disobedience to laws, was followed by widespread intimidation and misrepresentation calculated to fan the grievances of the rural African and to make his confidence in his chief, the Government and the European population. The cumulative effect of all this was to produce among the population a state of alarm and uncertainty which the activities of agitators brought to a head in the recent disturbances."

"I am glad to say that the Protectorate has been quiet since September 18. I understand that the Nyasaland African Congress has wisely decided to call off its campaign of non-co-operation with the Government, and it seems likely that further troubles may now be avoided."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would send a commission to inquiry to investigate the disturbances.

MR. LYTELTON: "The disturbances have already been investigated by a commission appointed by the Governor, with the Chief Justice as chairman and Mr. C. E. Snell and Mr. K. E. Mposa, an African M.L.C., as members. I expect to receive a copy of the report shortly."

MR. JOHNSON: "Does the Minister agree that the large number of disturbances have caused anxiety well beyond the confines of the territory itself? In fact, there is enormous anxiety in this country. Since he has finally agreed to consider the case for an all-party commission to go out to Kenya to investigate the situation there, why cannot he do similarly in this smaller territory of Nyasaland?"

## Commission of Inquiry

MR. LYTELTON: "I am going to study the report of this commission before making up my mind one way or another."

MRS. E. WILKINSON: "Is the Minister satisfied that the terms of reference were wide enough? The area in which the disturbances took place has been for quite a long period a trouble spot in Nyasaland. It was called a storm centre by Sir Sidney Abrahams, who undertook an inquiry six or seven years ago. Is the Minister satisfied that these very narrow terms of reference of a local commission of inquiry are really adequate to meet the troubles of Nyasaland at the present time?"

MR. LYTELTON: "The hon. lady must judge for herself whether a terms of reference of the commission are unnecessarily restricted. They are as follows: 'To inquire into the disturbances of November 18 and 19 and connected disturbances; to inquire into the cause of such disturbances, and to make any recommendations which they may think fit.'"

MR. L. HALE (Lib.) asked the number of casualties, by race and tribe, in the fighting in Kenya to the latest convenient date, stating the number of inquests held, the number of prisoners taken and released, the number tried, and the number awaiting trial.

MR. LYTELTON: "Total casualties arising from the Emergency, killed and wounded: Europeans, 57; Asians, 24; Kikuyu, 3,743; other Africans, 281. The total number of those arrested and of those arrested is 138,235. Of these 82,065 were released, 55,307 have been tried and 865 are awaiting trial. The total number of inquests held is not readily available."

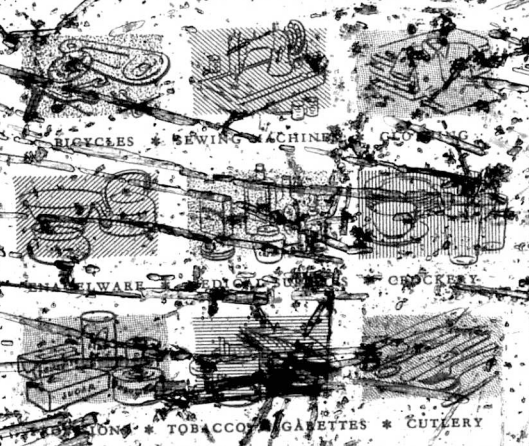
MR. HALE: "Is it not a fact that very few have been held? In face of these appalling figures, will the Minister make a new effort at conciliation? Is he not aware that many of the

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extreme right wing elements in Kenya even are now supporting proposals that some effort should be made to release African leaders and use their mediation to bring a measure of peace and happiness in Kenya? Surely the longer this goes on the more difficult it gets and the worse and more difficult the cure.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member is quite wrong in saying that the situation is getting worse and more difficult to cure. I would recommend him to read very carefully the Governor's speech."

SIR H. WILLIAM (Opp.): "Will the Minister analyse the figures to make sure how many people were killed on each side, because all the Africans have been lumped together and many of them were on the respectable side and not on the revolutionary side? When the hon. gentleman says that matters are getting progressively better, will he bear in mind the ancient and famous warning against the belief that one can secure peace only by creating a desert?"

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister aware that the overcrowded state of the reserve is getting very much worse indeed and that the drift of population from the farms is making the economic situation very difficult?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am glad to hear progress in the Kariyu reserve is extremely good and that, and a very large number of other things are happening in Kenya, but I think the hon. member's question is a little premature."

MR. SHEPHERD (Cons.): "I have a consignment of Japanese textiles entering the Colony, worth more than the last six months of this year, and the revenue account for the first six months of 1952."

MR. LYTTELTON: "The correct values are approximately £293,000 and £315,000, respectively. These figures include imports for re-export."

MR. J. GARDNER (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would revise the censorship regulations in Colonial territories with a view to removing the censorship from all literature which did not directly incite to lawlessness?

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. I am not prepared to interfere with the right which Colonial Governments have long had to decide what literature should be banned in their territories."

MR. GRIMOND: "While I am not asking the Minister to interfere in detail with Colonial Governments, will he not suggest that the banning of literature such as Marx's 'Theory of Surplus Value' which can hardly incite to violence, will in the long run do nothing except give fuel for Communist propaganda?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I quite agree that that particular publication to which the hon. member refers is not very heady. But I think it would be inappropriate for me to interpose."

**Somalia and Protectorate Penal Code**

MR. R. BOKENSEN (Lab.) asked for particulars of the Bill dealing with a new penal code in the Somaliland Protectorate, the reasons advanced by members of the Advisory Council in rejecting the proposals, and what were the reasons and conditions obtaining in Somaliland prisons.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Bill is one of a number designed to replace Indian Criminal Law and Procedure in the Protectorate by enactments based on English law. The opposition in the Protectorate Advisory Council to its introduction was not supported by reasoned arguments, and I can only attribute it to dislike of innovation as such. The reasons and conditions in Somaliland prisons are laid down in the Prison Rules of 1953, of which I will have a copy sent to the hon. member."

MR. BOKENSEN: "If the Minister satisfied that those reasons are adequate to maintain fair health in the prisons?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think so."

MR. BOKENSEN asked to what extent the desert had encroached on Kenya in the last 20 years.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON replied: "No true deserts without vegetation exist in Kenya except in the Northern Provinces, and there is no evidence that these wastes are spreading. Semi-desert, which supports a certain amount of scrub, bush, and grass, is widespread throughout the Colony below the height of 3,500 ft., but within this area the vegetation varies greatly from place to place and from year to year because of differing types of soil and erratic rainfall. No scientific records or positive figures are available to show that any general permanent change is taking place; the average rainfall over the last 20 years has shown a slight increase over the previous average."

"These semi-desert regions are, mainly pastoral, and in many localities need permanent water supplies the vegetation has shown a change for the worse because of heavy over-stocking during dry years. Efforts are being made to repair this damage by reducing the number of livestock, by enforcing grazing control, and by providing fresh water supplies; but no rapid improvement can be expected."

"Elsewhere there are extensive marginal areas under agriculture where during the last 20 or 30 years greater demands have been made on the land and serious devastation has resulted, both through over-stocking and primitive methods of cultivation. These areas are mainly hilly; rainfall is

erratic, and the soils are easily eroded. Though again no scientific records are available, personal observation has led me to conclude that the climate has changed for the worse and that soil and air temperatures have risen."

"The conditions seem to be the inevitable result of the increasing denudation of the soil, and they can be cured only by a great improvement in African methods of land management. It is to this that the energies of the Department of Agriculture and the African Land Utilization and Settlement Board have been devoted since the war, and with some success. So much has also been done in the past with the help of the Government."

"But the problem of inducing primitive peoples to abandon their traditional ways and adopt good farming methods has not yet been solved, and in some areas very limited progress has been made."

**East Africa Central Assembly  
Great Debt to British Taxpayer**

THE EAST AFRICA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to bring all possible pressure to bear on the British Governments which undertook to participate in the international campaign against the desert locust but have failed to fulfil their promises. The Finance Committee said that the British Governments in East Africa would have contributed £24m. from the inception of the scheme until the end of 1953 out of a total of just under £34m.

Mr. H. R. Fraser emphasized the debt of the territories to the British taxpayer, who had financed the start of most of the services under the control of the Assembly. "H.M. Government could not be expected to subsidize research in East Africa for ever, and the territories must now expect to pay their own scientists from their own resources; and that would be possible only if there was an increased production of everything that the territories export."

Mr. Fraser also spoke of the very generous assistance given by H.M. Government. About £3m. a year was now being spent by the High Commission, almost one-third on personal expenditure on third or fourth class air fares, and one-third on personal running expenses. Referring to the fact that the British Commission would recommend further areas in the Pacific to be studied, warning emphasizing that the cost must fall on the territories.

Sir Robert Scott, Administrator of the High Commission, spoke of the "illegal" immigration last year of a subversive agent with the false name of *Bacillus polydora*, the correct name for the rattle disease, which had caused such extensive damage to maize in West Africa.

"Up to last year *Bacillus polydora* had not been known in East Africa. Immediate action was clearly required if East Africa was not to be threatened with the same kind of losses as West Africa has suffered since 1949 when the disease first appeared. Accordingly the Plant Breeding Committee got down to the problem straight away. They decided there should be an allocation of responsibility for ensuring that East Africa should be saved from the major disaster which might result from a further spread of this pest."

"The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization at Muguga had been instructed to obtain disease-resistant strains from Central America where this pest had been known for some time, to undertake a rapid series of tests in East Africa, and then cross-breed the strain with East African strains considered most suitable for the production of a hybrid."

**Kenya's Agricultural Show**

MR. L. G. TROOP, bursar of Wardsworth Agricultural College in Hampshire, who earlier this year published a report on Kenya agriculture, and recently visited Northern Rhodesia, opened the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, in Mitchell Park, Nairobi, last week. The Colony was, he said, one of Africa's favoured places, and he hoped that in 30 or 20 years the Highlands would be fully developed and so become the larder of East Africa and a demonstration to African farmers. The show was fully representative, and the number of pedigree cattle entered was double that of last year. Commercial concerns reported good business, one company booking orders on the first day for tractors worth £15,000. Buyers of pedigree livestock were present from many British and foreign territories in Africa.

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# BY SEA



## U.S. Funds for Port Improvement

### Works at Mombasa and Tanga

The £4m. to be spent on port improvements at Mombasa and Tanga, half will be provided on loan by the Government of the U.S.A.

A White Paper (Cmd. 1965) containing the text of letters exchanged between the Governments of the U.K. and U.S.A. shows that £2,040,000 will be spent on extensions to the port of Mombasa and £1,400,000 on the case of Tanga.

Mombasa is to have two new berths at a cost of £2.2m.; they will add 1,130 ft. to the deep water pier accommodation, the item including the quay wall, with foundations and back fill, a storage shed, port lorages, and supporting road and rail connections. £1m. will be needed for new storage facilities, including the construction of four new sheds, 150 ft. by 420 ft. each, open storage stacking areas, and the necessary repARATION and construction of road and rail connections; £350,000 for the construction of 720 ft. of new lighterage wharf and two sheds 140 ft. by 300 ft., with additional stacking grounds and road and rail connections; £260,000 for the construction of new dockyard and mechanical shops; and £180,000 for rehabilitation of the oil quay and fuel oil wharf and adjustments necessitated by the construction of berths 9 and 10.

### First Phase

The first phase of the work, including the construction of the two new berths, the lighterage berth, and the new storage facilities, is being started, and should be completed by June, 1955.

Of the £740,000 estimated to be needed for Tanga, £300,000 will be required for the extension of the lighterage wharf to 350 ft.; £200,000 to rebuild 600 ft. of existing wharf; £100,000 for the construction of a 50,000 sq. ft. storage shed; £100,000 for the construction of a marshalling yard and other railway facilities; and £20,000 for slipways and marine and mechanical workshops.

Financial assistance by the U.S.A. is stated to have the purpose of increasing the development of the supply of essential raw materials by eliminating port congestion and providing for greater port capacity, maintain present levels of employment, and allow for their increase.

"It is the judgment of the Mutual Security Agency that the essential port, storage, and ancillary facilities to be afforded by the programme will substantially contribute to the accomplishment of the purposes of Section 514 of the Mutual Security Act of 1949, as amended."

The Mutual Security Agency is to loan to the Government of the United Kingdom, from the 1953-1954 United States portion of the counterparty account, up to £2,020,000 for the port of Mombasa development programme and up to £370,000 for the port of Tanga development programme.

Interest is to be at the rate of 5% per annum.

## Two New Liners

TANTALON CASTLE, a new 7,400-ton Union-Castle liner, was launched at Harland and Wolff's Belfast yard on Thursday by Mrs. S. Barr, wife of the general manager of the line. The seventh vessel to be constructed by the company since the war, and the third to bear its name in the history of the company, the new cargo ship has eight single-berth and two double-berth cabins. She will be employed between the U.K. and South and East Africa. Another new vessel which will operate on the same route is the turbine steamship CLAN STEWART, of 8,450 tons gross and 11,400 tons deadweight, built for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd. She has accommodation for 12 passengers.

## Labour Party Troubles

BRIGANCE, A. E. RALSTON, vice-president of the Rhodesian Labour Party, has resigned from the party. This follows the recent resignations of Mr. W. H. Eastwood, the only Parliamentary representative, and Mr. F. D. J. Lacey, of Salisbury, who considerably increased the Labour poll in the recent Salisbury Highlands by-election, won by the United Party. Two hundred ex-members of the Umtali branch have formed a branch of the Confederate Party.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Southern Rhodesian general election is now expected to be held on January 20.

An East and Central African Meteorological Conference opened in Mombasa on Monday.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in the first seven months of this year numbered 4,512.

The Federal Party here has 13 branches in Northern Rhodesia, and others are being formed.

East African Commissioners of Police are meeting in conference in Dar es Salaam this week.

East African branch of the Royal Army Medical Corps Regimental Association is being formed.

Two-thirds of the crops in the Erigavo district of the Somaliland Protectorate have been destroyed by locusts.

The latest dates for posting surface mail in London to ensure delivery by Christmas in Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Rhodesia via Beira is October 29.

For Tanganyika, and Zanzibar the latest date is now given as November 4.

## S. Rhodesian All-African Convention

The Southern Rhodesian All-African Convention decided last week by 71 votes to five to rescind its declaration of non-co-operation with the Government in consequence of its opposition to the federal plan. It elected a committee of four to watch over the rights of Africans in the Federation.

"You are about the only town that has not made application to become the Southern Rhodesian capital," said Sir John Kennedy, the Colony's Governor, during a farewell visit to Fort Victoria. Praising its spectacular post-war progress, which he thought unequalled in Southern Rhodesia, Sir John said that its European population had more than tripled in seven years and it was about to become a municipality.

Kenya Settlers beat the Officials' cricket recently in a three-day match. The win, by six wickets, came with only five minutes in hand after their two innings the Officials made 225 and 179 (10 audacious batsmen scored on both occasions with 60 and 53), and the Settlers made 228 and 178 for four (R. S. E. Mayers being the outstanding T. M. Ball scoring 57 and D. G. Hunter not out on the second innings).

That a surprising case of malaria exists somewhere in the East African coast, possibly near Malindi, is the opinion of Professor D. de Smet, head of the Department of Ichthyology at Rhodes University, Grahamstown. He recently visited Kenya for a meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa, south of the Sahara, which discussed plans for an international expedition to discover the habits of the fish.

Two Europeans recently saw a meteor fall at Barotseland. Mr. I. M. Eldridge, district commissioner at Sesheke, saw "a large blue ball of fire with a smaller one trailing behind"; he calculated that it fell about 80 miles north-west of Katima Lulilo, near the Angolan border. Mr. Ronald E. Shainin, an American hunter was sitting beneath a tree with an African in the Senanga district when the meteor "stroked over the horizon". Three minutes after its disappearance came a loud rumble, causing the tree to shake.

In consequence of publishing a *communiqué* issued by the Nyasaland Government, the editor of the *Nyasaland Times*, Mr. D. G. Heck, has been charged with contempt of court on an application made by Mr. Lawrence Mapemba and Mr. Hartwell Solomon, two members of the Nyasaland African Congress, who await trial on allegations of possessing seditious documents and claim that their trial will be prejudiced by publication of the statement. The Chief Justice of Nyasaland reserved judgment when the case came before him last Saturday.



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## Business in Kenya Legislature

(Report continued from page 240)

"When I visited the offices of Fort Hall I was very impressed with the number of young men who were operating in that area. They are daily in contact with an evil enemy. They are working under difficult conditions to re-establish confidence in the people and law and order, and to defeat that enemy. From what I saw in Fort Hall, we have here got a very good team indeed. Applause. When we were there, we were told by the administration that the evil men had gone to Nairobi. Now there is an exodus from Nairobi. With these evil men who go back, we will be swiftly apprehended and held under detention orders."

"There are people in this country who should know better, who have issued during the emergency press releases dealing with various matters. These people in the country cannot understand why such people are taking the emergency causing further disruption in people's minds by the issuing of these press releases."

### Death Penalty for Mau Administration

"The majority of members on this side of Council had been of the opinion that we should have stopped a large development of the Mau Mau movement when we advised members opposite to make the administration of the Mau Mau oath a death penalty. We advised that first in November and moved it in Council in January. Eight months later we had an emergency regulation in which what we asked for about eight or 10 months ago has been accepted."

"It is impossible to grasp the total magnitude which is necessary for a large element of decision for 5000 miles. Applause."

"All members in my group except the member for the Government side, who has been the member for the Government side, have always tended to look over our shoulder. We ought to say: 'These men are rebels, we are going to deal with them as hardy, as vigorous, as efficiently as we can. We will support every loyalist to the utmost of our ability.' But we will never cure the problem of the rebels as long as we are concerned with looking over our shoulders with every people in other countries are thinking."

"We ought to be as ruthless as we can with the rebel, and, having defeated the enemy, then turn and not until then to the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. To attempt that task in the middle of a major attack upon the rebel blunts the weapon with which we are attacking. As long as we continue to shout about reconstruction and rehabilitation during the actual battle we shall provide the enemy with ammunition far, far better than any we can produce."

"That is our fundamental error up to date in dealing with the emergency. Nobody imagines that this problem can be cured solely by the defeat of the enemy in the field. The first step is to defeat the enemy on the battleground, the second to start the rebuilding of reconstruction and rehabilitation."

### Colonial Office Control

MR. CHANNAI SINGH: "The amendment makes the motion more unacceptable to me than it originally was. The Colonial Office interferes in our affairs much less than it should. I certainly do not agree that the powers which the Colonial Office now has should be transferred to local people, be they elected or non-elected."

MR. MATHEU: "Although I agree with a number of the arguments advanced by the mover of this amendment, I do not support it because of the latter part which brings in constitutional matters. There should be no constitutional change until discussions have taken place. I do think the Government of this country have taken decisions without any unnecessary interference from the Colonial Office."

MR. COOKS: "I strongly oppose the amendment. I am sorry the hon. gentleman did not do me the courtesy of showing me a copy, nor did he say he was going to propose this amendment when I was speaking to him some 10 hours ago."

"The implication is that the Secretary of State is holding on to the coat tails of the hon. gentleman opposite. I do not believe it. I believe he is giving them every latitude it is possible to give. If there is any fault, I believe it has been the lack of vigour at this end. I could not possibly support that amendment."

"THE CHIEF SECRETARY said that the Government would not accept the amendment because, like the motion, it was not

true. Very great assistance had been rendered by the Secretary of State.

"People loosely refer to the Colonial Office of the Secretary of State holding up things by doing something which they do not like. So long as the constitution remains as it is, the eventual responsibility lies with Parliament. The Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament and I shall not hold myself off into a conspiracy to enter fight combat with you. I did there would be considerable advantages. It is because of the existing constitution that we have received the help we have from H.M. Government."

MR. MACONOCHE-WALWOOD: "The motion does not ask for an alteration in the constitution. The amendment of the Secretary of State to delegate more authority to all 23 members opposite, in point of fact."

"Much has been said about the assistance we have received from the United Kingdom, for which we are all very grateful. But it is sometimes over-stressed. The Colonial Office is helped by her Dependencies. It is the responsibility of the U.K. to assist her children in the difficulties, and not a grudging given thing which is lucky to get."

"We talk round and round the subject of this emergency and throughout the country everybody is discontented. Inevitably lay the blame on the shoulders of the Government here to some extent, and so do I. But I know the ultimate responsibility is the perpetual political shilly-shallying as to whether, if you take strong action, it will have political repercussions at home."

MR. NATHU said: "In these days of swift communication when within a few days you can have as long a talk as you like with London, discussing the position, getting advice and assistance, it is unwise and the non-European races will oppose it tooth and nail to ask any more delegation of power to the local Government until and unless the non-official members on this side of the Council can convince us that we can get a fair deal in all decisions of all the actions of this Colony."

### Deflection of Secretary of State Unjustified

THE MEMBERS FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS said: "The member for the Government side touched on what he described as the impact of of politics in England on action and policy. Such a state of affairs can well exist in Kenya and may well do so to the detriment of our people."

"During my short time in Nairobi, since I have had to deal with such matters as have to be referred to the Secretary of State, I have never had cause to feel that there has been any sympathetic or unhelpful or has exercised any unnecessary delay in trying to help us and give us the maximum support possible. I believe he will continue to do so. This reflection put on him by the mover of the amendment is entirely unjustified."

MR. COWIE: "I think it unfortunate the way this debate has gone. The whole debate is not being fruitfully constructive, and I do urge the mover of the motion not to press it to division. I am sure both the amendment and the motion."

GROUP CAPTAIN BATES: "On many occasions in this Council and outside I have stressed the need for greater sense of urgency in our troops and more forces in the air, speedier supply, greater realism. Had all the measures put forward by members on this side been adopted with reasonable speed, the end of the emergency would have been very much shorter."

"The mover gave me the impression that he was implying a certain lack of firmness in the troops. I dissociate myself from any such implication."

MR. COOKS: "There was no such implication. I was talking about what orders they got from the Commander-in-Chief. It was nothing to do with the troops themselves, but what the policy was."

GROUP CAPTAIN BATES: "I am extremely glad to hear that we hear that large numbers are now going out of Nairobi, presumably back to the reserves. That is obviously going to add to the difficulties here, and probably provide recruits for the Mau in the forest. Government might do to withdraw the facilities of air travel; 1,500 have left today by rail. That could very well be stopped."

DR. HASSAN: "I can not support the motion because it is tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the Government, and the amendment I do not support because, in addition to no confidence in the Government, it also suggests no confidence in the Secretary of State and the Colonial Office."

"It is going to take a very long time to deal with the present situation, and the way, in my opinion, members on this side of the Council can help is by supporting the Government, sympathizing with them, helping them with good suggestions, and assisting them in the operational side and in the affairs of dealing with lawlessness."

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment)

THINGS WORTH DOING

# Studying engine wear



Shell technicians gauge piston ring wear not only by traditional methods of weight and measurement, but also by radio-active means. A piston ring is rendered radio-active. Then, at a Shell laboratory, it is fitted to a test engine and run under specialist care. Minute wear, shown by radio-activity in the lubricating oil. As wear of the ring increases, so activity mounts in the oil.

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### Of Commercial Concern

The hard fibre market is said by the quarterly review *Hard Fibres* to be in better fettle at present than at any time since it was overtaken by the collapse of prices 15 months ago. Stocks of fibre in the hands of consumers are no longer excessive, and the carry-over at the end of the year is not now estimated to be above 70,000 tons, or about 20,000 tons below earlier expectations. World output for 1953 is computed at 50,000 tons under last year's total, though there is no tendency for production in British East Africa to decline. There is no suggestion of any appreciable advance in prices, but "a further firming up of markets" is considered possible.

Exports from Ethiopia, including re-exports, for the year ended September, 1952, were valued at 112,700,000 Ethiopian dollars, compared with 10,400,000 dollars in the previous year. Imports were 111,800,000 (95,300,000 dollars). Cotton accounted for 32.1% and oilseeds for 11.1% of the exports, while 37.7% of imports were cotton textiles.

#### Tea Auctions

Last week's auctions in London 732 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 38.34d. per lb. against 1,106 packages averaging 37.77d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price reached was 5s. 7d. per lb. for a consignment from Kenya. Uganda has 800,000 bags of maize surplus to growers' requirements for last season's record crop. About half will be sent to Tanganyika and Kenya, where drought has caused shortages. Kenya's share will be supplied on a replacement basis.

"Statistical Abstract, 1933-51," published by the Government of Tanganyika at 6s. 6d., gives 116 tables of statistical information covering a wide range of subjects.

Following the death of Mr. V. C. Ford, the company bearing his name is to be voluntarily liquidated, and the London representation of Messrs. Brown & Clapperton Ltd., Blapflage, and Nyasa Tea Estates Ltd., Cholo, Nyasaland, will henceforth be the concern of Messrs. Tozer, Kenstev, Millbourn, Ltd.; whose staff will be joined by Mr. J. W. Benner, a director of the V. C. Ford company.

The world maize crop for 1953 is now estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at 5,930m. bushels, almost equal to last year's output. The all-time record was 6,000m. bushels in 1948.

An average of the basic price to the producer of maize and white millet in Tanganyika during 1952 of 10s. 34s. to 10s. per 200 lb. exclusive of bag, has been announced by the Government.

Anyone owning explosives or fireworks in Kenya must declare them to the authorities by the end of this month, and any loss of these articles must be reported.

The United States has agreed to sell to Great Britain for stocks of rubber to the value of 20m. dollars, roughly £7.14m.

### Riddell Motors Report

RIDDELL MOTORS, LTD., a company registered in Nyasa, Tanganyika, after providing for depreciation and £15,650 for taxation, earned a profit of £39,169 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with £61,490 in the previous year. General reserve received £20,000, and a dividend of 12% less tax requires £32,812, leaving a carry-over of £26,357 against £7,728 brought in. The issued capital is £250,000 in ordinary stock of 10s. Revenue reserve stands at £44,985, and current liabilities at £20,100. Fixed assets are valued at £166,367, and current assets at £459,480.

The report states that business generally continued to show an increase on the previous year, but that a sudden slump in the supply position in the U.K. caused a temporary flooding of the local market with sharp competitive conditions and a certain amount of off-loading by competitors. During the year the company's premises in Moshi were largely rebuilt.

The directors are Messrs. W. Riddell (chairman), F. V. Blake (managing director), and G. H. Jones. The secretary is Mr. F. M. Jones.

The 12th annual general meeting was held in Arusha, Tanganyika, on October 14.

### Mini-Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI-MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LTD., after providing £19,900 for taxation, earned a surplus of £13,682 in the year ended June 30, compared with £10,909 in the previous year. General reserve received £6,000 and dividend equalization gave £1,900. Dividend totalling 10% less tax requires £34, leaving £2,850, and £2,700 brought in. The issued capital is £250,000 in 10s. Revenue reserves stand at £37,460, and current liabilities at £18,022. Fixed assets are valued at £100,000, and current assets at £490,873, including £1,094 in cash.

The company owns 569 acres of tea full bearing and 200 acres in planted bearing. During the year 230 lb. of tea were produced at a total cost of 10s. 10d. per lb., which the average sale price of 10s. 10d. per lb. yielded with 677,054 lb. costing 10s. 10d. per lb. and sold at an average of 10s. 10d. per lb.

The directors are Mr. J. A. J. Jones (chairman), Commander J. G. Arrindhaot, and Mr. C. A. Meakin, and the secretaries Messrs. J. G. Anderson and Co. Ltd. The 10th annual general meeting will be held in London on November 18.

### East African Sisal Plantations

EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LTD., after paying £29,900 for taxation, reports a profit of £15,340 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £33,894 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 25% (50%) require £10,257, leaving a balance of £2,727, against £31,065 brought in. The dividend and interest will be held in London on December 17.

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Mining

Kentam Capital Reorganization

To Be Written Off 10s. Shares

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kentam Gold Areas Ltd. will be held in London on November 13 to consider the following resolutions:

(1) That the scheme of reorganization of the capital of the Company and its subsidiaries, Geita Gold Mines Co. Ltd. and the provision of further working capital for Geita Gold Mining Co. Ltd., embodied in the terms of an agreement between the Geita Gold Mines Co. Ltd., the Company, New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. and Tangaika Holdings, Ltd., a copy of which has been laid before this meeting, be and is hereby approved, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to execute in connection therewith all such matters without modification.

(2) That the capital of the Company be reduced from £2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000 shares of 1s. each to £375,000 divided into 2,500,000 shares of 15s. each, that such reduction be effected: (a) by cancelling and extinguishing the extent of 7s. on each of the 2,500,940 shares of 15s. each which have been issued and are fully paid up, and (b) by the normal amount of each such share of 15s. and (c) by cancelling and extinguishing the 1,600,000 unpaid shares of 10s. each.

(3) That subject to and upon the foregoing reduction of capital being confirmed by the court and taking effect: (a) each of the 2,500,000 shares of 15s. each in the reduced capital be subdivided into three shares of 5s. each and (b) the capital be increased to its present amount of £2,000,000 by the creation of 34,500,000 shares of 1s. each.

Dividend

MESSINGS (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—200% for the year to September 30 last. Total profit was £1,295,000 (£1,027,000), after providing £516,790 (£563,400) for South African taxation and £2,300 (£1,250) for U.K. taxation and after carrying £200,000 (£300,000) to reserve. The company has interests in Rhodesia.

Kyanite Production in Kenya

Dr. B. N. Temperley's Memoir

DECLINE OF KYANITE PRODUCTION in Kenya since 1939 is attributable to the exhaustion of the rich type of ore and a lag before output reaches a maximum from less rich but far more abundant ore.

This explanation is given in a memoir on the Kyanite in Kenya, by Dr. B. N. Temperley, formerly of the Geological Survey and published in the Kenya Mines and Geological Department Bulletin for the year 1952. In the past decade it was the world's greatest supplier of kyanite.

The most important kyanite areas in Kenya have since they were discovered in 1942 by the late Sir Charles Perkins, the late Sir Charles had many years' experience and had developed the proprietary claims further and show the prospect of Kenya Kyanite Ltd. was discovered by Mr. C. R. B. Scott and Miss P. Lloyd Owen.

At an early stage the material first worked consisted of almost pure kyanite, some as large as a cottage, composed of almost entirely of kyanite. It has been necessary to concentrate on the less rich ore to meet the demand of the kyanite-bearing horizon.

The rock is crushed and treated by flotation to extract the kyanite, and then converted into mullite in large rotary kilns. All kyanite has to be converted into mullite before it can be used for furnace linings, glass-melting tanks, etc., as in its original state it expands considerably on heating, whereas with mullite expansion is small.

Mineworkers' President's Support

AN UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE in Mr. B. P. Burke, president of the European Mineworkers' Union in Northern Rhodesia, has been passed by the executive. He had earlier been criticized in connexion with meeting certain of the mining executives socially.

Tungsten Prices

REDUCTIONS in the selling prices of tungsten are standard. 65% grade ordinary quality wolframite from 310s. to 280s. and scheelite from 300s. to 270s. per long ton unit delivered consumers' works have been announced by the Ministry of Materials.



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Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers
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## Company Report

## Uruwita Minerals, Limited

## Mr. R. Brasseur's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF URUWITA MINERALS (LIMITED) was held in Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory, on October 21st.

MR. R. BRASSEUR, the chairman, said:

"You have before you the annual report of your directors and the accounts of the company for the year to March 31, 1953. I would refer you to the directors' report, under the heading 'Finance', to our statement that there might be a shortfall in the funds available for completion of our development programme. This shortfall might amount, with a lead at £80 per ton of £400,000. I am pleased to state that good progress has been made in obtaining such additional finance as is necessary."

"The Tanganyika Government, after consideration of a report by their mining consultant, has agreed to guarantee a loan of £200,000 to secure the balance of piping required for water supply from the Usungu River. The conditions of the grant of this guarantee provide for Government nomination of a director to the board and their obtaining discharge over the amount concerned until the loan is repaid. Your directors are very appreciative of the Government's assistance and will welcome a representative to the board. The cash payment of £50,000 to the bank during the year, related to in the directors' report, has already been received."

"In respect of production of concentrates, the production of concentrates was increased during the first six months of the current year. A total of 1,018 dry metric tons of average grade was produced. Prices realized were higher than those expected as a result of the fact that the market has been quiet. This, with a lead at £80 per ton, leaves a possible shortfall of £200,000 up to the date of the beginning of production of the new mill. Your Board is therefore continuing negotiations to obtain further finance in order to cover any shortfall which may occur in the future."

"The United States Government has been kept informed of the late deliveries of machinery and steel and the consequent delay expected in the beginning of full production. Their agreement has been sought and obtained to the further borrowing necessary by reason of this delay."

## Southern Minerals Report

The report of the consulting engineers, Southern Minerals Pty. Ltd., included the following:—  
DEVELOPMENT.—Under contract No. 1 has already commenced preparing the Mkwampa road by stopping. Development advance amounted to 1866 lineal metres and slope development (preparation) to 2600 metres against 449.3 metres. Average grade of ore prepared verified the grade of the ore-blocks previously reported.

SHAFTS.—No. 1 shaft timber was destroyed below level six ore loading bucket by a fall of ground and must be replaced. This did not interfere with hoisting. No. 3 shaft was connected to level four by a pilot raise, and is being connected to level six and equipped for production.

ORE RESERVES.—Reserves were provisionally recalculated on the basis of blast-hole mining, with inclusion of the waste also mined for the sake of economy and because heavy metal separation tests indicated a waste ratio of 22% to low grade ore. With lead and copper

at present prices (£90 and £230 per bag ton) and with ore excluded (i.e. waste less than 40% per metric ton placed mill stages in the form of concentrates), average ore value is calculated to be 55s. per metric ton. Under the same conditions but with lead price at £70 and copper price at £20 per long ton, the ore value is calculated to be 78s. per metric ton. The present life of the mine, excluding probable and possible ore and a crushing rate to the new plant of 1,300 metric tons per day, is approximately seven years.

## Expenses

WORKING COSTS.—It is calculated that working costs will be approximately 35s. per metric ton of ore hoisted, and an additional 5s. per ton should be allowed for long range development, shaft sinking, preparation, and expenses beyond the mine's control or a total of 30s. per metric ton.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.—The redemption allowance accumulated and accumulating for tax calculation purposes would permit, at present metal prices, repayment of the Government loans outstanding within three years after production date.

PRODUCTION DATA.—Requirements of structural steel and some machinery from the U.S. have been considerably retarded by strikes, the permit to wind, No. 9 shaft has not yet been shipped and the year has not yet fabricated. Under presently probable deliveries, production date would not be before second quarter 1955.

NEW PLANT.—60% of the loan funds from the U.S. Government agencies were expended for equipment and construction. 40% of the value was received as equipment at the mine, and some 10% of the plant was constructed.

## Reserves

The conclusions which may be drawn from the above are as follows:

"Realization of our ore reserves at present current prices of metals would, after liquidation of all loans outstanding and envisaged and after repayment of the share capital in full, provide a reasonable amount for distribution to the shareholders. I have estimated realization expenses at 30s. per ton of ore in addition to the 30s. per ton for working costs, and I have made no allowance for the residual value of plant and machinery installed on the mine.  
The latest estimate of the ore reserves amounting to 3,000,000 tons excludes any ore which may be found below 20 metres beyond No. 6 level. During the seven years which it will take to mine the ore reserves we can reasonably expect to develop more ore to replace this tonnage.  
The new zone recently disclosed on No. 7 level is developing satisfactorily, and it would appear that it lies west of the west working faces on No. 9 level. It must also be remembered that there are at least two mineralized zones in the Mnyaka area, located by diamond drilling. Steps will be taken to investigate these deposits by driving down to No. 6 level horizon as soon as possible."

"From the above, I am sure you will agree that there is a possibility of materially increasing the value of the mine to shareholders, having already assured the return of their initial investment with reasonable profit."

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