

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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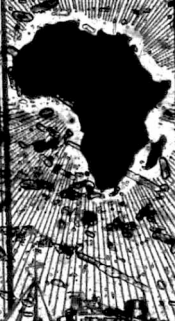


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Founder and Editor
B. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1953

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

having dealt with the crisis in the province of Buganda in the only way consonant with its duty and the interests of the peoples of the Protectorate, including Disaffection.

Propagators of the Protectorate, including Disaffection. We believe to neglect the opportunity of dealing simultaneously with comparable firmness with those Africans who, by persistently propagating disaffection, have inculcated subversive ideas in the minds of many of their fellows. When the Kabaka was deposed, we wrote that it was past high time for some of the agitators in Uganda to be brought to book and the patience and leniency of the local authorities had encouraged a widespread conviction that sedition might be safely preached and intimidation safely practised. The Kabaka having rightly suffered for his grave misjudgment, some of those who incite the Baganda against established authority should be brought to trial. So far as we can discover, no steps have been taken in that direction, though the Government of Uganda must surely have recognized that, unless its determination was made manifest in that manner, those who have made it their business to poison the minds of others by their campaigns of misrepresentation against British rule would twist to their own purpose tendentious reports of recent events.

It must also have been apparent that even those Baganda who had lost confidence in the Kabaka would contrast the firm action of the Imperial Power against their king with its toleration of irresponsible mischief-makers. The cumulative effect of whose activities will harm Uganda long after the present constitutional incident has ceased

to influence public feeling. Three vital weeks have passed without action which was expected, not only by leading Europeans and Asians on the spot, but also by many of the most reliable Africans. All would have welcomed a demonstration that the Government was resolved to end all forms of disorder, including that subversive propaganda which has lately increased in audacity and volume, spreading its incalculable and malign influence in all directions.

By public meetings, group activities, and vernacular sheets, masquerading as newspapers, a small group of reckless, inexperienced, bitter, and politically ambitious men have deliberately set themselves to destroy the peace of the country. Never has there been a more characteristic of Uganda, they openly reject the conception of unity in the State, they neglect the means of weakening that faith in British rule which was general not long ago, and they seditiously incite the ignorant of Kenya and Nyasaland. We have recently paid a tragic price for the failure to take appropriate action in similar instances in Kenya and the ghastly case of Mau Mau and in Nyasaland eleven African deaths and immense harm to race relations. Unless its intelligence is far worse than we imagine, the Government of Uganda must have more than enough evidence against some of these men, not checked now, will encourage increasing disrespect for law and order and prompt their followers to serious breaches of the peace at what they deem a suitable moment. They have had latitude in plenty, which they have interpreted as encouragement. There could be no better time than this for the authorities in Uganda to put a term to the anti-social activities of a group who, though few in number, collectively constitute a grave menace.

Notes By The Way

Six M.P.s. for Kenya

THE ALL-PARTY DELEGATION of members of Parliament which will leave London early in January for a visit to Kenya will be warmly welcomed. Mr. Walter Elliot, who has travelled widely in Africa, including East Africa, will make an admirable chairman, and Mr. Arthur Bottomley, the senior Socialist chairman, may be expected to gain quick recognition for his fair-mindedness and friendliness, which impressed Rhodesians when he visited them some years ago as Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The two other Conservative members are Mr. E. B. Wakefield, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. C. J. M. Alport, who once commanded a company of the K. A. C. is now chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and at one period of the last war shared a bungalow with Mr. Michael Dundell, now leader of the European elected members in Kenya. Of the two remaining Labour members, Mr. James Johnson is a Fabian with a taste of humour, and a reputation as a sportsman, and Mr. Ronald Williams paid a sports visit to Northern Rhodesia early this year to represent the African Mine-workers' Union before the Guillebaud commission of inquiry into Copperbelt wages.

Planning the Visit

THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT is not, as many newspapers have suggested, to inquire into the conduct of the campaign against the Mau Mau terrorists, and, in particular, into the state of discipline in the military and police forces. They will see something of such matters, of course, but the object is to enable three members of each side of the House of Commons to form an opinion of the general state of affairs in Kenya to-day. Since their impressions will influence public opinion, perhaps very greatly, none of the short time at their disposal should be wasted or ill-used. They ought to be given many opportunities of meeting the people who are doing important work, not merely those who talk about progress. I hope that they will be brought into contact with the best men of all races who are engaged in all kinds of responsible duties, and that they will be able to spend at least a couple of days each in Uganda and Tanganyika, so that they may see, even if very inadequately, the East African setting in which Kenya must be judged. The first week is likely to be spent in and near Nairobi, and the second in the Kikuyu country. Then the team will split up, some members visiting the coast, some the White Highlands, and others perhaps the Tana River. They will return to London by various routes, some perhaps spending a few days in Central Africa.

Fortunate Railway Users

EAST AFRICANS have been extremely fortunate to escape the heavy increase in railway rates which the public in other countries, including the United Kingdom, has had to meet. The average level of transport charges in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory to-day is only 15% above the 1938 level, so the 20% rise to be introduced on New Year's Day will still leave the users of the East African Railways and Harbours system very favourably situated. Their average rates will remain lower than the average on Rhodesia Railways and South African Railways—traffic over which has borne the heavier burden for a considerable period. It is thus evident that the Transport Advisory Council

has postponed action as long as it safely could, and that it has done its best to minimize the increases which have now become inevitable.

Other Adjustments Probable

THE 20% SURCHARGE will produce about £10m. of additional revenue, and that sum is probably less than the circumstances require. Indeed, it would cause no surprise in African transport circles if further adjustments have soon to be made, probably by putting a few categories of traffic into more highly rated classifications. The abnormally high prices still paid for coffee and cotton suggest that those items in the export list may have to make larger contributions to the earnings of the transport system, and good arguments for some other rearrangements could doubtless be given. The decision in principle not to disturb the general rating structure is, however, assuredly wise, for it has been built up by trial and error over decades.

Costs Greatly Increased

REPLACEMENTS OF ASSETS and additions to them in the three or four times the expenditure normal before the war, and some items are priced at five and even six times the 1939 cost. Coal landed at Mombasa is rather more than three times as expensive as it was 14 years ago, and fuel oil—on which the railways spent well over £1m. last year—is twice as costly as it then was. Salaries of the European staff are up by 90% in general, and by more than 120% for locomotive drivers; for Asian guards the advance has been 157%; and various grades of African employees draw from 80% to 132% above the pre-war rate, and the Salaries Commission now sitting is likely to recommend further advances. All these things considered, it is, I repeat, astonishing that the average increase in transport charges has been no more than 15%, and that the addition about to be introduced can be restricted to 20%. The reason for this, of course, is that the density of traffic is greater, that a larger proportion of it is subject to the higher rates, and, by no means last, that the equipment at the disposal of the management has been so capably used. The capital and renewal programme for 1954 will require the expenditure of nearly £28m., and the demands adequate provision for betterment. There is reason to believe that the International Bank recently stipulated an increase in rates for that purpose as a condition of a loan.

Whose Responsibility?

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA will not have been pleased with the official statement made in the Legislative Council of Kenya about the recent case in which members of a team sent out from that Colony to screen Mau Mau suspects in Tanganyika were found guilty of malpractices when engaged on that duty. The official spokesman will be seen from the report on another page to have excused his own Government by stating that the chief responsibility lay with officials of the Government of Tanganyika for failing to exercise proper control of their visitors. The Member for African Affairs thus summarized his own feeling, and presumably that of his Government: "It is felt that these lapses could have been avoided by proper or more effective supervision in Tanganyika." He might have explained that the Tanganyika Government wanted to repatriate Kikuyu from its Northern Province, but agreed instead to Kenya's counter-proposal to send a screening team.

Screening

FOR THE FIRST TWO DAYS his investigations were made in the presence of two European officials of the Tanganyika Government. My information is that they attended in a liaison capacity. On the third day the screening team did not operate again at the official headquarters, but from their own quarters and on some farms, and without the presence of the Tanganyika officials, though whether their absence was known to the provincial commissioner I am unsure. I do know, however, that a little later Africans employed by a very well-known settler (for many years an official in Tanganyika and an officer in the K.A.R.) asked his protection. Told that they need not be afraid, they gave him information which he checked with neighbouring farmers and passed on to the Government. It coincided with disturbing news from the C.I.D. Prosecution and conviction followed.

Abuse of Force

SYMPATHY is with Tanganyika in this matter. Firm action by the Governor caused the Kikuyu still in the Northern Province to understand that trouble-makers would receive short shrift, but now, in consequence of this unhappy incident, agitators have been given material which they will not be slow to use. Kenya's claim that no one more experienced than a 19-year-old youth could be spared is manifestly ridiculous for if he had fallen ill someone else would have had to be selected. It is regrettable, moreover, that the Government of Kenya neglected the opportunity of referring to the very substantial help which it has

been given by Tanganyika. Very few Kenyans can say any knowledge of its extent.

Accountability

THE FORTHCOMING BUDGET SESSION of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland gives the non-official members the opportunity of calling upon the Government to account for its stewardship. One subject which badly needs to be probed is that of the expenditure, whether from Protectorate or Native Trust funds, on the ill-fated newspaper for Africans. In connexion with that absurd project (which was criticized in detail by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time) there were recklessly heavy disbursements and commitments about which the public of Nyasaland still knows practically nothing. It is no exaggeration to say that the matter was scandalously mismanaged from start to finish. Yet those responsible have so far managed to escape accountability. Will some of the main official members have the courage and sense of public duty to put a number of searching questions and insist on adequate answers?

House of Cards

NOT SO LONG AGO the residence of a bishop was called a palace. During the past generation or so less august names have been used, such as Bishops Court, Bishops Mount, Bishopslea, and Bishopsbourne. One of the monthly magazines of the Church of England in Southern Rhodesia has other ideas, having recently written: "Seeing that one of our bishops in Africa has for the second time had his grand slams recorded in *The Times*, we might add Bishopsbridge and Bishopsbid."

Press Critical of Socialist Attacks on Mr. Lyttelton

Labour Secretary of State would have had to Act Similarly

SUDDENLY some of the most influential publications in Great Britain have discovered — what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had been already alone in declaring for many months — that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, done splendorously as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the persistent attacks upon him by the socialist Opposition carry no conviction to those who know the real facts.

The manoeuvres of Labour in the House of Commons in the last fortnight have brought more Press criticism upon that party than it has suffered for a long time, and more support for Mr. Lyttelton than he has had since the present Government took office.

Time and Tide (which has not undergone a belated change of opinion) writes in its current issue:—

Opposition's Sorry Showing

"Seldom within the life of recent Parliaments has the Opposition made a sorer showing on a question of major policy than they have displayed lately where Colonial affairs were concerned. From the storm that has raged about him, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton emerges with greatly increased authority and stature. This must be supremely galling to Left Wing back-benchers, for Mr. Lyttelton is a man they particularly dislike. Not only have their attacks failed to damage him; he seems to have found them positively invigorating."

To the doctrinaire Socialist Mr. Lyttelton appears to be the very embodiment of the hated Tory. Well born, wealthy, rather maddeningly able, and above all a man of strong convictions, he has succeeded throughout his life in all that he has undertaken, whether as soldier, man of business, or politician. It is now evident even to his worst enemies that, in spite of their attempts to discredit him, he is succeeding as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that he is doing so by pursuing a policy which is evidently effective although entirely contrary to the theories of many Left Wing Labour Members.

"In their attempts to pin down Mr. Lyttelton over the exits of the Kabaka of Buganda, the Opposition last week were no more successful than they had been in the debate on British Guiana, and in fact they withdrew from the fight. Here again Mr. Lyttelton made it quite clear that the steps which he had taken had been decided upon with the utmost reluctance, but that they were inevitable. His sympathy for the deposed ruler was obvious, and it is a sympathy which the general public may also extend to him."

"The fact that the Kabaka's matrimonial affairs had offended many of his people is a factor which can be over-emphasized. The Kabaka is to a great extent a victim of events, and his decision to seek independence for Buganda within the Commonwealth is one for which the Foreign Office must bear a good deal of responsibility—a point which it does not appear to have realized."

Need for a Tough Policy

"In the Sudan he has observed the abdication of British power in Kenya, a protracted revolt against British authority. He decided, wisely, but not entirely unreasonably in view of the impressions which our actions have given to the world since 1945, that Great Britain was, 'on the way out.' His own nationalistic were elaborating for political concessions similar to those already granted to the Sudanese."

"Again Mr. Lyttelton was right, as he was right in Malaya, and promises to be right in Kenya. His 'tough' policy is no more than the situation requires."

The *Spectator* had on the previous day denounced the Labour Party as "deafened" and "slow to make political capital out of Colonial questions. It wrote (in part):—

"From the recent Parliamentary conduct of the Labour Party an observer unfamiliar with the reality might well gather that it is overwhelmingly influenced by those like Mr. Brockway, whose fanaticism reduces to absurdity the principle of self-determination. Rebels right: Lyttelton wrong. This is the war-cry that goes up at the least hint of trouble, and long before the facts

have been ascertained. Mr. Brockway's famous sentence grows less endearing as time passes.

The plain truth is that in the cases of British Guiana and Buganda the Colonial Secretary did what he had to do, and what would certainly have been done by any Labour Colonial Secretary in his right mind. The bulk of the Labour Party knows this very well; there can be no doubt at all in the minds of the Opposition, Front Bench, or any other such exhibitionists. Mr. Lyttelton's personality may not be universally pleasing, and his Parliamentary manner may not be of the sort most admired, but the Labour Party acts foolishly indeed if it allows petty irritation to pass into a false position.

Irresponsibility of Parliamentary Labour Party

Thanks to the Opposition, recent debates on Colonial affairs have had an air of unfairness. A psychologist would be forgiven for seeing in Mr. Chuter Ede's reference to British Guiana as an island something more than a slip of tongue or slip of the pen. But it is a comic matter to have a half-hearted play by the same party, publicly obscuring the fact that there is a real underlying unity of opinion on Colonial affairs. There is no need for this sort of farce. In the Colonies there is war: that is real; and before scrambling to condemn the Government without troubling to work out what it should condemn the Government (as it did so ludicrously in the case of Buganda) the Opposition would be well advised to stop and put this trouble in perspective.

In Buganda administrative responsibilities were being progressively put into African hands. When the king of this province demanded separation from Uganda and the grant of Dominion status, proposed to treat with the Foreign and not the Colonial Office, and steadfastly refused to listen to reason, the Colonial Secretary did precisely what any other Colonial Secretary would have had to do. The official tail of the Labour Party appears once more as a dog. Mr. Brockway said that Mr. Lyttelton's policy was disastrous to the reputation of this colony and to the well-being of the peoples of the Colonies, and to the peace and order of the world.

Recent debates have shown that what is needed in the Labour Party is some clear thinking on the question of self-determination. Are the Baggada a people with the right to self-determination? If they are, are they ready for it? Britain has constant advice from Mr. Nehru and his associates. The Indian delegate at Lake Success talks of "blind violence" in Kenya (on the part only of Europeans), and denounces the "notorious dislocation of the economy of the land, falling education and social development" without acknowledging the existence of Mau Mau. When he looks abroad Mr. Nehru is like Mr. Brockway here, an apostle of fragmentation, but he will have none of it on his doorstep in Kashmir for example.

"Making A Fool of Itself"

"Colonial Bogyman" was the heading given by the *Economist* to a two-page article from which the following passages are taken:—

The Labour leaders must be aware that in both the recent debates the party has succeeded only in making a fool of itself.

Labour's irresponsibility in Colonial affairs is beginning to have a bad effect in the Colonies by giving the impression that there is a deep and serious cleavage of opinion on Colonial policy in this country. The truth is that there is very little difference in principle between the parties.

Nor is there any disagreement over means. No Conservative could have insisted more strongly on the need for private enterprise to supplement public development schemes than Mr. Cresson Jones, and it was a Conservative Colonial Secretary who first limited development by public corporation. Labour was in power when most of the constitutional changes of recent years were initiated, but the basis had been laid for them by the Coalition Government with a Conservative at the Colonial Office, and they have been continued with no noticeable change of pace by the present Government.

There has been a remarkable degree of continuity in British Colonial policy for well over a decade, due partly to genuine agreement among the parties. But, perhaps even more to the influence and authority based on experience and knowledge of the facts of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service. For most of this time comment in the Commons has not gone beyond the limits of vigilant criticism of details, and Colonial debates for most of the Labour Party's term of office were exercises in agreement.

In 1950 and 1951 there was anxiety on the Conservative benches about the pace of constitutional change in the Colonies. But there was no attack on the aims or even on the methods of Colonial policy. Nor is there any likelihood that the Conservatives, if they had been in office in the immediate post-war years, would have been able to put any effective brakes on the pace of change.

Unfortunately, however, these criticisms coincided with a

worsening of race relations in those parts of Africa where there are white settlers, especially in Central Africa, and currency was given to the notion that the Conservatives would be considerably more responsive to the white settlers' wishes and considerably less sympathetic to the claims of the black majorities.

Downtight Hostility to Colonial Secretary

That there was never any real justification for this belief ought to have been demonstrated in the early months of Mr. Lyttelton's period in office when he confirmed, against the opposition of many of the settlers; a proposal to give the African, Indian, and European communities in Tanganyika equal representation in the Legislative Council.

From a somewhat grudging acquiescence in a makeshift approach to Colonial policy, Labour's attitude has changed to one of downright hostility to the Colonial Secretary. The occasion of the change was Central African federation. The scheme was of Labour parentage, and though there were changes before it reached the statute book, it has always been very difficult indeed to see which of them could be considered important enough to justify the reversal of Labour's attitude.

Would any of the misfortunes of recent months have been avoided or been differently handled, if Labour had taken less stern measures to fight the Mau Mau terrorists? Would a Labour Government, having committed itself as far as Mr. Acland's aid, have withdrawn from Central African federation in Guiana? Would it have allowed the Kabaka to defy the Governor in Uganda?

Labour leaders will admit in private that there has been no real change in the fundamentals of Colonial policy since the Conservatives came in; but they strongly condemn Mr. Lyttelton's personal attitude and accuse him of acting arbitrarily and precipitately without sufficient patience or deliberation. This latter accusation can hardly survive the last two debates.

Blatishments No Substitute for Policy

The Colonial Secretary is a large, raw-boned man with a rather large and raw-boned manner, and with more than a touch of that appearance of superiority which so often gets upper-class Englishmen into trouble with foreigners. Labour Colonial Secretaries, especially Mr. Griffiths, made a great point of being accessible to all, and it paid them one or two dividends. Mr. Griffiths managed to persuade hostile and fearful Nyasaland chiefs to attend the Victoria Falls conference on federation whereas Mr. Lyttelton sent them home hurt and angry after the final conference in London this year.

But smiles, blandishments, and handshakes, though they may ease a tricky situation, are no substitute for policy and decision. All that Mr. Griffiths managed to achieve by his accessibility was time—time in which to postpone a decision that was bound to hurt someone whichever way it fell. Amiable hesitation may make fewer enemies at the moment, than brusque decisiveness; but it can hardly be put forward as a sounder base for policy.

At the very most Labour's case against Mr. Lyttelton amounts to little more than a dislike for his mannerisms. Yet on this has been based in recent months a furious campaign of denunciation and vilification—led by the *Revue* and other left-wingers, but supported rather than restrained by the leaders of the party. In debate there is a pathetic absence of arguments that will stand examination.

Twice running, the Socialists have allowed Mr. Lyttelton, admittedly no Parliamentarian, to wipe the floor with them. Why do they lay themselves open so often to such scenes of humiliation? Nor is Colonial policy the only subject on which they seem to scream first and think afterwards.

There is a world of difference between responsible opposition and the sort of exhibition that has recently been put on. There are black spots and bright spots in the Colonies, and perhaps to-day the black spots appear to outnumber the others. But the black spots are not of the Tories' making. It is not true that Africa was a peaceful happy continent when the responsibility for it passed out of Labour's hands. It was nothing but frustration, suspicion, and discontent; but that was not the Socialists' fault. Up to about 12 months ago one would have said that the merits of the two parties as Colonial masters stood about equal. To-day Labour's irresponsibility has tipped the balance to the Tories' favour.

It is to nobody's interests save the Communists' that the great experiments of Commonwealths to which both parties have pledged and to which they have both made contributions, should fall of success through an excess of faction at the moment.

In a comment on the new Colonial policy, the current *Manchester New Times* writes that the demands made by the Kabaka of Buganda "make no sense at all" and continues (in part):

The picture of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton as a big blundering inhuman type is a caricature, and a bad one. The difference

between Mr. Lyttelton and one or two possible Labour occupants of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies is that Mr. Lyttelton may be a little more direct and specific in relating actions to words and vice versa than (say) Mr. Griffiths would be.

I believe that had Mr. Griffiths been faced with Mr. Lyttelton's problem during the last two years he would have done exactly as Mr. Lyttelton did. All the difficulties of the present Colonial Secretary have had to deal with have roots far past the Labour Government did. The broad part was in his hand by the coalition with the approval of the Chamberlain opposition.

The no-man, sedulously spread about by party hacks and fostered (with their tongues in their cheeks) by party leaders, that vast differences of principle and practice separate Tories and Socialists has here an exaggeration.

Mr. Lyttelton's Position Strengthened

West Africa writes:—
The "back-bench" events find the Labour Party has strengthened Mr. Lyttelton's Parliamentary position. His reply to Mr. Brockway's unwelcome choice of events in Uganda to back the demand for the Secretary of State's resignation was effective. It made it clear that in censuring him for removing the Embaka the Opposition was censuring Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor whom Mr. Griffiths appointed and whose name as head of the African Division of the Colonial Office many Labour M.P.s look back to rather hazily as a golden age. Home Office servants can shelter behind Ministers. But nobody opposes the Government have the freedom of action or destruction. Mr. Lyttelton carefully explained how the Governor has stood himself up to Uganda.

The debate showed Conservative M.P.s ready to make semi-Marxist analyses of Buganda society to support the idea that the reason for the Embaka's desire for secession was the Baganda aristocracy. Sir Andrew's democratic intentions, Labour M.P.s hounded by general principled Sir Andrew Cohen has undoubtedly acted in Uganda's interests by refusing to entertain Uganda's secession, which would ripple the country.

When the Socialist News Statesman and Nation admits that Colonial tug-of-war is going on in the Labour Party

The party's official Colonial expert is Mr. Griffiths, who as an anti-Manager shows a great deal about the problems he handed on to his successor. He is assiduously advised by a most energetic group of back-benchers—among them Mr. Fenner Brockway, Sir Leslie Plummer, Mr. Hale, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and Mrs. White are possibly the most prominent—who are equally well informed. Their information is apt to come from different sources from those of Mr. Griffiths, and being themselves more actively than perhaps any other back-bench group to chastise the Minister and instruct their own colleagues.

Mr. Griffiths Censured by His Followers

Again and again they have carried Mr. Griffiths with them, though sometimes it has seemed further than he has been keen to go. This political kidnapping has not passed unnoticed by some of Mr. Griffiths's colleagues on the Front Bench, or indeed, by the F.U.C. Complaints are heard from time to time that the ex-Colonial Secretary gives away too easily. Now Mr. Griffiths combines with a honourable ambition to lead a human (and unusually strong) desire to be loved. Surely the frequent speeches seem to proclaim, it should not be beyond the ingenuity of God and the Serpent, given good will of course, to find a *modus vivendi* in his garden? When, on occasions, both sides show impatience at his delicately trodden path a certain tension can be detected.

There was a good example of this: Mr. Brockway's approved determination to censure the Colonial Secretary was in the end frustrated by a party decision to drop the whole business till after Christmas. The Minister is busy suggesting, not I dare say, without justification, that this is a pointer for the future. The party's handling of Colonial matters has, it is said, been setting out of hand; the "safe" men are now closing in and Mr. Brockway's little outing may be ending. I wonder. The constituency back Mr. Brockway.

The Rt. Hon. H. E. O. A. Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in Ayrshire last Friday:—

"For months a smear campaign has been directed by certain elements of the Labour Party against Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, against the Colonial Office, and even against the British Colonial authorities in any territory where we find ourselves faced with constitutional or other difficulties. I might add that wherever constitutional advances go forward rapidly and smoothly there is scarcely a word of gratitude or praise.

It is, in the main, a personal vendetta against Mr. Lyttelton by a small group of Socialist extremists who to this end do not hesitate to make use of trouble or unrest in the Colonies, regardless of the damage to the Colonial peoples. Among those Socialists it seems to be automatically assumed that whatever local Colonial leaders or agitators say or do they are right; that whatever may be written in a Colonial newspaper is bound to be correct; but what the Secretary of State appointed a British Governor or official, says or does is likely to be wrong. Any stick is good enough with which to beat the Colonial Secretary or the authorities on the spot. It is a sort of inverted MacCarthyism wholly alien to our traditions.

This campaign has recently been joined by some of the important leaders of the Labour Party. It is coming to a head next week in the vote of censure which the Opposition are moving against the Government on the handling of affairs in Africa.

The way that this motion of censure has been put forward and then withdrawn over the past week must be without precedent in our history. It has been on or off according to whether the views of extremist or moderate Labour members happen to prevail at a particular moment. It has been poised like the sword of Damocles over the head of the Colonial Secretary to extract promises or concessions: but not only has it been used as a remarkable instrument of party tactics, it also inevitably has its reactions in the outside world, and particularly in the Colonial territories. For this reason the fact that the motion has now been put down, formally and apparently in final form, is to be welcomed.

The debate will, I feel sure, show the world that the House of Commons, and I believe, the British people, stand firmly behind the Colonial Secretary and H.M. Government in their Colonial policy.

Willing to Wound and Afraid to Strike

Mr. A. F. C. Crookshank, leader of the House of Commons, said when speaking in Falkirk:—

Parliamentary business is sometimes of a remarkable character as played by the Labour Party. On Friday night they notified the Government that they would put down a motion of censure on our handling of African affairs. There was a debate on Uganda that night, and they gave full publicity at home and overseas to their intentions of censuring us even before the Colonial Secretary had made his speech; but they tabled no motion. Mr. Lyttelton had, however, a most convincing case to make, and achieved a tremendous political triumph, that they did not even take the matter to a division.

Next day there was still no motion tabled, and as Leader of the House, I could not announce a debate for the purpose. The Socialists, willing to wound and afraid to strike, were divided, as always, as to whether they should censure us, or why the announcement of a motion should have not wanted to, or why no motion? Who is to be afraid of Bevan?

Pan-African Congress Abandoned

A PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS planned to be held in Lusaka with Native delegates from numerous territories was abandoned on Monday, because many had not arrived. Its declared object was to have been the co-ordination of national movements in African territories.

Another date, probably next April, may be fixed by the Northern Rhodesian African Congress. Its president, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, accused the local Government of seeking to undermine the planned congress, and suggested that hind delegates had been deliberately kept out of the country.

Two from Tanganyika, whose names were given as Sikes and Rhomwah, were declared prohibited immigrants at Salisbury airport. Southern Rhodesia. A delegate from that Colony, Mr. Benjamin Burumbo, was prevented from travelling further than Livingstonia because he had insufficient means in terms of the Immigration Ordinance.

Last week Mr. Nkumbula and Congress officials met all incoming aircraft at Lusaka, in the hope that some would carry delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

One arrival was Mr. Hla Ong, a Burmese M.P. and Congress official, who said that he came with the blessing of the U.N.O. who said that the holding of a Pan-African Socialist Congress, which would back and help the movements of Africans towards self-government but would oppose any form of violence. "We work with the People's Congress against imperialism," he added.

Court of Inquiry into Allegations against Forces in Kenya

Parliament Pressed Through Investigation by War Minister

A COURT OF INQUIRY is to investigate allegations made at the recent court-martial in Nairobi of Captain Griffiths, that British Army units in Kenya have been offered monetary rewards for Mau Mau "kills".

This was announced in the Commons last week by the War Minister, Mr. ANTHONY HEAD, who said that he had not considered the proceedings of the court-martial.

"I can assure the House," Mr. Head went on, "that nobody explores an incident of this kind more than I do especially since the good name of the British Army is at stake. The Army has been carrying out difficult operations of this type in Kenya and Malaya in a way which has won much universal credit among all races. Nevertheless, I take a very grave view of this incident and of the fact that the proceedings suggest that there may have been other incidents.

"I have been in close touch with General Friskine since the case of Captain Griffiths first arose. He has already taken special steps to ensure that such a thing will not occur again by issuing a special directive to every officer, and obtaining written assurances from all commanders that there are no such things as scoreboards, monetary rewards, or similar practices within units.

Clean Up Rather Than Cover Up

"He is determined to probe this matter deeply, and in a signal to me that that he conceived it to be his duty to uncover everything and force into court even the most unpleasant crimes, and that it should in every way be his aim to clean up rather than cover up." I have fully confirmed General Erskine's interpretation of his duty.

In addition, he himself recommended a court of inquiry, and this, in the circumstances, I think is the correct step. I am therefore sending Lieut-General Sir Kenneth McLean and Colonel G. Barratt of the Army Legal Services by air to Kenya on Saturday, the third member of the court will be Colonel Rambault, deputy Chief of Staff, East Africa Command. Their terms of reference will be—

To inquire into and report upon the allegations which were made in the evidence of Captain Griffiths in regard to:

(i) the offering of monetary rewards for Mau Mau "kills";

(ii) the keeping and exhibition of scoreboards recording official and unofficial "kills" and other activities in operation against the Mau;

(iii) the fostering of a competitive spirit amongst units in regard to "kills" in anti-Mau Mau operations.

General Erskine (continued Mr. Head) will forward the proceedings of the court of inquiry together with his recommendations, to me, and as soon as I have examined them I will, if the House so wishes, make a further report.

Mr. J. SHAWWELL (Lab.): "Regarding the personnel of the court of inquiry, I commend the appointment of General McLean, if I may do so without condemnation. It is a most admirable appointment. But is the Minister certain that it is wise to include on the court of inquiry a legal representative from the War Office?

"Secondly, is it not unwise to appoint someone locally who might possibly be prejudiced one way or the other? Would it not be better to appoint another military officer, or perhaps a civilian lawyer, from this country, and another person of other category also from this country?" General Erskine forwards the recommendations, will the Minister take the House into his confidence, apart from what he has said about the possibility of the House desiring him to do so?

MR. HEAD: "There is no alternative between a civil inquiry

in open court and a military inquiry of the type I have proposed. I gave careful thought to the question of appointing on an open inquiry four civilian members of the court, but that has several disadvantages, the main one being that no soldier or civilian can be compelled to give evidence. Furthermore, any soldier giving evidence has to be warned that anything he says may be used as evidence against him, whereas in a court of inquiry of this type that is proposed all such evidence is privileged and cannot be used against him in any subsequent proceedings.

"For that reason I believe that in following up this matter and getting to the bottom of it we are likely to achieve much better results than by having it in open court. Therefore the question of having a civil local officer on the court does not arise, because there cannot be one on a court of inquiry.

Frank Report Promised

"When I receive the proceedings I will give the House a frank report of what they contain, and tell hon. members the conclusions and anything else that may have been uncovered, since I owe it to the House to give a full and frank report."

MR. SHAWWELL: "May I put the short point on the appointment of somebody local? Can the Minister indicate whom he has in mind? Is he a military person and of what rank?" MR. HEAD: "There could be two officers going from this country. I think there is a good deal in having an officer from the Army selected locally who will be able to give the court a background of the geographical and physical situation and the various other problems of operations. [Hon. Members: NO.] I have an impartial officer who knows local difficulties, and the conditions under which men are operating, in my opinion renders a most useful service to the court. Personally, I have absolute confidence that an officer like General McLean will not in any way be swayed or biased by the fact that one officer from Kenya is on the court."

MR. SHAWWELL: "In order to elucidate this interesting point—because unless it is cleared up it might give rise to a considerable disquiet—may I ask that this military representative who is to be appointed from local personnel will not be associated with the K.A.R. He would belong to another battalion."

MR. HEAD: "The officer concerned will be selected in order to ensure that he has an unbiased view and that he has no way connected with any possible incidents or accusations of any kind."

MR. J. SROGHER (Lab.): "Apart from the composition of the court, can the Secretary of State at least assure the House that this inquiry will be of the most searching character, in order to assure the House and the country that the incidents connected with Captain Griffiths' action, and the other incidents which appear to have come to light, and the trial, were totally unrepresentative of the conduct of the Army in this sphere and others, and to see to it that they have no parallel elsewhere?"

Odious Tasks

"My second question is, does the Minister not think that the inevitable moral which we must draw from this is that if the Army is given more and more of these odious tasks, which are imposed upon it by the situation which has arisen from the Colonial policy of the Government—[Hon. Members: 'Oh!']—the temper and morale of the Army are bound to suffer?"

MR. HEAD: "I can assure the House gentlemen that the object of this inquiry is to get to the bottom of this matter in order to get to the bottom of everything, and I personally think that we shall find at the end that the good name of the Army has been cleared. As regards the second question, I do not think that I could make any useful comment."

MR. STANBURY PETO (Cons.): "Can the Minister say whether Captain Griffiths is a free man or is under arrest on any other charge?"

MR. HEAD: "Captain Griffiths is a free man. At the moment he is suspended from duty, and the legal authorities are now considering whether or not any further proceedings should be instituted against him."

MR. HENDERSON (Lab.): "May I ask the Minister whether in deciding how much he will report to the House, he will bear in mind the action that was taken in 1948 in connexion with the investigations into various allegations against the conduct in the detention camp at Port Darland, when the inquiry, which was not held in public, was followed by a report which was presented to Parliament?"

MR. HEAD: "Yes, I can assure the hon. and learned

gentleman that I have no desire to conceal matters from the House, and when I have received this report it will be the House's wish to give a full account of what I have learned.

MR. BOWLES (Lab.): "May I ask the Ministers because of the large number of people who do not understand why Captain Odingo was prosecuted for murder before a court martial and not a civil court? Secondly, as the court martial disclosed these awful allegations, why are the results of the court martial being 'digested' into by another military tribunal instead of by a civil tribunal?"

MR. HEADS: "The proceedings of the court martial contain the evidence which suggests that there may have been other incidents which I believe should be gone into closely. The present court of inquiry has been set up to inquire into these matters. As regards the question why he was tried by a court martial and not a civil court, this arose in Kenya and it is a matter in which the judgment of the local civil authorities in Kenya is paramount. A court martial was decided

upon. It is perfectly in order, and in accordance with precedent, to have a court martial for a murder trial, and that took place in accordance with the decision of the authorities in Kenya.

MR. CALMOND (Lib.): "Can we be told whether other charges are pending arising out of other incidents? If so, whilst I appreciate what the Minister has said about their not incriminating themselves at the inquiry, what will be the position of the people involved in other incidents if they are called before the inquiry?"

MR. HEADS: "It would be improper for me at this stage to say whether there are other charges pending, because they might well come out of the inquiry as it proceeds. As regards soldiers or others giving evidence at the court of inquiry, none of that evidence can be used against them at a subsequent trial, but that does not prejudice the possibility of their being tried on charges that come out of the inquiry."

Subversive Activities and Intimidation in Nyasaland

Disorders the Direct Result of Congress and Its Associates, Says Governor

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY has flatly denied the claim of the Nyasaland African Congress that it was not responsible for the recent disorders and loss of life in the Southern Province of that Protectorate. They were, he told the Legislative Council, "the direct result of the action of members of the Congress and their associates, action which persisted in spite of repeated warnings that disturbances and misery would be the inevitable result."

The Governor said in the course of his address:—

"The outbreaks of violence in the Southern Province were the culmination of a campaign of subversive and false propaganda which had been going on for a period of two or three years, during which members of the African Congress, encouraged by trouble-makers from outside this territory, directed their efforts to misleading the people and undermining confidence in the administration.

"In April the African Congress circulated a number of resolutions passed at a public meeting which enjoined the people not to obey agricultural and other laws and not to pay their taxes. This foolish and reprehensible action was the immediate cause of the ensuing unrest and disturbances: innocent and law-abiding folk were confused by the Congress announcement, which was reinforced by widespread intimidation: many loyal people went in constant fear as a result.

Warnings to Congress

"I personally warned the president-general and other members of Congress where their foolishness would lead, but my warnings went unheeded, and events took their melancholy and inevitable course. So-called non-violence developed into violence. Lives were lost, property was destroyed, great expense to the territory was caused, and irreparable damage done to previously harmonious race relations.

"My attention has been invited to a statement put out by the Nyasaland Congress to the effect that the Congress was in no way responsible for the disturbances. No one who has any knowledge of events in this country during the past two or three years will believe such a travesty of the truth.

"There is no doubt that the disorders were the direct result of the action of members of the Nyasaland Congress and their associates, action which persisted in spite of repeated warnings that disturbances and misery would be the inevitable result. I can only express the hope that the Congress have learned a lesson and that in future they will work for the benefit and not the detriment of Nyasaland.

"The disturbances were handled firmly and with restraint by the police with the invaluable assistance of contingents from Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. All members of this Council will join with me in expressing gratitude to our neighbours for their prompt, effective and generous assistance.

It is a tribute to the good sense of the vast bulk of the African population of the Southern Province that, once they realized that they had been misled by false propaganda, once the intimidators had been dealt with by the law and once they realized that the Government was not prepared to tolerate the laws of the country being flouted, they settled down to their normal lives with a feeling of relief. The present conditions in the Southern Province are more favourable than they have been for some years.

But there are no grounds for complacency. In any multi-racial society there are inevitable stresses and strains, and constant effort is needed to ease them. Race relationships are not static, particularly when one of the races is developing rapidly. On the contrary, they are constantly changing, and this must be recognized and adjustments made.

Congestion in Southern Province

"In parts of the Southern Province there are grave problems of congestion and over-population, both on trust land and on some private estates. There is not enough land to go round. This means that an increasing proportion of the population will become landless and dependent entirely on wages for their livelihood.

"The system whereby in the past, the wage earner supplemented his earnings by subsistence agriculture must be progressively replaced by a wage economy, and employers will, I hope, recognize this important fact.

"Improved housing for Africans and other amenities both in rural and urban areas are urgently needed and will pay dividends in stability and contentment among African employees. Africans for their part must realize that these improvements in their living standards and conditions must be accompanied by a substantial improvement in their output. Without such an improvement there can be no economic justification for better amenities.

"We enter on, the great adventure of federation, after a period of intensive and successful development, with an expanding economy and with the basic facilities available to attract private capital.

"In considering our prospects under federation there is a tendency to look at them from the point of view of what we can get out of it. I suggest it should not be overlooked what we can and shall contribute. We have substantial and increasing resources of man-power which are available for absorption into industry, of which there will be a great expansion in the next decade, and our growing agricultural surpluses of maize, groundnuts, and rice will make a great contribution to the self-sufficiency of the federation. The provision of adequate supplies of food for the rapidly growing population in Central Africa is going to be the major problem during the next 20 years.

"What can we expect and hope for under federation? Primarily, stable budgets, with the attraction which they will offer for increasing capital investment to develop the potential of this territory at an accelerated rate. The object to which the capital should be devoted will be a matter of opinion.

"I should place the further investigation and exploitation of our coal deposits at Livingstonia very high on a list of priorities, the supply of coal to this territory is a constant source of anxiety and the lack of coal is resulting in the progressive denudation of timber from the countryside—a process which is already resulting in soil erosion and denudation. The availability of coal would make possible the establishment of

badly needed industries such as cement manufacture and efficient brick and tile works.

Another urgent need is the provision of harbour facilities on Lake Nyasa. Without these the considerable agricultural potential of the northern part of the Lake basin cannot be effectively developed.

Irrigation by Gravity

Further capital spent on roads and rail communications will pay good dividends. There is the question of irrigation. Most parts of this country are abundantly supplied with water; there are rivers, large and small, which flow throughout the year, and many fall from high escarpments to potentially fertile plains. Here we have the ideal conditions for comparatively cheap gravity irrigation and I hope under federation that these possibilities will be explored and developed.

Finally, we have the Shire Valley Project, now being surveyed by our consultants. This involves the stabilization of the level of Lake Nyasa by building a barrage at the outlet, with the resulting control of the flow of the Shire River, the development of the very large potential of hydro-electric power on the falls of the Shire River, and the reclamation and irrigation of wide areas of the very fertile Lower Shire Valley. The completion of this scheme will, by making possible the establishment of industry with cheap hydro-electric power, and by developing the very large agricultural potential of the Lower Shire Valley, revolutionize the whole economy of Nyasaland.

We can look forward to the future with confidence and optimism. We have made very real progress in increasing purchasing power, on which all people of all races depend for their livelihood and their standard of life. With a confirmation of the policy which has achieved this, in close co-operation with and the assistance of the Federal Government, I look forward to a new era of prosperity and development in Nyasaland.

In his review of departmental activities during the past year the Governor said:—

The development of African local government and the work of the Native administration were among the many areas by political opposition over the federation issue and a campaign of non-co-operation conducted by the African Congress and certain chiefs.

Provincial Councils

Provincial and district councils met normally throughout the year, except that the political situation prevented the holding of the usual September meeting of the Provincial Council in the Southern Province. In a few districts district councils were boycotted by the chiefs for several months, but on the whole the majority functioned satisfactorily.

Few, if any, of the group councils proved of any material worth in the work of the Native administrations. In fact, a large number of them proved to be open to infiltration by subversive elements. The councils of the Dedza and Lilongwe districts in particular deserve mention for some constructive work. It was again apparent that it is in the sphere of finance and the preparation of estimates that the district councils have most to learn.

Chief Kachere, of Dedza, who throughout recent months set a valuable example of loyalty to the Government, was chosen as one of the two chiefs from Nyasaland to visit the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo, and his wife had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty the Queen Mother.

With the exception of the Ncheu district, good support was given in the Central Province to Government soil conservation policy. In the Kasungu district a particularly high standard of co-operation was obtained from the chiefs in the important matter of the building of gardens.

Two services of considerable educational and social value were successfully maintained by the council of Dowa chiefs. These were the Dowa district newspaper and the district mobile cinema unit; both these enterprises were self-supporting and were managed by the African welfare officer employed by the Native administration.

The European establishment of the police force was 31 gazetted officers and 24 inspectors and assistant inspectors. Of these posts, those of one assistant superintendent and three assistant inspectors were not filled at the end of October, 1953. The African establishment of the force was increased from 716 in 1952 to 1,030 during the year, the actual strength at the end of November being 991. Approval was given in September for the formation of a police mobile reserve, consisting of 14 European officers and inspectors and 200 African ranks. The force, with the exception of some of the European officers, has been recruited and trained, and is on an operational basis.

In August, 1953, disturbances broke out in the Cholo district of the Southern Province. The trouble spread to other areas, including the Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Port Herald, and Domasi districts. Owing to the widespread nature of the disturbances, it became necessary to reinforce the Nyasaland Police with police detachments from Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia.

The special constables force, now numbering 587 Europeans, 134 Asians, and 101 Africans, rendered valuable aid to the regular police in the disturbances.

The total number of crimes reported to the police during 1953 was 14,868, an increase of 2,225 over the 1951 total.

Good Year for Crops

In spite of the vagaries of the weather, 1952-53 was a good year for agriculture. A record crop of rice was produced, the production of sun-dried tobacco and of dark-fired tobacco in the northern division were records, and the harvest of seed cotton from trust land in the Southern Province was the heaviest ever produced. Some 40,000 tons of maize were bought from trust land producers. Approximately £1,800,000 were paid out this season for crops grown by trust land producers.

Since the 1949 drought there has been a tendency to extend the acreage under maize as a cash crop, adding thereby to the dangers of soil erosion and the difficulties of introducing proper rotations. If it became necessary to check this practice and discourage maize as a cash crop in those areas which, for reasons of unstable soil and topography, were incapable of producing it efficiently or where it was desired to give the fullest encouragement to some other cash crop, particularly groundnuts or cotton.

The Karonga rice crop was a record, sales of paddy reached 2,000 tons, compared with 1,200 tons last year. The Central Province crop totalled 1,150 tons, a slight increase on last year, and purchases in the Nakai Bay District totalled 110 tons. The over-all purchases of paddy this year amount to approximately 4,000 tons, compared with 3,009 tons in 1952.

In the Southern Province the number of tobacco growers fell from 7,869 in 1952 to 5,897, but in the Central Province the number increased from 13,051 to 59,239. In general the tobacco season was very favourable for quality and quantity, although in the case of trust land tobacco the very high quality promised in the field was not carried through to the cured leaf largely on account of insufficient barn accommodation for a heavy crop. Much of the leaf was allowed to become over-ripe.

The trust land dark-fired crop in the Southern Province amounted to 548,393 lb. as against 184,628 lb. in 1952, and the crop averaged 14.58d. on the floor as against 13.35d. in 1952.

Trust Land Tobacco Crop

The trust land Central Province crop in the Northern Division amounted to 22,926,865 lb., just over double that for 1952, and £82,037 lb. more than the record crop purchased in 1951. The crop averaged 13.89d. on the floor compared with 16.75d. in 1952. The ten-month crop amounted to 2,213,922 lb. against 1,578,896 lb. in 1952.

The total sun-dried crop amounted to 6,269,600 lb. of which over 500 lb. was grown on private estates. It averaged 16.52d. on the floor, compared with 16.52d. for nearly 300,000 lb. in 1952. It was one of the best crops of recent years, as well as being the largest.

The Burley crop totalled 1,672,677 lb. and averaged 22.89d. on the floor as against 1,002,113 lb. and 23.98d. last year.

The flue-cured crop amounted to 3,368,363 lb. and averaged 26.46d. on the floor, as against 3,518,848 lb. and 27.47d. last year. The better quality leaf received a satisfactory price, and the general standard of production showed an improvement in 1952.

The total tobacco crop of all types sold over the floor from the Protectorate amounted to 26,338,500 lb. as against 20m. lb. in 1952, and as compared with the record crop of 36m. lb. in 1951.

There were 23,362 acres under tea in March 1953, of which 20,153 acres were in bearing. Exports for the year ended June 30, 1953, amounted to 12,455,126 lb. as compared with 13,245,582 lb. in the corresponding period last year.

The slump in tea prices, which began early in 1952, touched bottom in December, when Nyasaland tea averaged 114d. per lb. at the London auctions. The period of low prices was, however, comparatively short, and recovery was rapid. By January, 1953, the price had risen to 30d. and has continued satisfactory with present prices around 40d. for the better quality teas. This rapid recovery in prices was undoubtedly

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Uganda's National Income Now Estimated at £100 Millions

Points from Financial Secretary's Budget Speech in the Legislature

MR. WILFRID PADLEY, Financial Secretary to the Government of Uganda, said in the course of his budget speech in the Legislative Council:

"In 1952 East Africa's visible imports were valued at £121m., and her exports at £125m. Uganda's contribution to this favourable state of affairs was exports valued at over £47m., against imports of £24m. This is only half the story, and invisible as well as visible exports must be taken into account, but the fact remains that Uganda plays a leading part in the economy of these territories.

Last year the Director of the East African Statistical Department gave preliminary estimates of Uganda's national income in 1950. This first estimate gave a figure of about £72m. The increase of total income in 1951 over 1950 was of the order of 30%. In 1952 the income had increased further to a level little less than 50% over the level of 1950. Present indications are that there has been a further, if small, increase this year. The total income might become relatively stable for the next year or two at a level of about £100m.

Boom in Cotton and Coffee

The main cause of this great growth in prosperity has been the very favourable prices obtained for our exports, notably cotton and coffee. The income of the African farmer has increased remarkably. For his principal cash crops he received £101m. in 1950, £137m. in 1951, and nearly £18m. in 1952, increases of 46% and 68% over 1950. Production in physical terms increased by only 6% and 4% respectively. The African farmer's cash income from all sources was about £17m. in 1950, £24m. in 1951, and £27m. in 1952, despite decreases in the number of live stock sold. Their income has expanded at a faster rate than the national income.

"The prices paid for seed cotton have risen from 33 cents of a shilling per lb. in 1950 to 51 in 1953. For coffee the increase has been from 25 cents to 100. If we assume that the price of a ton paid to the grower was 100 in 1950, it was 136 in 1951, 152 in 1952 and 1953, and the 1954 price will be 155. As for coffee on the same basis of 100 in 1950, the prices have been 160 in 1951, 200 in 1952, 280 in 1953, and will be 400 in 1954.

Increase in Imports

Uganda's imports were valued at £15m. in 1950, £22m. in 1951, and over £24m. in 1952.

For every 100 shirts imported in 1950, 236 were imported in 1951 and 291 in 1952. For every 100 motor-cars imported in 1950, 114 were imported in 1951 and 246 in 1952. Forty-five thousand bicycles were imported in 1950, 58,000 in 1951 and 107,000 in 1952—that is 129 in 1951 and 237 in 1952 for every 100 in 1950.

"The rise in the cost of living has been nothing like so great as the rise in the cost of cash incomes. Against a base of 100 in 1951, the Kampala cost-of-living index rose to 108 for December 1952, and the figure for October of this year is 115. Recent years have thus seen a very marked increase in the standard of living of the African population.

The 1953 estimate approved by this Council showed a gross revenue estimate of £15,666,760 and expenditure of £14,725,150. The revised estimate of revenue is £17,905,442, an increase of £2,239,682, against a revised estimate of expenditure of £15,495,185, an increase over the original estimate of £2,664,032, and an estimated deficit of £1,411,261.

"For the first time for many years the revised estimate of the revenue from customs and excise duties is less than the approved estimate, the difference being £200,000. Although there are substantial revenues from the duties on machines and from parcel post, the revised revenue from this source

is £1,400,000, against an approved estimate of only £45,000—the revenue from food products, beverages, and tobacco is expected to be down by £2,000,000 and duties by £330,000.

"These falls are probably due to over-estimates in the first instance, and additionally in the case of textiles to overstocking, price fluctuations and a reclassification as a result of which raw wool is included as being derived from parcels which was previously brought to account under other heads.

"There has been a steady increase in the number of parcels imported into Uganda. The 1953 figure will be about 160,000, four times the 1951 figure. Some 50% of the parcels imported contain textiles. This is an additional explanation of the fall in revenue under the textiles sub-head.

"Income tax is expected to exceed the estimate by £750,000. To some extent this is the result of a more effective collection of arrears.

"The revised estimate of export tax revenue from cotton is less than the approved estimate by £740,000. The drop has two causes. The first was that £550,000 more than was actually due was transferred from the East African Marketing Board to Revenue in 1952 and the adjustment has been made in 1953. Secondly, the original estimate was based on an assumed export of 700,000 bales at 30s 1 lb., whereas the actual quantity exported was 313,000 bales at an average of 39d. per lb.

"The revised estimate for the export tax revenue on coffee is £200,000 less than the approved estimate of £1,700,000. This results from the fact that as the crop was a late one it was not expected that more than £11m. can be credited to revenue during the financial year.

"For the first six months of 1954 the estimate of £1,760,000 from export taxes is based on the expectation of a total crop of 400,000 bales at 30d. 1 lb., and the assumption that half the crop will be exported by the end of June 1954. The estimate of revenue from coffee is £1,230,000.

"I accept that, nevertheless, the least one might reasonably expect as an average annual return from export taxes over the next few years. The figure is based on 370,000 bales of cotton each year at an export price of at least 27d. per lb. and 28,000 tons of robusta coffee at £150 a ton.

£7m. on Capital Projects

The revised estimate of expenditure for 1953 is £18,393,185, including £2,000,000 for public works and ordinary. Nearly £7m. is being spent during the year on capital projects.

"Uganda can support the structure which is being built up. In recent years Uganda has been able to meet most of its capital expenditures from revenue, this has been possible very largely as a result of the remarkable buoyancy of the revenue from export taxes, due almost entirely to unprecedented prices as a consequence of post-war world shortages of cotton and coffee, the grain war, and currency problems. The estimated revenue from this source in 1951 was £6,785,000, and the actual revenue realized over £8m. In 1952 the actual revenue was over £8 1/2m.

"In the interests of clarity and prudent financial control, a capital budget, separate from what is generally known as the revenue budget, should be established. It is proposed to introduce this from 1954, and to start our capital expenditure on a periodic five-year basis.

"Uganda's public debt consists of two issues of £2,000,000 redeemable between 1954 and 1963, the other of £9,083,000 redeemable between 1956 and 1969. The latter loan is being redeemed by the Protectorate on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Board and is the first installment of the Kampala loan, for the purpose of which £21m. Apart from loans for the Electricity Board, Uganda's public debt is relatively very small. We shall have to raise further loans in the coming years to some £12m. to complete the Owen Falls Dam. I am proposing that as and when required during the next five years the Protectorate should borrow initially £5m. from the Cotton Price Stabilization Fund.

"The Government is fully cognizant of the part which private enterprise must play and will play in development. Commerce and industry and their interests fall within its portfolio, and I assure honourable members that the importance of the parallel development of Government and private enterprise is fully appreciated.

"I am an ardent supporter of private enterprise, and while recognizing that there are certain functions which the State is better qualified to carry out than anyone else, would never advocate that the State should assume responsibilities merely for the sake of doing so."

Budget Debate in Kenya Legislature Should Services Be Cut or Taxation Raised?

WHEN THE BUDGET DEBATE was continued in the Legislative Council of Kenya, Mr. W. B. HAYLOCK said that the heavy entry of goods, especially textiles, by parcel post represented an erosion of the planned financing of imports through the port of Mombasa.

If Kenya was not to receive aid from Great Britain in connexion with the Mau Mau emergency, the European Elected Members' Organization considered that there must be some sacrifices in the present social services; but if the new level did not satisfy some groups of people, they must themselves pay for higher standards.

MR. CHANDU SINGH objected to any reduction in the social services, or to any call upon taxpayers in the United Kingdom to pay for the present conditions in Kenya, which were the bane of Kenya itself. There should, he said, be proportionate increases in all taxes to meet the requirements of the Government.

He complained that in the last eight years the estimates for services to Asians had been underspent on seven occasions and overspent only once, whereas in the case of Europeans there had been overspending five times and underspending only thrice.

African Administrative Cadets

A senior African civil servant should be appointed to the staff of the Member for African Affairs, and half a dozen carefully selected Africans should be sent to the other universities in the United Kingdom by the Government of Kenya on the understanding that they would be allowed to compete for recruitment as administrative cadets.

MR. SHEKH MUSTOOF MACKAYE, Arab Elected member, asked what compulsory education for Arab children should be introduced.

MR. E. W. MATHU, the senior African member, objected to any reduction in social services, and described education as raising next to nothing. The African members of the Council could support the taxation of all, including Africans, to the full, and considered that such increases should come now.

He objected to limiting African coffee growers to 100 trees, pointing out that in Tanganyika there was no such restriction, and criticizing the growing of seed by the Kamba in the form of hedge only, why should they not be allowed to engage in small planting in the normal way? He wanted a report on the African seed units.

LIEUT. COLONEL EWART CROFTON, who remarked that the Legislature was now calculated to cost the taxpayers £2 a minute, said that the payment of African poll tax asked at the end of the month meant that some of them spent everything in a fortnight and were then at the mercy of all kinds of black since "a hungry African is almost anybody's prey." Some form of meat should be devised, so that they would get at least a full meal. The main highway road of Kenya was, he said, a glow with red taraps.

MR. SLADE complained that the security forces were still so short of transport and wireless facilities that they were often unable to catch up with the enemy.

Forestry and Coffee Policies

MR. J. L. RIDGECOCK objected to the suggestion that the forestry programme should be interrupted, provided for planting 8,000 acres annually, and if that cycle were interrupted there would not be the consistent and sustained yield needed for the economic operation of the sawmilling industry and the requirements of the country.

MAJOR E. W. GIVENDISH-BENTLEY, Member for Forests and Natural Resources, rejected the idea that large numbers of Kikuyu should be sent to the Tana River to work, for the area was very healthy. A pilot scheme was, however, being undertaken. There was also a plan to use the waters of the Jasin-Nyero river.

On coffee growing by Africans the Member said: "It would be folly to depart from the present system. Coffee is a very dangerous crop, subject to many diseases. We have had many disasters in this country with coffee. Many people will remember what happened at Solik and to some of the African coffee crop at Kisii at one time.

"We want the best African on plantation and on crop on the best possible basis, so that he can get the most of his plants and get the most of his money. But as long as the African has planted 100 trees to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Department and knows that he can look after them properly, there is no restriction whatever on his planting unless he has suitable land."

Inter-Racial Schools

MR. JEREMIAN, an African member, said that Africans would accept higher standards of increased programme of education and that they wanted inter-racial schools. Further immigration of Europeans or Asians would, he declared, be quite disastrous, because the settlers already in this country want to dominate everything and if more immigration is allowed conditions will be worse than before. Further immigration is totally unacceptable to improve the African lot. When I criticize the Government for what has not been done, please do not think we are unappreciative of what has been done. Education, hospitals, boreholes, dams, for water, bush clearing and so on are good that we fear we may miss them if silence is preserved.

MR. MADAN then inquired if it was proper for a member to read private papers while another member was addressing the council, saying that he referred to the Member for Education and Labour, and Mr. Maitland.

MR. MAITLAND said: "I am asking notes of it in an important speech."

MR. BLONDELL: "I am reading my own papers. As I have to waste a great deal of time here listening to members who interject irrelevant remarks into the business of the Council, I must take the opportunity to get through my work. There are others who feel the same."

MR. MADAN: "I was not referring to this side of Council." (Laughter.)

THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT said any member is entitled to read his private papers. It is the confession of the hon. member for Rift Valley that fills me with dismay.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: "It is not in order to read newspapers whilst other members are speaking. I have to say that an excuse may be offered that the members concerned are preparing material for the time when they will have to get up and speak themselves."

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE said that many Africans had hundreds of coffee trees. "In the last days of the Mau Mau by Africans we had the greatest difficulty in getting my Africans to grow coffee at all. At that time it was not selling at £500 to £600 a ton. When we did get a few receptive Africans we made the mistake of giving them too many trees. The result was that they could not manage the large number of coffee trees they had. Coffee came into all regions. We had the greatest difficulty in making anything out of the industry until the price boomed a few years ago. In practice, therefore, now departmentally we allow new growers to have 100 or 200 trees in the first instance. Once the land has shown that he has the will, the desire, and the resources to develop more, there is no restriction on the number he can have. He may get more after one year of good stands."

We have laid the foundation of a very promising industry for the Africans. We feel that as a long development of such sounder lines than in our neighbouring territories, and we propose to build as quickly as we can on the foundations in the knowledge that we have an industry that will stand competition in the world's markets and is efficient by any standards.

Mechanization is advocated much too much. African needs as a means of increasing production. With few exceptions, mechanization cannot be efficiently introduced into African agriculture in Kenya today. In my view it will not be introduced until we have consolidation of holdings, use of African land units to an extent that will justify the economical use of tractors and machines. My advice would be to stick to the hoe and the ox until longer.

MR. GIKONYO said there was no more land in the Kikuyu Reserve. "It would be very desirable to have thin large areas which are not being used, and much larger areas which are not being efficiently or adequately used. The Kikuyu people would be much better employed in enclosing these pieces of land to make more beneficial use of the land they have, than planting for more land to be sold."

Thirteen Asians Murdered in Nairobi

But No Arrest

MR. S. G. HASSAN, Muslim member for the Eastern Area, said that 13 Asians had been murdered in Nairobi without any arrest.

MR. I. S. DAVE, Indian member for the Western Area, said in a similar speech that five members of the Council bore some blame for Mau Mau. He objected to an influx of Europeans and restriction on Asian immigration, arguing that

Regency Established in Buganda Deputation to Colonial Secretary

MR. P. KAVUMA in crimson and gold robes, and Mr. L. Mpagi in black and gold, respectively Prime Minister and Treasurer of Buganda, were sworn in as regents by Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, in Entebbe last week. They took the oath to govern in accordance with the laws and customs established and to co-operate fully with H.M. Government. Seventeen saza chiefs attended the ceremony and signed as witnesses. Mrs. Muganyizi, Chief Justice of Buganda, the third Minister, appointed to the regency, is at present in London, heading a deputation to the Colonial Secretary. After the proceedings had been concluded, Sir Andrew said that he realized the deep feelings which had been aroused, and paid tribute to the response which the people, especially chiefs and ministers, had made to his appeal for calm. He congratulated them on their decision to appoint a Regency.

Speaking later at Makerere College, the Governor declared: "Buganda is to be developed as one of the African States with the same safeguards for other races." Plans, he continued, were already made to realize that end. He referred to the Government's acceptance of the de Bansen report on education, the Owen Falls power scheme, the construction of new railways, and the establishment of new industries. Development of the country's economic resources would involve the introduction of outside companies, which must be given their just reward.

Deputation in London

The deputation from Buganda was received by Mr. Lyttelton at the Colonial Office on Monday for more than an hour. It is understood that the Africans regarded the interview as satisfactory. They reported a good time at the Kabaka's at his home. The deputation consists of Messrs. M. Muganyizi, A. Kironde, T. Makumbi, and E. K. Mulira.

J. W. Kibuka, acting president of the Uganda African Congress, though not a member of the official deputation, has joined London. He hopes to see Mr. Lyttelton.

The *Star* of has commented:

"In part the Kabaka has only himself to blame for his enforced abdication. By demanding the virtual separation of Buganda from the Uganda Protectorate, and its eventual transformation to an independent state within the Commonwealth, he has made himself the mouthpiece of extreme local separatism, while the assurances on his (which he accepted as satisfactory) that Buganda would not be forced into East African federation against the wishes of the population take away the only reasonable excuse for such action. In the circumstances his deposition was probably inevitable."

By an error the extract from the *New Statesman and Nation* to which reference was made in last week's leading article was omitted. It is quoted hereunder:—

"Criticism of Mr. Lyttelton ought not to lend countenance to the idea that the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate would be a mark of progress. Moreover, it is certain that Sir Andrew Cohen would not have been a party to the Kabaka's overthrow had he seen any other method of resolving the crisis."

"But what possible crisis arise between an educated, modern-minded young ruler and a progressive, sympathetic Governor? The answer, put crudely, seems to have been sheer stupidity. Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary's crassly inopportune speech last June, in which he hinted at a white-dominated federation to include Buganda, caused little more than a panic in the Protectorate, so far as fear of white settlers."

"It is easy for me to believe of Mr. Lyttelton that he simply did not understand the implications of such clumsy remarks; but Africans in Uganda, knowing how he had forced Central African federation on their neighbours, naturally supposed that he would not shrink from dealing similarly with them."

"It is Mr. Lyttelton's ill-repute in Africa that all his worst criticisms have been unavailing. Even if, as is now suggested, the Kabaka's fall in the end, to believe high, the people of Buganda did not, and the Kabaka, taking perhaps a less-viewed, it was to stay the price of exile than show himself to his followers as a stooge of Mr. Lyttelton."

"It looks as if the Uganda had created a quite needless difficulty," wrote the *Manchester Guardian*, adding:

"It is hard to see to what useful end his policy would have led. Buganda is only one of the provinces of the Protectorate, and the Uganda only one of the many tribes, though the largest, the wealthiest, and the best educated. Mutesa appears to have become obsessed with the idea (which some at least of his people share) that it is practicable for Buganda somehow to contract out of the Protectorate and become a self-governing enclave. In this respect his policy differs from that of the Uganda National Congress, which calls for the independence of the whole Protectorate. In pursuance of this notion he refused to nominate any representatives of the province in the Protectorate's newly enlarged Legislative Council, a refusal which would seriously hamper and possibly cripple the progress of Uganda as a whole towards self-government."

News from Kenya Colony Mau Mau Leaders to Forfeit Land

LEGISLATION authorizing forfeiture of land belonging to Mau Mau organizers and leaders has been approved by the Kenya Legislative Council, though opposed by some Africans and non-official Asian members. The Acting Chief Native Commissioner said that that action had been taken largely on account of representations made by leading Kikuyu.

Mr. J. Jeremiah contended that the motion sanctioned the court sentences, and asked if it was in keeping with British law to punish anyone twice for the same offence. He also argued that land forfeiture would cause suffering to innocent persons.

Mr. W. W. Awori deprecated any spirit of vengeance. In the week ended December 12 a total of 64 terrorists were killed, and 52 captured, seven of whom were wounded. The security forces lost one African killed and six wounded. The terrorists also killed one man and 10 African civilians and wounded one Asian and seven Africans.

Eight Kikuyu were executed in Nairobi last week for terrorist offences.

Three Africans alleged to be top-ranking Mau Mau leaders have been arrested by Kikuyu guards in Kiambu.

Mr. E. H. Windley, Acting Chief Native Commissioner, recently went on a dawn raid in a Lincoln bomber. On his return he said that the bombing was concentrated round the targets marked by light aircraft.

Her Anders Karl Loaf Nyman, Nairobi sales manager of a Swedish airline, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 for the loss of three automatic pistols and some ammunition, which he left in a bag in his car while he went to take passengers from the boat.

General Sir George Eskine, C-in-C, East Africa, left Nairobi for Southern Rhodesia on Tuesday to discuss defence matters arising from the removal of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from East Africa Command. At the end of his visit, during which he will take the passing-out parade of national servicemen of the Kenya Regiment, General Eskine will take a short holiday in Southern Rhodesia.

African Self-Help

AFRICANS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA have a very good record of educational self-help, the Rev. E. G. Nightingale claimed in the Legislature recently. Describing an unfortunate plea by Mr. S. R. Denny, Administrative Secretary, that Africans should help themselves rather more than they are doing now, he said that he knew of other groups which, when the Government clamoured down on grants, asked for more to be increased. Mr. P. Sokoto, an African M.L.C., quoted community service camps as an example of Native self-help, schoolboys at such camps had built schools at Chikwe and at Kibabery and a blind school at Byanga Mubwa. Mr. Denny replied that the African financial contribution was relatively small for the very good reason that the African had not much money, but if a full range of elementary and to mention primary education was to be provided the Native must contribute very much more.

PERSONALIA

MR. RUSLEY THACKER, O.C., has been admitted to the Uganda Bar.

MR. JOHN HALL has been elected a director of Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd.

MR. A. A. OLDAKER has been elected Deputy Speaker of the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, M.P., and MRS. OPPENHEIMER have returned to Africa from their brief trip to London.

THE Rt. REV. J. J. H. VAN DEN BIESEN, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Abercorn, has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia.

MESSRS. R. W. R. MILLER and V. M. NAKERRI and CHIEF MSABILLA LUGUSHA have been nominated members of the Tanganyika Public Accounts Committee.

MR. J. W. STEEDMAN, Chairman of Blantyre and East Africa, will be away today in the ATHLONE CASTLE to inspect the properties in Nyasaland.

MR. P. H. H. PEAR has been appointed Acting Attorney-General during the absence of MR. R. L. E. DRESCHELD from Uganda. MR. G. B. SLADE is Acting Solicitor-General.

LIEUT. COLONEL ASFAOU ANDARGUE, who commands the Ethiopian Volunteer Battalion in Korea for 15 months, has been awarded the Peace Prize of the World-Veterans' Federation.

MR. ALAN HESS, who has been appointed to the board of Portable Balers, Ltd., was formerly public relations officer of the Austin Motor Co., Ltd., for whom he took part in a recent journey from the Equator in Uganda to the Arctic Circle in Norway.

MR. C. R. WESLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, is due in London this week for consultations in regard to the bulk supply of electricity to Kenya from the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. He will return to Uganda at the beginning of January.

MR. COLIN WILLS, addressed an evening meeting of the Royal African Society last week on "The Many Faces of the New Africa." MR. B. F. MACDONA presided over a gathering of about 70, and MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS proposed the vote of thanks following an interesting discussion.

MR. J. H. THETPORT has been appointed general manager of the East African Standard group of newspapers. After 20 years on the staff of the *Evening Standard* in London, he went to Dar es Salaam five years ago as manager of the *Tanganyika Standard*. In that post he is to be succeeded by MR. A. B. NIEHLE.

MR. R. W. TAYLOR, since 1951 Director of Public Works in Kenya, who has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, went to Uganda as an assistant engineer in 1920, and became senior assistant engineer nine years later. From 1938 until the date of his present appointment he served Nigeria, where he was Director of Public Works from 1944.

DR. PHILIP GARDON, a research scientist and former administrator of the United States' Agricultural Research Administration, has been unanimously elected third director of the Food and Agriculture Organization, with which he has been associated since its inception. PROFESSOR JOSEPH DE CASTRO, of Brazil, has been re-elected independent chairman of the council for a further two years.

THE HON. HUMPHREY GIBBS is the only Southern Rhodesian M.P. who is not standing in either the federal or territorial election. A landowner and farmer (and brother-in-law of Colonel Charles Ponsonby), he entered the Colony's Parliament in 1948, representing Wankie. He is a past chairman of the Natural Resources Board, and was for some time editor of *Vuka* (now the *Rhodesian Herald*).

MR. R. STOCKIL, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, has decided to contest the territorial election next month, standing for Victoria. He had announced that he would not be a candidate.

MR. CHARLES HOBSON, M.P., and MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, M.P., have been elected members of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, with MR. W. COLBRICK, M.P., as alternate to Mr. Hobson.

COLONEL A. S. HICKMAN has assumed the post of Acting Commissioner of Police in Southern Rhodesia during the leave pending retirement of Brigadier J. APPELBY. He joined the B.S.A. Police in 1924, became an assistant superintendent four years later, was transferred to headquarters in Salisbury in 1933, and made chief superintendent 13 years ago, having in 1940 established the Bulawayo Police Reserve. His successor as Acting Deputy Commissioner is LIEUT. COLONEL H. JACKSON, in charge of the C.T.D. in Bulawayo.

DR. E. MAY, who has practised in East Africa as an architect for some 20 years, is to become technical head of a large town-planning and housing company in Hamburg. He was municipal engineer of Frankfurt from 1925 until he became town-planning adviser to the Russian Government in 1929. When Hitler seized power in Germany he went to Tanganyika Territory to farm, and in 1937 began practice as an architect in Nairobi, undertaking work in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. At the beginning of last year he entered into partnership with MESSRS. B. W. H. BOUŠTRA and W. H. MILLS.

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, who has been appointed Federal Secretary for Transport and Development (of which department SIR ROY WLENSKY is the Minister), arrived in Northern Rhodesia only last year to become Economic Adviser and Financial Secretary. For the previous five years he had been Financial Adviser in Fiji. He has been chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Land Bank and a member of the Federal Central Preparatory Committee, the Central African Airways Board, and the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board. Last February he negotiated the \$14m. International Bank loan for Rhodesia Railways. Born in Plymouth, he obtained the M.Sc. (Econ.) degree at London University, and during the war was Controller of Finance to Middle East Command, with the rank of colonel. His "Social Survey of Plymouth" was published in 1948.

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Obituary

Mr. Antony J. H. Haler

Chief Press Officer to Colonial Office

MR. ANTONY JAMES HEATH ("TONY") HALER, who has died at the age of 39 a few days after returning from Jamaica, where he had been in charge of the Press arrangements for the visit of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, had been Chief Press Officer of the Colonial Office for the past two years.

In that post he had had close contact with Colonial journalists, the United Kingdom Press and foreign writers interested in British Colonial affairs. He was always more than ready to help, and never outraded a personal or departmental view, contenting himself with giving the facts and answering as fairly as possible whatever questions were put to him. He was patient, thorough, good humoured, candid, and, despite poor health, cheerful under the increasing strain of his duties.

Work in Kenya

Born in Chingford, Essex, in 1914, Haler began journalism on the *Stratford Express* at the age of 18. Three years later he joined the sub-editors' department of Reuters, and in 1937 went to Kenya, where he became assistant editor of the *Mombasa Times*. On account of repeated attacks of malaria, he went to South Africa in 1938 as chief reporter of the *Daily Tribune*, Durban, but about a year later came back to London and joined the reporting staff of the Press Association.

A Territorial, he was embedded in the outbreak of war in 1939, but was evacuated out some months later. Rejoining the Press Association, he covered the early bombing raids on the East End of London, and drove an ambulance in his spare time.

At the end of 1940 he was appointed to the Joint Press Department of the Dominions and Colonial Offices, and when that section was divided two years he became the first Press officer at the Colonial Office. There he won the confidence of his chiefs, and his colleagues.

He was chairman of the Whitehall Branch of the National Union of Journalists. His recreations were reading, sailing, and the study and collection of antique clocks and furniture.

He leaves a widow and a young son.

MR. E. C. R. M. SCHOLVINCK, for many years general manager of Ngombezi Estate, near Korogwe, Tanganyika, has died in Likoni, near Mombasa, to which he retired last year on, withdrawing from active control of the plantation, to which he first went 26 years ago. It is the property of N. V. G. Oudeur Maatschappij, of Amsterdam, of which his brother is managing director. The deceased had served on the Sisal Board of Tanganyika and on the executive committee of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association.

MR. A. E. A. SCOTT, manager of Mackies ranches for the past six years, was killed when a tractor which he was driving near Shangani overturned. His father settled near Bulawayo before the 1914-18 war, in which Mr. Scott was commissioned as a pilot.

MRS. E. H. PHILLIPS, O.B.E., R.R.C., who has died in Kenya, where she had lived for some years with a married daughter, had a long record of nursing service in England, Egypt, and in France during the 1914-18 war.

MR. S. H. M. WEBB, resident magistrate in Mbeya, Tanganyika, has died at the age of 47. He leaves a widow and two children.

CAPTAIN JOHN BLAGROVE, late 43rd Light Infantry, has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ARTHUR HARRY FLOWERDOW, M.INST.M.M., has died in Nairobi at the age of 78.

Background of Sudan Elections

Conflict of Two Leaders

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* who has recently in the Sudan, has written in the course of a most interesting article on the "Riddle of the Sudanese Elections":

"With self-government and independence in the offing, the election was fought under the shadow of unhappy and not-so-far-off days.

During the 15 years of the Mahdi, Sayed Sir Abd al-Mahdi, the present head of Orthodox Islam in the Sudan, was a refugee from the Sudan to Cairo. He returned after the reconquest to become an unofficial leader of the Sudan and earn titles and honours—K.C.M.G. and K.C.V.O.—from the King of England.

While Mirghani was at the height of his glory, a posthumous son of Mohamed Ahmed, the Mahdi—the present Sir Abdo Rahman al Mahdi Pasha—was living obscurely in Omdurman on a pension of £5 a month from the Sudan Government. During the first world war, however, the Sudan Government decided that the Mahdi's son could be used to counter pro-Turkish tendencies and propaganda among religious notables of the Mahdist sect.

Having been thus virtually recognized as a political and religious leader, Abdul Rahman al Mahdi seized his chances with both hands. A sole-minded pursuit of wealth and power over 30 years finds him to-day, by virtue of cotton-growing, trading enterprises—perhaps the richest man in Sudan. Behind the scenes he is also controller of the Umma Party, in which the Mahdist sect is mobilized for the cause of the independence of the Sudan from the old enemy, Egypt.

Rise of the Mahdi

The rise of the Mahdi with the apparent blessing of the British prompted Mirghani to turn to Egypt for support. He did not, however, identify his Khatmia following with any extreme pro-Egyptian faction, and when the Socialist Republican Party was formed in 1951 it was understood to have Mirghani's blessing. This non-sectarian enterprise had the advantage, so far as the Khatmia are concerned, of standing for independence, yet being opposed to the Sudanese monarch to which the Mahdi was suspected of aspiring in spite of his own repeated denials.

But as the elections became imminent, Mirghani noted that the Socialist Republican Party was being grown between the millions of Umma and the National Unionist Party, in which General Neguib had united the various pro-Egyptian factions in Sudan politics. Mirghani never makes statements of politics—he is, he claims, strictly a religious leader—but it became known somehow that Khatmia candidates for the elections would all take the National Unionist label.

There are few who can claim to be able to read the mind of this subtle and cultured personality. Those who do say that Mirghani would probably be content that his followers should go on living under British protection. But as change seems to be inevitable, he intends to ensure that it should be in the right direction. To defeat the Mahdi he has taken all the steps that Egypt offered, but has made no commitments in Egypt in return. It is said that he is opposed in principle to the Sudan becoming a dependency of Egypt.

Mirghani's main concern was and is to keep out of the hands of another diaspora of the Khatmia at the hands of messianic Mahdism. The last phrase in the speech carved over the Mahdi's tomb in Omdurman sticks in the throat of any Khatmia: "There is no god but God, Mohamed is His prophet, and the Mahdi is His Khalifa (Successor)."

Even so, it was General Neguib's offer of independence to the Sudanese, if they preferred that to union with Egypt that made it possible for Mirghani to support the National Unionist Party. Without that, the majority of his Khatmia following would have been torn between loyalty to their sect and to the principle of Sudan for the Sudanese. The devotees of the Mirghani include the bulk of the educated classes.

Egypt and the Sudan

GENERAL NEGUIB, speaking in Cairo, said that politicians must accept the unity of Egypt and the Sudan as a basic fact if they wanted peace and friendship in that part of the world. By continued occupation of both countries the British would lose their moral position among the nations and destroy the future for themselves and their allies. Describing Egypt and the Sudan as the largest enlightened bloc in Africa, he said they had a duty as the continent led to the Arab colonies.

Financial Assistance to Kenya

Statement by Mr. Lyttelton

FULL STATEMENT on financial assistance to Kenya was made in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. LYTTELTON said:

"The Government and people of Kenya will, I feel sure, wish to take such steps to increase their revenues as they reasonably can, without disrupting their economy or unduly deterring the inflow of capital which is so badly needed. But, even when allowance has been made for that, they will not be able unaided to continue to bear the burden of emergency expenditure and at the same time press ahead with essential social and economic development.

"Precise forecasting is difficult, but the best estimate we have been able to make is that the Kenya Government will need assistance of about £6m. if they are to maintain a reasonable level of liquid resources and continue to meet their obligations at least until the end of the United Kingdom financial year 1954-55. I am glad to announce that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared, subject to Parliament, to make that sum available as a contribution towards the cost of Kenya's emergency—£4m. as a grant and £2m. as an interest-free loan.

"Should the present rate of emergency expenditure continue throughout the period, it is possible that more may be required thereafter. In that event H.M. Government will be prepared to review the position in good time.

Need for Intensive Agriculture

"The need for intensive agricultural development is greater in Kenya than in any other African territory because, it is in Kenya, that pressure on the land is

greatest, and there are also special resettlement problems arising out of the movement of population during the emergency.

"H.M. Government have therefore decided that, in addition to the £6m. assistance towards the cost of the emergency, a further grant of £5m. should be made for the specific purpose of financing a five-year plan, to be prepared by the Kenya Government and approved by H.M. Government for African agricultural development and rehabilitation.

"Of the £5m. required for the five-year plan, it is expected that £1m. will be needed during the first year. One half of this will be added to the £6m. emergency grant for which Parliamentary sanction will be sought, and the other half, as well as the balance of £4m. to be used in later years, will be found from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Issues up to the total of £5m. will be made against approved schemes.

No Special Case for Education

"The Kenya Government asked for a loan of £1m. a year for 10 years to meet certain charges on African education. I do not feel that, in this field of education, the same special case can be made out for distinguishing Kenya from other African Colonies; but I have suggested to the Governor that this need should be included in his reply to the request, which I have made to all Colonial Governments, for information of their estimated needs for financial assistance for the next five-year C.D. & W. period beginning in 1955.

"The £6m. emergency assistance and the grant of £5m. for African agriculture should enable the Kenya Government to get along with confidence and carry on with the economic and social development of the country. These sums are, of course, additional to the extra C.D. & W. allocation of £500,000 of which I informed the House on April 29."

MR. T. HARRIS (Cons.): "Is the Secretary of State aware that this statement will give considerable satisfaction to all races in Kenya, as the people there are deeply concerned that the heavy financial burden, caused by Mad Mau, will unfortunately retard vital progress? May I also ask why H.M. Government make a charge to the Kenya Government for a large portion of the troops sent to Kenya? Is that a unique situation, or is it done in any other part of the world?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member will have to put a question down in order that I can give the details in full."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "I am sure we all desire to see money provided for future development in Kenya. We have a right to expect that those who live in Kenya and who are able to do so should make a full contribution to the cost. Could the Minister indicate what special contribution, by way of increased taxes or via other ways, those people in Kenya will be asked to make?"

African Education

"Secondly, whilst recognizing that we must assist African education in all Colonies, may I ask if there is not a specific reason in Kenya for such assistance, in view of the fact that African schools were closed down as part of the emergency operation? There is surely great need to replace the schools which are not now there. That makes out a very strong case for a special contribution towards African education."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not in a position to make a statement now. It touched upon that aspect in the early part of my statement and I will make a further statement upon the matter very soon. I cannot do so at the moment because it is still being discussed with the Kenya Government. With regard to the second question, this is a matter of priorities, and I do not think that there is a case now for making loans against recurrent expenditure on education, which was what the proposal of the Kenya Government amounted to. That will take its part in the long-term plan which we have for Kenya and other parts of the Colonies."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Is it not a fact that there are some thousands of African children who were in schools which were closed and now have no schools to go to, and is there not a need to replace those schools with others built by the Government?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not going to dispute the fact that the advance of education in Kenya is very important, but Mr. Griffiths will see the very large rise in the expenditure on education which we have been able to bring about in the last few years."

MR. J. ALPORT (Cons.): "Is the Minister aware that this assistance will make a tremendous advance in dealing with the problem of the troubles in Kenya, and will he say whether any of this money is to be made available for the very great problem of African housing?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think I have already covered the general use which will be made of these sums by the Kenya Govern-

The Problems of Colonial Development

News and expert opinion on every aspect of Colonial affairs to-day are brought together in *The Times British Colonies Review*. The Winter issue of this illustrated quarterly periodical will include articles on the following subjects:—

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ment and I think I would not like to be more precise, but the Kenya Government will know how to apply them to the best advantage of the Colony.

Mr. E. A. Vasey has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Vasey when he returned to Nairobi on this matter of education? It has been a loss for current expenditure, is not the correct method of financing it, and the Government reconsider this extremely important problem? Otherwise a great deal of the money which he proposes to give to Kenya may be wasted.

MR. LYTTELTON: I could not agree with the suggestion of the hon. lady member that a large part of her supplementary represents the fact that it is not wasted at all. The expenditure on the last few years' education has risen very sharply indeed, and the Kenya Government will be able to put forward schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

MR. J. DUDGEON (Lab.): In order that we may have a clearer picture of the situation, will the Minister let us the rates of income tax and surtax now being paid in Kenya, whether he thinks they are satisfactory?

MR. LYTTELTON: The hon. gentleman must put that question down. I have got the figures, and it is a very complicated table. In the early part of my statement I expressed the certainty and not without some reason that the Government and the people of Kenya will be willing to take steps to increase their revenue.

Decision Welcomed

The Joint East and Central African Board has issued a statement warmly welcoming the decision to give Kenya early and substantial help, adding:

The knowledge that, in addition to the £11m. to be provided for the emergency, and for agricultural development, certain further sums will be available when necessary later, will go far to restore confidence in the Colony's economic future.

The Government has wisely left to the Government and people of Kenya the decision as to the way in which additional revenue should be raised in the Colony. Codes of taxation which may be prudent in the United Kingdom do not necessarily apply to a Colonial economy in which development carries an especial element of risk. In considering how best to make its financial contribution, public

opinion in Kenya will no doubt be aware that its decisions will be watched with a critical interest by many people in Great Britain.

While the Joint Board is aware of the arguments in favour of the assumption of the direct financial responsibility by the U.K. for the military operations connected with the emergency, the Board nevertheless believes that the generous scale on which funds are to be made available indicates the determination of the United Kingdom to play its part in repairing the damage which terrorism and violence have caused to the interests of all races.

The confidence returns the task of developing Kenya's resources, thus contributing to better standards of living and greater financial stability for the Colony, will depend increasingly upon an expansion of normal commerce, agriculture, and industry, and in this the Board is convinced that its members can and will play a most important part.

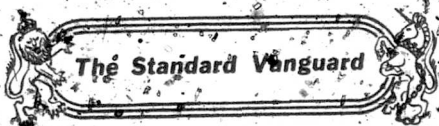
Appreciated in Kenya Legislature

After reading the message from the Secretary of State, Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Lincoln, said in the Kenya Legislative Council, *inter alia*:

The people of Kenya must accept some extra burden in order to raise the revenue for the Colony's purposes is concerned. I am certain that the people of Kenya will accept that to the limit that economic conditions dictate. More than ever, it is important that every penny is wisely spent, and the Kenya Treasury will do its best to see that no expenditure is undertaken unless it is absolutely necessary.

"I should like to express my appreciation of the kind and courteous manner in which I was met by the Secretary of State and for the great assistance I received from the officials of the Colonial Office and the Treasury. Their sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties in which we were placed in the negotiations much easier than might have been the case, and the statement I have just read to the Council shows that their sympathy was translated into advice and by the Secretary of State and H.M. Government into action.

Everything that I saw impressed me with how vigorously Tanganyika is getting on, making really substantial progress. 'Everybody looks happy!' General Sir George Erskine, after his recent visit to the Territory.



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Colonial Policy and U.N.O.

Mr. Lyttelton's Firm Statement

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE to the United Nations discussion of the domestic politics of our Colonial territories, particularly in regard to Africa, was defined during question time in the Commons last week.

Mr. G. M. THOMSON (Lab.) had asked the Colonial Secretary for a statement on the declaration on October 26 by the British delegate to the Fourth Committee of the United Nations that if the political situation in Central Africa were made a subject of debate, the British delegation would have to consider its future co-operation in the work of the committee.

Mr. LYTTELTON: Under article 73 (c) of the Charter, H.M. Government undertook to transmit regularly to the United Nations, for information, technical material on economic, social, and educational conditions in dependent territories. This we have done. We have also been ready to join in general discussions based on these transmissions, although no provision is made for such discussion in the Charter; but here is no obligation under article 73 (c) to transmit political information.

To Expose Domestic Politics Would Be Harmful

"Moreover, we believe that to expose the domestic politics of our territories to discussion would be harmful to their peoples. Since article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations forbids intervening in the domestic affairs of any State, H.M. Government, like their predecessors, are not prepared to allow discussion of the political affairs of any of our territories, either in general or in particular. They will oppose all attempts to extend

the Charter by such discussion, unless if it were to occur, they would find it difficult to cooperate further with the Fourth Committee, except in regard to Trust Territories."

Mr. THOMSON: How does the Government distinguish between political matters and educational, social, and economic matters? Does not the Minister agree that it is the duty of the Government to give a lead on these matters and accept the decisions of a United Nations committee, even if subjects which are very unpalatable to H.M. Government?

Mr. LYTTELTON: It should not be beyond the bounds of ordinary political discussion what is political and what is social and economic. We do not gentlemen want a very strict account of the attitude we should get into regarding either a statement of fact or the holding of a hearing for Mr. McNeil, or statements by other members of his party, which are dealt in exact detail with similar questions?

Information on the Federation

Mr. THOMSON asked whether it was the intention of H.M. Government to continue providing information concerning Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the appropriate committee of the United Nations.

Mr. LYTTELTON: In existing circumstances it is H.M. Government's intention, in agreement with the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to transmit information on social, economic and educational conditions in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Secretary General of the United Nations, as in the past.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Con.): "If a new member of the Commonwealth is created by the Central African Federation, how does it come about that we are entitled to transmit information?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "In a larger number of these matters the federate status of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been preserved, and authority flows directly from the Colonial Office and not from the Federation."

Mr. G. BISHOP (Lab.) asked how many Africans had been wounded and captured during operations against Mau Mau since January 1957.

Mr. LYTTELTON: From January 1 to November 28 last 2,572 Africans were killed and 980 captured, of whom 263 had been wounded. In addition, 507 were presumed wounded but escaped. These figures apply entirely to operations of a military type, and do not include figures of persons captured or arrested in operations of a police type.

Mr. EDELMAN: "Do not the sinister proportions prove the cruel manner in which the Minister's 'shoot to kill' instruction is still being interpreted and will not qualify the instruction in order to prevent the abuse which his own figures clearly show is still being carried out?"

Jungle Warfare

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The inferences drawn from the figures are entirely wrong. These operations are of a military character and conducted in thick jungle areas, and should have thought that the hon. gentleman's experience as a distinguished correspondent would have led him to a different conclusion."

Mr. EDELMAN: "Is it not the case that in the whole history of war there has never been a case in which the proportion of killed to wounded has been double, as in Kenya? Will the Minister inquire into the manner in which the 'shoot to kill' order is being carried out, to ensure that wounded men are not thereafter left to die?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "I am not yet prepared to alter these regulations to allow British soldiers and others on active service—which is what we are doing—in these forest areas to have to fight entirely with their hands tied behind their backs."

Mr. G. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "Can the Minister explain how he expects the soldiers fighting in hand-to-hand fighting in these areas not to pursue indiscriminate methods of slaughter, in view of his own answer in this House a little while ago that any person who may be injured by bombs dropped from the air and who has only himself to blame for being in the prohibited area? If the Minister thinks that death is the proper penalty for being in a prohibited area, how can he distinguish between dealing with a guilty bomber and dealing it out by Bren gun?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The last member is entirely at sea in this matter. Very great cautions have to be taken to warn everybody that there must not be in prohibited areas. The bombing, which is the question that is here, has been done in a limited target area and these areas are almost entirely uninhabited except by the Mau Mau."

Mr. W. FLEMING (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would instruct the Kenya authorities to cease the periodic issue of figures of dead Mau Mau.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "As an answer to which have been addressed to me in this House indicate that it is in the public interest for figures of Mau Mau casualties to be published."

Mr. FLEMING: Does the Minister agree that the odd

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figures published at the end of particular operations are most likely inaccurate, probably of no value at all for intelligence purposes, and generally help to provoke an atmosphere in which killings instead of settlement becomes the main aim.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I could not agree with that. If the hon. gentleman looks back he will see that questions have been addressed to me on this very matter. I think that this House, the public, and the security forces must have the figures which are now published roughly once a week."

MR. WATT: "Is it not the experience of the Minister from his own distinguished military record in World War I that the number of persons killed as recorded in these periodic lists is extremely high in relation to those wounded or captured? Will he not take account of the fact that there is a mounting horror in this country at the vast number of people killed?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir. My experience in World War I was never of fighting in almost impassable forest areas, nor would I accept in any way the nature of the suggestion which the hon. gentleman makes."

MR. EDELMAN asked what success had been achieved by the bombing operations conducted under the Colonial Secretary's general authority, against suspected members of Mau Mau.

Details of Air Raids

MR. R. ACLAND (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) whether he would publish, now and hereafter at regular intervals, details of all raids carried out by British aircraft in Kenya giving the number and type of aircraft engaged, the number, weight and kind of bombs dropped, the nature of target, and the estimated casualties; (2) whether any security ban had been placed upon the sending out from Kenya of news and details about raids carried out by British aircraft.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Bombing by Harvard aircraft has been carried out regularly in the prohibited areas since April. Up to December 1953, principal bombers had attacked five targets, in each case the bombing was directed accurately against a specified target and the results were most effective. Captured terrorists have confirmed that casualties have been inflicted, but the number is not known. Air action has also driven numbers of terrorists out of the forest into the Native reserve, where they have been successfully dealt with."

"I am not aware of any ban on the publication of reports of raids by the press. Details of operations are usually issued weekly, and I am asking the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief to consider the inclusion of the additional information required by Sir R. Acland, in so far as security considerations permit it."

MR. EDELMAN: "Will the Minister say how a Lincoln bomber, or even a Harvard bomber, flying at either 3,000 ft. or even 300 ft. can identify a black man, black woman, or even a black child in forest conditions; and, in those circumstances, will he not do something in order to prevent an indiscriminate policy of applying the death penalty to people in the forest and prohibited areas who may even be trespassing, or may even have been abducted there by suspected Mau Mau?"

Hypothetical Questions

MR. LYTTLETON: "The hon. gentleman should not address questions to me which are based on a number of unsupported hypotheses. I have already said that these five raids were made on specified targets which were spotted by reconnaissance and aerial photographs, and the general tendency of the question is to give an entirely wrong impression."

MR. SWINLER (Lab.): "Can the Minister tell the House what was the weight of bombs used in these raids, and also what was the character of the target that was specified?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think I am right in saying that the largest bomb carried by these aircraft is about 1,000 lb. I should think that 500 lb. bombs were probably used. The target are terrorists hideouts, that is the right expression, which have been found by reconnaissance and aerial photography."

MR. GIBBON: "Is the principle upon which this bombing was carried out the same or different from that of the bombing carried out in Malaya when the previous Government were in power?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I would say the same, although it is carried out with a different type of aircraft."

MR. EDELMAN: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I give notice that I will raise the matter on the motion for adjournment."

MR. EDELMAN asked how far the unauthorized presence of persons in a prohibited area of Kenya conferred on the security forces the right to kill such a person.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The matter is covered by Emergency Regulation No. (7), which reads: 'Any authorized person may within a prohibited area take such measures, including means

dangerous or fatal to human life, as he considers necessary to ensure that no person prohibited from entering into or remaining or being in a prohibited area shall enter into or remain or be in such area."

MR. EDELMAN: "Is it not the case that this bombing also brings an indiscriminate death penalty to those who may be in the prohibited areas even though their offence is only that of trespassing? In these circumstances will not the Minister considerably qualify the order as he has at present stated it?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The incidental word in the hon. gentleman's supplement is 'indiscriminate'. I have repeatedly told the House that there is no indiscriminate bombing in the forest areas."

MR. MALCOLM MACPHERSON (Lab.) asked to what extent standing instructions by the Kenya Government with regard to screening operations stressed the undesirability of selecting very young officers for independent assignments on such operations, and to what extent very young officers had been given such independent assignments.

MR. LYTTLETON: "All screening teams and their European leaders, who are personally selected by the provincial commissioners concerned, are specially instructed at training centres, and, if found unsuitable for the work, are not employed on it. Written instructions have been issued that the work of screening is to be strictly supervised at all times, and the Kenya Government are satisfied that these instructions are being carried out. In the Rift Valley Province, where 20 screening teams now deal with about 4,000 persons a month, a senior officer is engaged almost full time on the supervision of this work. I have no information about the ages of the team leaders. I am communicating with the Kenya Government on this point."

MR. DONNELLY: "Has Mr. Brian Hayward been reappointed to the post which he held before he was sent to prison?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No; he has not been reappointed."

Officials in the Sudan

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether, in view of recent developments in the Sudan, he would state H.M. Government's policy for safeguarding the interests and future prospects of British officials in the Sudan.

MR. J. THORPE (Cons.) asked what guarantees were being given by H.M. Government to present members of the Sudan Civil Service, so that their skill and knowledge could remain available for the benefit of the Sudan.

MR. SELWYN LOYD: "H.M. Government recognize the great value of the loyal services rendered to the Sudan by British officials during the past 50 years. They realize that the policy of Sudanization which has been pursued by the Sudan Government for many years past will not proceed at an accelerated rate, and that the consequent uncertainty must cause great anxiety to British officials."

"H.M. Government believe that any Sudanese Government will want to deal fairly with their officials, though it is impossible at this stage to predict what arrangements will be made to safeguard their interests. It will, of course, be a matter of close concern to H.M. Government that they should receive fair treatment, and, in particular, that those who continue to serve the Sudan during this difficult transitional period, should not be prejudiced thereby."

"The extent to which their skill and knowledge will remain available to the Sudan will depend to a great extent on the views of the Sudanization Committee and of future Sudanese Governments. Meanwhile, H.M. Government are investigating the problem of re-employing those who leave."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked for a detailed statement upon the division of constituencies in Southern Rhodesia for the forthcoming federal elections; the number of electors for the European members representing African interests in the Federal Assembly; and for the two African candidates for each of the two seats for specially elected African members.

MR. I. FOSTER: "Southern Rhodesia has, for the purpose of the elections of elected members of the Federal Assembly, been divided into 14 federal electoral districts. The number of electors for the single European member from Southern Rhodesia charged with special responsibilities for African interests is 50,474. The number of electors for the two seats for specially elected African members, i.e. Matabeleland and Mashonaland, is 24,425 and 26,049 respectively."

Mrs. E. WHITE (Lab.) asked what was the position of persons of mixed racial origin as electors and candidates in the federal elections in Central Africa.

MR. FOSTER: "Persons of mixed racial origin are subject to the same qualifications and disqualifications, both as electors and as candidates as are persons of any other racial origin, except that they are not eligible for the six seats which the constitution provides shall be filled by Africans or for the three seats to be filled by Europeans representing African interests."

Mr. Lyttelton's Visit to N. Rhodesia Statement in the House of Commons

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, as announced briefly in our issue last week, is to visit Northern Rhodesia early next month. The text of Mr. Lyttelton's statement in the Commons is as follows:

"I have agreed, at the request of the elected members of the Legislative Council, to advance the date of my visit to Northern Rhodesia, and I now propose to arrive there early in January to discuss the constitutional position with non-official members of the Legislative Council. During my visit I shall also meet members of the African Representative Council and have discussions with them.

"In agreeing to pay this early visit I have explained that, whatever may be the outcome of my discussions with the non-official members of the Legislative Council and with members of the African Representative Council during my visit, there will be no variation in the constitutional changes which are set out in Part II of my announcement of September 23.

"I have also confirmed that the reference to the franchise in Part III of that announcement related to future political development, and that I do not contemplate introducing any changes in the franchise to become effective during the life of the next Legislative Council, which I see no reason to suppose will be less than the normal five years, unless all parties are agreed in desiring such changes during that period and H.M. Government are prepared to accept them.

"In these circumstances the elected members have decided to withdraw, with effect from December 9, their resignation from Government boards and committees, and Mr. G. B. Beckett and Lieut. Colonel E. M. Wilson have decided to withdraw their resignations from the Executive Council with effect from the same date."

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LT. COL. LAURENCE HOLBECH, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., late of Southern Rhodesia, will be pleased to give his personal attention to inquiries, which should be addressed to him at:

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Questions by Opposition

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "I rather from the statement that the Secretary of State is satisfied by the decision made the other day, and not altering it. What franchise was this that he said he would not discuss by agreement?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I made the general statement that the matter of franchise should be discussed in the long future. It is obviously impracticable for the moment to raise any question of franchise with regard to the next election which takes place in February. My statement is that I intend to discuss the matter of franchise, and it will not apply to the next election.

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Is the Minister really asking the House to endorse the view that in the next five years there should be no more representation of the African population than four out of 27 members of the Legislative Council?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. member's figures are, of course, inaccurate. They vary often and I was dealing with franchise and the difficulty of dealing with franchise is that special representation is reserved to Africans outside the franchise at this moment. That is one of the difficulties."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.): "Is it the intention of the Secretary of State to widen the basis of his talks, and perhaps to see the African Mineworkers' Union, the European Mineworkers' Union, and also the industrial chiefs themselves to discuss the implement of the findings of the Dalglish Committee?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "That hardly arises on the statement I have just made, which concerns constitutional matters and the composition of the Legislative Council."

"A fair compromise" was how Sir Roy Welensky described the settlement of the differences between the Northern Rhodesian elected members and the Government. He suggested that when the Colonial Secretary reached Northern Rhodesia in January, the retiring members of the Legislature should join with the present officials (who will need to be nominated to the new Legislature) in forming the negotiation team. Commenting on Mr. Lyttelton's affirmation that no change would take place in the constitution for five years, Sir Roy said that the Federal State would by then be firmly established, and it could therefore be assumed that no reckless constitutional experiments would take place in Northern Rhodesia without full consultation with the Federal Government.

Development in the Federation

Sir Godfrey Huggins in Nyasaland

MR. R. F. HALSTED, Federal Party candidate in the Western constituency, wrote to the electors:—

"We must set about developing large irrigation projects. With water the Federation is capable of producing almost anything and can become one of the food producers of the world. The present agricultural production, although running on sound lines, can be developed very much further. I support development in this direction. European immigration is all-important, and my whole-hearted support will go to schemes to increase the white populations.

"The African question, although at present territorial, will need careful guidance. Any legislation which tends to improve race relations will have my backing.

"Road, rail and air communications need to be expanded considerably. I shall energetically press for long-term programmes to be agreed and an early start made towards implementation. Taxation must be lowered, and all possible encouragement given to capital to stay within the Federation."

The son of a Rhodesian pioneer (Major C. W. Halsted), the candidate was born in Johannesburg in 1903, went to Rhodesia in 1929, and established businesses in Bulawayo, Salisbury, and Ndola, and a large ranch in Matabeland. He is also interested in industry and mining, and a director of a number of large companies. During the last war he was Director of Supply, and was Minister of Trade and Industrial Development from 1948 to 1951.

Addressing what was believed to be the largest public meeting ever held in Nyasaland, Sir Godfrey Huggins said that the Prime Minister of the Federation would be Prime Minister of all the inhabitants of the three territories, and that men of all races would have the right of appeal to him. People resident in Central Africa who wanted something done or rectified ought not in future to look outside Africa for assistance, but to the Federal Government, which should be powerful enough to fulfil the will of the people of Central Africa.

Screening Kikuyu in Tanganyika Statement in Kenya Legislature

In the first five months of Kenya, the Member for African Affairs has given information, in reply to questions by Mr. Macdonochie Welwood, on the imprisonment of a Kenya citizen in Tanganyika in consequence of charges arising from screening operations of Kikuyu in the Northern Province who were suspected of Mau Mau offences.

The Member said that the Government of Tanganyika, being concerned about the behaviour of the Kikuyu in its Northern Province, asked the Kenya Government in September to send a screening team to Arusha at Tanganyika's expense.

In reply to the request for an explanation why a man of 19 was sent in sole charge of the screening team, the official answer ran—

"Due to the other heavy emergency commitments of the district staff at Kiambu, it was not possible to spare a more experienced officer to escort the Kenya screening team to Tanganyika.

Excellent Operational Record

"In any case, it had been understood from the discussions with the provincial commissioner of the Northern Province that the Kenya officer (who would have no official status in Tanganyika) would be accompanied at all times when on duty by an officer of the Tanganyika Government for the month that he was to be there. It was hoped that within that period the Tanganyika Administration would be able to take over screening operations. The officer sent, although young, had an excellent operational record and had had considerable experience of screening work in the Kikuyu Reserve.

"When the arrangements were being discussed in Nairobi, it was impressed upon the Tanganyika Government representatives that they must be responsible for the screening operations in their Territory and they were specifically warned to guard against malpractices. It was the definite understanding that the Kenya officer would, as I have stated, be accompanied at all times when on duty by an officer of the Tanganyika Government.

"It is understood that two Tanganyika officials, one from the C.I.D. and their Kikuyu registration officer, were made available for duty with the Kenya team to show them where to operate and to record information obtained, but that these officials did not, in fact, accompany the team at all times.

"The fine was made by a private party shortly after the trial.

"The Government of Kenya will give the requested assurance that no other Kenya non-official temporarily engaged on official duties during the emergency will be sent to assist in screening outside this Territory.

"Having regard to the officer's youth, the lack of supervision of his activities in Tanganyika, his previous good record, and the attendant circumstances of the case, this Government, while condoning in no way the offence to which he pleaded guilty has, after full consideration, decided not to terminate his employment as a temporary district officer. On completion of sentence, which the officer is serving extra-murally in Tanganyika, he will be posted to different duties.

Unfortunate Impression Created

"In view of the unfortunate impression created in Kenya, Tanganyika, and elsewhere by this single and regrettable incident, it may be of assistance if I explain that the work of screening members of the Kikuyu tribe in order to locate Mau Mau suspects or persons wanted for criminal offences has been going on satisfactorily for some time in the Rift Valley and Central Provinces of Kenya, and they deal with there are now no screening teams at work, and they deal with about 4,000 persons a month. Of those so screened about 80% are released, 12% sent to the courts, 5% sentenced or detained for managing or supporting the Mau Mau movement, and 3% sent for rehabilitation. The work of these teams has proved of considerable value in assisting the forces of law and order against the operations and activities of this terrorist secret society and bringing to an end the Mau Mau movement.

"Although in both provinces there were some indications of 'third degree' methods being used by first-class and in view of the astonishing record of Mau Mau activities committed against the families of the loyal and anti-Mau Mau element, this was hardly surprising. Immediate steps were taken to stop this, and teams were changed.

"Both provincial commissioners have issued written instructions to their district commissioners that the strictest supervision of screening is to be maintained at all times, and that

officers taking charge of teams are to be carefully selected and Government is satisfied that these instructions are being carried out. In the Rift Valley Province one officer of a provincial level is engaged almost full time on the supervision of this work.

"I emphasize that the Kenya Government in no way condones the offences committed by this screening team which went to Tanganyika, and that a serious view is taken of its lapses. It is felt, however, that these could have been avoided by proper or more effective supervision in Tanganyika.

"Mr. S. V. Coote: Does Government think it wise to re-open in the Administration a man, however unfortunate, who has pleaded guilty to grave offences?"

THE MEMBER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS: "I fully appreciate the point made, but the Kenya Government has given careful consideration to this point, and, in the light of the information available and in the circumstances of this case, we feel this is the right course."

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

Steadfastness of Kikuyu Christians Bishop of Mombasa on Present-Day Martyrs

THE RT. REV. LEONARD BECHER, Bishop of Mombasa, said recently when consecrating a new Anglican church in Thomson Falls, a locality much troubled by Mau Mau activities, that the history of the Church in Kenya was being written in the blood of its martyrs.

"A diabolical movement has risen up against a good and ordered society, and more particularly against the Christian Church," said the Bishop, "but Christianity has not been blotted out among the Kikuyu. I have seen hundreds of Kikuyu renew their baptismal vows. It is in the Christian Church that sure hope for the future of Kenya and all its peoples is to be found."

Kenyatta Appeal

AFTER ADDRESSING the Supreme Court for eight days in the appeal by Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans against conviction and sentence at Kapenguria, Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., leading counsel for the defence, concluded his address last week. He contended that there was too much foreign matter in the case against Kenyatta, and that without that foreign matter the case was trivial. He suggested that the magistrate did not know the limits beyond which cross-examination should not be allowed to go, and had referred everything he could against the appellants. Mr. Melford Stevenson, Q.C., for the Crown, protested against such personal attacks on Mr. Thacker, the magistrate, and submitted that the evidence showed that Kenyatta had been using the Kenya Africa Union as a means of furthering Mau Mau. Judgment is unlikely before next month.

Sudan Election Results

THE FINAL RESULTS in the elections for seats in the Sudan House of Representatives are as follows: National Unionists, 50; Umma, 23; Socialist Republicans, 3; Southern Party, 9; Independents, 11; Anti-Imperialist Front, 1. The N.U.P. won three of the five seats in the constituencies, the other two being gained by a non-party independence advocate and the president of the Anti-Imperialist Front. In the Senate the N.U.P. secured 16 seats and the Umma Party two and a total of 22.

Domestic exports from the Sudan in October were valued at £E4,339,192 (£E1,699,838 in October 1952), re-exports at £E118,865, (£E128,013), and imports at £E4,821,178, leaving an adverse balance for the month of £E463,321 (£E2,977,382). The total adverse balance for the first 10 months of this year is £E4,609,235 (£E12,513,890).

20% Increase in Railway Freights Transport Advisory Council's Decision

AT A MEETING of the East African Transport Advisory Council in Nairobi last week it was decided to increase by 20% from January 1 next all rates and charges for rail transport, other than passenger fares, on the East African Railways and Harbours system.

This increase is necessary in order to meet the higher costs resulting from rises in wages and materials and the high loan and depreciation charges on capital development.

An official announcement states:—

"To safeguard public interest which might be adversely affected, the Appeals Committee of the Transport Advisory Council will consider appeals which are submitted up to the end of February.

"The proposal to increase rates was first considered by the Transport Advisory Council in September, but it was decided that, in view of the abnormal conditions arising out of the political emergency in Kenya, the introduction of such an increase should be deferred, and that in the meantime any deficit should be charged to the rates stabilization fund.

Plans for 1954

"Transport Advisory Council and its Railways and Harbours Committees also considered the East African Railways and Harbours management's estimates of revenue and expenditure, with the programme of capital repairs and betterment work for 1954, and recommended that they should go forward to the Central Legislative Assembly for approval in January. The estimates for 1954 anticipate a total Railway and Harbours revenue of some £16.7m., and the capital and renewals programme provides for an expenditure of nearly £28m.

"An important work proposed by the management and recommended by the Council was a rail link between the existing port area on Mombasa Island and Changanwe on the mainland by means of a causeway to be constructed over the Makupa Creek. This is a preliminary to the planned

extension of Mombasa Port, and is also an essential to the working of the two new deep-water berths now under construction.

"Mtwara Port will be opened for public use on January 17, 1954, and on the same date the new 36-mile railway line linking Mtwara with Ruw will be opened under construction conditions.

"For the present the port facilities at Mtwara will consist of one deep-water berth, a transit shed, and some mobile cranes. The second berth and transit shed will be completed probably about the middle of the year, when it is hoped that the Governor of Tanganyika will perform the official opening ceremony.

"All traffic on the Southern Province Railway will be carried at the tariffs applicable throughout other sections of the East African Railways and Harbours system, and as stated in the official tariff book.

"The Tanganyika Government and the Overseas Food Corporation have undertaken a joint guarantee against any deficit arising in the working of the railway and port."

Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Dinner Annual Dinner Aboard S.S. "Uganda"

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of the Territory, was the chief guest of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association at its recent annual dinner in Tanga harbour aboard the British India liner UGANDA.

Sir Edward said that the lower price of the commodity made it more than ever important to seek new uses for the fibre and the waste products of the industry. Paying tribute to the Civil Service, he admitted that it had tended to grow too fast, and said that some pruning would have to be done.

The address of N. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Association, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, vice-chairman, proposed the toast of the guests, for whom Mr. Juma Mwindadi and Mr. J. F. R. Hill replied.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Nyasaland Governor's Address

(Continued from page 466)

The first meeting in Africa of leaders of the lay apostolate was held at Kisumu in Uganda last week.

An experimental herd of domesticated buffalo is to be started next year at Manga in the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

The Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate has made the tennis courts at Government House, Hargeisa, available to all officials.

A building scheme to provide homes for 23,000 Africans, Asians, and Arabs is being undertaken by Morabba Municipal Board.

Four de Havilland Vampire jet fighters, the first to reach the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, landed at Salisbury Airport last week-end.

Kenya National Servicemen will continue to be trained in Southern Rhodesia until next June. Those called up after that date will be trained in Kenya.

Africans in the small village of Mahu, near the Kenya-Tanganyika border, have raised £11,000 for a new primary school by selling the *mvuli* timber from their gardens.

Messrs. Bessie and Co., Ltd., of Aden, have offered two scholarships each year for Somali boys from Somalia to take a three-year course at the Aden Technical College.

The first issue of the new 100s East African notes bearing the portrait of The Queen is to be circulated shortly. New notes of other denominations will be issued after existing stocks have been exhausted.

A goods train bound from Nairobi to Nanyuki was recently derailed five miles from Kericho's capital. The engine did not overturn, but the following three wagons capsized. The Asian guard and the African driver and fireman escaped injury.

helped by the very commendable improvement in the standards of plucking and the quality of the raw material.

The acreage under tung is now 17,780, of which 10,270 are in bearing as compared with 18,137 in 1952. Tung production is due almost entirely to many of the small growers going out of production. The 1952 crop, which was processed earlier in 1953, produced the record total of 600 tons of oil, as compared with 347 tons in 1951. 750 tons have been sold at an average price of £195 7s. 3d. This season has witnessed a drop in price from £250 for small parcels of the 1952 crop to £120, as the result of the large releases of Chinese oil on the market, and some anxiety is felt for the future of the industry.

Good progress was made by Messrs. Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd., in their experimental sugar cane plots at Alimenda on the Lower River, and it was a great disappointment when the firm decided at the end of 1952 that for various reasons it could not proceed with the scheme to develop a sugar industry. As these trial plots promised to produce valuable information of the sugar-growing potentialities of the soils in that area, as well as showing up some of the difficulties, it was decided that the Agricultural Department would carry the trial through to completion and harvest the cane in September, 1953. This is now being done, and yields so far of both cane and sugar are most encouraging and will provide valuable information for any future plans to develop sugar-growing on the Lower River.

Co-Operatives

The development of the Kilupula Rice Growers Co-operative Union, Ltd., together with its three member pumpkin societies, made great strides during the year. The co-operative ghee industry in the Mazimba district and the Fort Hill area of the Maronga district, which had a difficult period in 1952, made considerable progress. The Kasitu Valley Union in Mazimba handled 11,500 lb. of ghee in the last 12 months, as compared with 7,400 lb. The two coffee producer societies in the Henga Valley and the Uzumara Hills in the Rumu district and in the Misusu Hills of Karoma produced some 16,000 lb. of clean beans in the 1952-53 season.

In the Central and Southern Provinces co-operative societies did not have a satisfactory year, and the cancellation of the registration of a further three societies was ordered. There are at present 73 societies registered, with three liquidations pending. Six new dairy societies and one paddy growers' society were registered during the year.

The proportion of girls to boys at the various educational levels was as follows: village primary, 40%; junior primary, 32%; senior primary, 42%; secondary, 12%; teacher training, 28%.

There were seven African holders of Government scholarships in 1953. Of these six were at Fort Hare and one was at Witwatersrand University. Three Africans hold C.D. and W. scholarships, two at Makerere College and one in the United Kingdom. Eleven Europeans held Government scholarships, of which six were in the U.K. and five in South Africa. Four Europeans hold C.D. and W. scholarships in the United Kingdom.

Tribute to Beit Trust

TRIBUTE TO THE BEIT TRUST was paid by Sir John Kennedy last before he retired from the Governorship of Southern Rhodesia. Because of funds made available by the Beit trustees, and what had been done by the Government, he said, young Rhodesians probably had a better chance of obtaining higher education in large numbers than anywhere else in the world. The trust funds had been handled with extraordinary skill.

Starting with £1,000,000 they have already spent £4m. to £5m. and the capital fund now stands at just under £5m. By assisting the railways to the extent of more than £1m. before 1927, the Trust had enabled the Colonies' communications to spread far more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case. Areas sponsoring valuable bridge building, the Trust had advanced the cause of education, to date nearly £750,000 had been spent on scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, and buildings. They had financed homecraft and domestic science instruction for Africans.

The Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire is among the legacies under the late Duke of Bedford's will. He left unsettled estate valued at £802,252 (duty paid £530,201).





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Of Commercial Concern

Exports of African produce in Kenya last year realized £342,029 (compared with £3,268,558 in the previous year) and £1,377,742 in 1946), cereals contributing £1,117,605 and hides and skins £958,298. Among last year's African crops are sisal, pyrethrum, wattle bark, coffee, cotton and pineapples. The pilot scheme for growing tea in the Kiluyu Reserve has been hindered by terrorist activities. Six new coffee growers' co-operatives were formed in the Embu district recently, bringing the district's total to 10 with a total of more than 3,000 members.

The accounts of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd., cannot be presented before the close of the year owing to the late arrival of the Rhodesian accounts, but it is hoped that it will be possible to do so early in the New Year. A meeting will be held on December 21 when an adjournment until a date to be subsequently arranged will be proposed.

This year should be outstandingly good for crops in the northern and central Sudan, where rains have been good except in southern Fung. In the Gezira irrigated areas about 232,000 acres of long-staple cotton have been sown, and yields are expected to exceed last year's average of 4.7 kantars of seed cotton per acre.

Vessels of the Royal Intercoastal Shipping Lines are to call at the Seychelles for general cargo and passengers for a trial period of six months.

Sisal Output for November

Dyna Plantations, Ltd.—101 tons of fibre, making 1,112 tons for 11 months.

Dividends

Roberts Hudson, Ltd.—Final 10% (the same), making 20% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last. Group profit was £2,188 (£246,788) after tax of £294,775 (£325,210).

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd.—2s per share (the same).

Lewis and Peat

HEADED BY KAY FINANCE, LTD., the majority group of shareholders in Lewis and Peat, Ltd., the London produce brokers, secured the appointments of Messrs. A. J. Nicolle, T. S. Brown, and R. W. A. Caise as new directors. Messrs. A. Heilbrunn, E. A. H. Peat, and R. A. Hodgson had previously stated that they would resign if these appointments were made, and the local directors of the subsidiary company in Singapore had similarly threatened to terminate their agreements. Sir George Allen, a director, said he could not understand the attitude of the directors who had threatened resignation, and Mr. T. L. Florabin, a director of Kay Finance, appealed to them to reconsider their decision.

Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., after providing £1,291 for export tax, earned a consolidated profit of £28,173 in the year ended June 30, compared with £16,987 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £3,248 for over-provision for income tax and £5,402 for provisions no longer required. Taxation absorbs £11,856, and £78,060 is transferred to general reserve, leaving a carry-forward of £25,947 against £75,081 brought in. No dividend is declared.

The issued capital of the parent company is £25,000 in shares of 10s. Capital reserves are £20,825, revenue reserve at £86,144, reserve for future taxation at £2,000 amount due to a subsidiary company at £1,000, and provision for taxation account at £2,243, and current liabilities at £2,285. Fixed assets are valued at £24,939, and current assets at £2,000 and current liabilities at £19,747, including £7,250.

The output of sisal and raw during the year was 1,040 tons at Pangaani and 1,360 tons at Kilungu, compared with 1,040 and 1,076 respectively in the previous year. The two estates have respectively 377 and 906 acres of mature and 388 and 512 acres of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs. E. W. Boylill (chairman), N. C. S. Bosanquet, A. E. S. Sykes, L. J. D. Mackie, R. W. Bryon (alternate), J. E. B. Boydell, and H. J. R. A. Salmon (alternate). Mr. F. S. Sykes is the managing agent in East Africa and Messrs. Boylill, Matthews and Co., Ltd., and the secretaries Messrs. Treant, Bovill, and Co., Ltd.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on January 4.

Dowson and Dobson Report

MESSRS. DOWSON AND DOBSON, LTD., after providing £66,585 for taxation, earned a profit of £147,600 in the year ended June 30, compared with £102,703 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £11,000 and dividends totalling 17s. 6d., £51,000, leaving a carry-forward of £319,711 against £439,751 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £102,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. and £200,000 in 5s. cumulative preference shares of £1. Revenue reserves stand at £24,843, loans at £45,000, and current liabilities at £82,366. Fixed assets are valued at £337,509, interest in subsidiary at £21,140, and current assets at £1,505,362, including £124,600 in cash.

The company has a freehold stand in Bulawayo township valued at £12,430, as well as a number of properties in South Africa. During the year premises in Bulawayo and Salisbury were sold for a profit of £2,274.

The directors are Mr. J. H. Dobson (chairman and managing director) and Messrs. S. T. Firman, F. Leuchinger (alternate), R. W. Palliser, J. Newby (alternate), E. M. Brothers, J. B. Sutherland, and C. H. D. Weavind.

The 36th ordinary general meeting will be held at Johannesburg tomorrow.

The new stamps of Southern Rhodesia have been described by the *Daily Telegraph* philately correspondent as "the most interesting and colourful of Queen Elizabeth's reign so far issued." Fourteen values range from 1d. to £1, each printed in two colours (the 4d. has three hues). The 6d. stamp depicts a baobab tree, whilst tobacco-growing is the subject of the much-used 1d. Pictorial views include Umbabwe (us.) and the Birenough Bridge (2s.).

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Turner and Newton's Increased Profits

TURNER AND NEWTON LTD. report that after providing £495,680 for taxation, net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £4,492,265, compared with £3,765,165 in the previous year. Provisions for taxation no longer require amount to £1,108,667. Reserve against stock in trade receives £508,000, reserve for replacement of plant £100,000, for future taxation £20,000, and the proportion of profits of subsidiaries attributable to minorities shareholdings £4,852, leaving a balance of £3,926,060, of which £5,313,245 is carried to the appropriation account of the parent company. An allocation of £200 is made to general reserve, £20,000 to the pension fund and £22,000 to payment on January 30, 1954 of final dividend of £267,500 ordinary stock issued since September 30, 1953, of to be issued in connection with the acquisition of shares in Porter's Cement Industries (Rhodesia) Ltd. and Porter's Cement Industries (Bulawayo) Ltd. at 5% actual, after deduction of tax. Interest on the preference shares equates £54,604, and dividends on the ordinary stock at £1,027,882, leaving a carry-forward of £1,884,769, against £1,690,840 brought in.

New Monteleo Report

NEW MONTELEO, LTD. earned a net consolidated profit of £14,062 in the year ended June 30, to which must be added £251 transferred from reserve for deferred taxation. Taxation absorbs £14,284, leaving an adverse balance of £72,888, against £78,617 in the previous year.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,103,552 in shares of 1s. Share premium account stands at £80,087, unappropriated profits at £109,906, unsecured loan at £125,000 amount owing to a subsidiary of £222, provision for tax on at £34,328, and current liabilities £2,426. Fixed assets appear at £78,243, share investments and amounts owing by subsidiaries at £1,235,612, quoted investments at £133,876 (market value £137,582), provision for loan portion of taxation refundable at £780, and current assets at £9752, including £5,584 in cash.

Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd. and Khochofene, Ltd. are among the company's principal interests.

The directors are Messrs. J. Robinson (chairman), C. R. Anderson, T. Coulter, I. G. Dickman, J. Robinson, and M. W. Rush. Messrs. A. C. Wilson, W. E. Grove, and G. W. L. Spicer form the London committee.

The 33rd ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 30.

Star Explorations

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD. after providing £753 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £23,268 in the year ended October 31, compared with a loss of £24,780 in the previous year. Taxation on the profits of a subsidiary company requires £202, and £34,114 is carried to the balance sheet, against £14,124 brought in. The issued capital of the parent company is £117,429 in shares of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £14,446, amounts due to a subsidiary company at £1,571, and current liabilities at £883. Fixed assets are valued at £5,000, current assets at £139,975, debits at £6,320, and losses at £23,906. The trading profit was £13,440, which is increased to £23,268 by appreciation of quoted investments and writing back depreciation in respect of sales of investments. The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman, and managing director) and H. G. Hall, who is also secretary, jointly with G. F. Hubbard. The 43rd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

Rosterman Reports £40,000 Loss

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES, LTD. incurred a loss of £40,464, making the loss carried to the balance sheet £423,450, compared with a loss of £1,483 in the previous year. A sum of £293,753 has been written off mining property, £500 of mine development account, and £2,977 of the provision in Kabale Mining Co. Ltd. The issued capital is £552,257, and current liabilities stand at £3,936. Fixed assets are valued at £27,414, investment in Kabale Mining Co. Ltd. at £13,361, joint venture in connexion with graphite at £2,300, and current assets at £49,886, including £2,805 in cash. Notes on the accounts state that the fixed assets and stores are overvalued in the books.

During the year 3,266 tons of ore were treated for a return of 936 oz. gold. On the recommendation of the general managers, the directors decided to close the mine in April, 1952. Instructions were given to the mining superintendent to dismantle the mine and take out all the timber below ground, and that accounts for the loss of £40,464 during the year.

The directors are Messrs. A. H. Moreing (chairman, alternate, E. A. Loring), E. C. Baillie (alternate, G. M. C. Leader), H. W. Foster (alternate, P. E. Davis), and G. M. Leaf (alternate, H. C. L. Williams). The secretary is Mr. G. Anderson. The 18th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

Bechuanaland Exploration Report

THE BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION CO., LTD. a company with interests in Rhodesian mines, after providing £17,757 for taxation, earned a profit of £23,148 in the year ended March 31, compared with £25,557 in the previous year. General reserve receives £10,000, and a dividend of 7½% less tax, requires £2,413, leaving £18,748 to be carried forward, against £18,013 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,887 in shares of 10s. each. Revenue assets stand at £61,489, and current liabilities at £20,003. Fixed assets are valued at £274,218, land at £24,525, and current assets at £113,636, including £26,004 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. P. J. Warner (chairman), C. Stocker, J. E. W. Lomas, and Lord Gifford (alternates, A. B. S. Sears). The secretary is Mr. A. W. Westwood.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

Company Brokers' Reports

Coronation mines, after 3,300 tons of ore were treated in November at the Tobekwe mine for 124 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,856. The corresponding figures for the securing mine were 5,085 tons, 761 oz., and £2,531, and for the Muriel mine 2,619 tons, 945 oz., and £8,346.

London & Rhodesia—A working profit of £1,303 was earned at the Connaught mine from the crushing of 821 tons of ore for 250 oz. gold in November.

Globe & Phoenix—3,592 oz. gold were recovered in November from 6,600 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £25,749.

Wankie Colliery—193,609 tons of coal and 12,496 tons of coke were sold in November.

European Mineworkers' General Secretary

Mervyn G. Strick, a former president of the Northern Rhodesia European Mineworkers' Union, has been appointed general secretary. He succeeds Mr. F. S. Maybank, who left the union in August, following a disagreement after 12 years in office.

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Association Report

Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Review of the Industry

East African Sisal Exports Worth £130,000,000 since 1945

Tanganyika an Oasis in an Africa of Middle Turmoil and Uncertainty

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION was held on December 11th on board s.s. UGANDA in Tanga Harbour.

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, G.B.E., the chairman of the Association, presided over a company of 200. The guest of honour was His Excellency Sir Edward G. G.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

The chairman, in referring to the extension of three years to Sir Edward G. G.M.G. in term as Governor, said that in spite of the tradition, this was for the undoubted best of Tanganyika. They wished it were longer.

The future of Tanganyika depended on the self-respect of its people and upon the resilience of its economy, and that in its turn depended upon the price level of the primary products which it exported.

Public and Private Finance

Some people judge the soundness of a country by the state of its public finance; but that might well mean a rich Government and a poor people. He much preferred the reverse, if that were the only choice. Since they last met there had been an increasing realization that the post-war boom was coming to an end. That must inescapably have its effect on every business and on every economic undertaking, as well as on the public finance.

For some time private enterprise had been adjusting its costs and its expenditure to the lower level of income. Could the same be said of the public administration, central and local?

The Member for Finance has to be congratulated on the stand he had taken on various issues. His task was not an easy one. He had emphasized the need for economy in public affairs; and he had decently interred the sisal export tax. The chairman hoped that the Member would be as fortunate in his representation to his opposite number in the East Africa High Commission.

Taxation of Producer Income

They needed a proper balance of private and public economies and an incidence of taxation adjusted to their conditions. The basis on which chargeable income was assessed was even more important than the rate charged, especially on producer income.

Conditions differed between the economies of the East African countries, and Mr. Hitchcock said no reason why Tanganyika should necessarily follow a set pattern laid down by the High Commission. Over two-thirds of their inland frontiers of 1,200 miles bordered on countries whose fiscal systems differed substantially from their own and from one another. There was much to be said for those who contended that in their multi-racial society indirect taxation, especially on articles of luxury, was a more appropriate form of taxation than direct. Evasion would be minimized and collection made surer, quicker and less expensive. In tax matters, as in other matters, there had been too much adherence to United Kingdom practice, where conditions were entirely different.

Before the war the prices paid by industrial countries for tropical products was for the most part most of the time sub-economic.

Price Levels in the Past

From the early twenties to the industrial depression of the thirties the average East African port price of sisal was £34—sufficient to establish the industry, but to give no margin. With the depression the price was halved—and from then to the outbreak of the last war it averaged £17 per ton—a distressed price.

During the war up to 1945, under British Government purchase, the average was £23—less than half of the price paid to producers outside the sterling area. In 1945 they negotiated with the British Government a new price of £46 average, to include recurrent capital charges, including their African welfare expenditure. Costs had since rocketed, and the value of sterling was now less than a third of what it was.

Mr. Hitchcock pointed out that before the House of Commons rose in August last Mr. Richard Stokes, for a short time the Minister of Materials in the Labour Government, criticized their industry, and suggested that the sooner they got back to the pre-war price, which he quoted at £15 a ton, the better. He could only say that public men like Mr. Stokes debased the currency of Colonial affairs.

This Year's Sales Nearly £16m.

This year East Africa would receive just under £16,000,000 for sisal, practically the same as in 1950, save that they would have the pleasure of having produced 50,000 tons more for the same money. Prices had greatly fluctuated since 1946, and there had been talk of producers receiving £250 a ton for their sisal. What did they in fact receive?

From 1945 to date East Africa had exported just under 1,500,000 tons of a total value of £130,000,000, or an average of £90 per ton f.o.b. over all grades. Of this sisal Tanganyika contributed over £100,000,000 worth of sisal, thus contributing over half the total exports of Tanganyika.

The average price had now fallen to just over £30 per ton East African port, at which figure a margin of production became economic. If there was any appreciable decline on that price they would again be approaching the poverty and meanness of the pre-war years, to the detriment not only of their industry but of Tanganyika.

Cost of Imports

The prices paid for the imported industrial products of the West had not fallen correspondingly—due partly to the price supports given to coal, steel, and agriculture.

East African sisal production was now almost double the pre-war totals making up not only for the decrease in the world's manila output, but also a substantial proportion of the lost sisal production of the East.

America continued to be an expanding market, and the industry was now exporting to that continent seven

times more sisal than before the war, thus providing dollar resources for the sterling area and securing for America a valuable strategic commodity.

Other Sources of Sisal Production

In the sisal industry of Cuba the wage rate insisted on by the trade unions, with Government support, had rendered the cost of production uneconomic; the industry had had as a result to close down.

In Mexico henequen has proved a weaker and less suitable fibre than East African sisal for major purposes. The industry was now being financed by subsidy from the Federal Government.

The sisal production of Brazil was at present declining owing to the fact that it was based mainly on uncertain peasant production, and it had needed and received considerable support by way of Government subsidy and special exchange facilities.

This type of competition was difficult to cope with, but the more regular quality and condition of East African sisal continued to make it the best all-purposes hard ware in this world.

Confidence in Future

World hard fibre production and consumption were levelling out. Stocks, compared with other commodities, were not large; he looked to increasing consumption in 1954, coupled with lower world production. East Africa was the only hard fibre producing country of any importance within the sterling area, and though they faced a more difficult world, they faced it with confidence and resolution.

They were vitally affected by the relation of their imports to the value of their exports. Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar had accumulated an external trade surplus of £105,000,000, whilst Kenya had a deficit of £127,500,000, for she had imported a total net value of £230,000,000 against total exports of

£102,500,000. That was a disquieting position, especially as the figures covered the period of the export boom in export prices. The final balance of payments by the adjustment of invisible earnings and the flow of capital might to some extent modify this most favourably. Kenya had special difficulties to deal with, as they all knew, but those figures gave the normal pattern of her export trade economy. It was a disequilibrium which affected them all, and they must beware that the same did not occur to them in Tanganyika.

When they considered those facts they asked themselves in what direction did Tanganyika's economic strength lie. He noticed that one of the large companies previously centralized on Nairobi had now decentralized its Tanganyika operations. Sir Hitchcock thought that a natural and economic devolution, which they in Tanganyika welcomed.

Social and Racial Relations

Tanganyika was still an oasis in an Africa of mudde, turmoil, and uncertainty. They were properly cautious of welcoming alliances outside their constitution and their boundaries. Some day their destiny might be written on a bigger map than that of Tanganyika. Events would determine their future, but much would depend of what they themselves, all these people of Tanganyika.

There was so much to be done, and they were independent of economics. He referred to their social and racial relations. Tanganyika had something which was worth preserving. They had in their Governor a man of hope and forward looking mind, a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows, who had pulled Tanganyika together and given it an aim and a meaning.

They were sometimes apt to forget the great elemental truth that so long as men were men and not machines, great issues would often depend on that imponderable quality, human personality.



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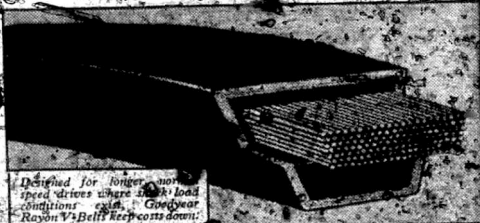
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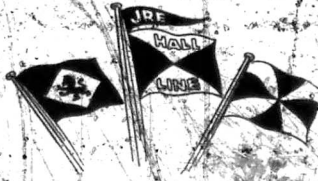
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1953

Vol. 37

No. 1524

30c. yearly, post free

Christmas Thoughts 1953

Had 'Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men'
 Each morning brings an avalanche of news,
 Tidings of world unrest, of nations full
 Spurring each other to the brink of war
 As though Man had not yet let blood enough!
 In Africa, Sudan's half-century
 Of peace and progress is attacked—and wrecked?
 By Africa's worst virus—politics.
 Keshu now fights the fiend, as Christian fought
 Absalom—and the evil not yet. Elsewhere,
 avid for power, crude sedition grows.
 A cosmic ferment, floods, quakes, epic storms
 Strange portents from the seas and in the sky,
 Exploited with the wildest fantasy,
 Fanned by the Belial breath of Communism,
 Dismays the public mind; 'till it accepts
 The fissile Atom as the Knell of Doom.

A solemn picture! But, faintly heard, I perpend:
 The world is very old, and ancient wrongs
 Rise and enslave again—yet Man survives!
 The world to-day is small, for human will
 Has narrowed Space and Time to Here and Now;
 What travails marked the birth throes of the Range,
 Great Ruwenzori! What catastrophes
 Scarred the Earth's visage when the Rift was made?
 To what profound and sea-deep floods owe we
 The splendours of our Central Lakes? Those know
 Who read the record written in the rocks.
 Out from the Congo, fierce, like bees asworn,
 The Bantus poured south-eastward, merciless,
 Ravaged; and left a continent afraid:
 Life was but ceaseless raids while from the East
 Stone-hearted slavers plundered man and beast.

Yes this wild land of murder and misrule
 Enjoyed, within one span of human life,
 The promised miracle of Christmas Tide—
 The British came; all slaves were freed, with toil
 and vision law and order grew—and peace
 Waste lands were tilled, clean justice organized,
 All blossomed fair and promised worthy fruit.

The wrack and rubble of a weary war
 Has proved a fertile soil for evil weeds,
 Deadly as nightshade. Our fault? 'Tis so,
 Our blame. God is not mocked: His pledge remains
 For us 'tis left with chastened hearts and minds,
 To fresh the task anew.

A.L.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Lyttelton's Success

THE POLITICAL STANDING of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton is higher than ever in consequence of last week's vote of censure in the House of Commons. His speech like that a few days earlier when the deposition of the Kabaka of Buganda was discussed, was marked by modesty, candour, lucidity, generosity and steadfast refusal to indulge in personalities. He made a great impression, even on the Opposition, of sincerity and devotion to his difficult tasks and the many Socialists who think the determination of their leaders to pillory the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the slightest pretext had one more proof of the soundness of their doubts. Some of them were beginning to think that Mr. Lyttelton was already entitled to be numbered among the successful Colonial Secretaries. Now they know that he is also among the outstanding Parliamentary leaders of the present Government.

Mischief Begun by Mr. Griffiths

MRS JAMES GRIFFITHS, who led the attack, relied on a mixture of emotionalism and personal animosity to support his complaint that Africans have lost confidence in British rule. There is sad substance in the charge; but the sapping of confidence has been the deliberate policy of the Socialist Opposition, which for party purposes destroyed the bipartisan approach to Colonial questions by magnifying the points of difference and minimizing those of agreement. Mr. Griffiths who began the mischief with his lamentable broadcast during the last general election, continued to damage race relations by insisting on 12 debates, each acrimonious, on Central African federation. He and the other extremists in his party have done more to quicken African distrust in the intentions of Her Majesty's Government than any other group anywhere. It is from such sources that African misleaders of their people have drawn encouragement.

About Legacy

AGAIN AND AGAIN Mr. Griffiths used arguments that recall on his own head. He attributed the disturbances in Nyasaland to "disquiet and distrust occasioned by political controversy." But that controversy sprang from his mishandling of the whole issue of federation when he was Secretary of State. In the Africa of 1951 he claimed "there was trust, confidence, mutual relationship." How does that picture of his compare with the truth? In situations to mention the failure of the Government of which he was a leading member in regard to commitments in Tanganyika, his vacillation over the Seruse-Tshombe case in Bechuanaland, his own wounding over federation, his aim to nationalize the Uganda cotton industry and by no means last, his disregard of the serious threats to law and order in Kenya which have since flared into a revolution. What else and other failures of the Labour Government? Mr. Lyttelton has had to grapple with all this, and he has done so with open-mindedly reminding the Opposition of their responsibility. His magnanimity has been in sharp contrast to the lack of generosity of

and, much more important, more for the blacks than for the territories of which they form part only of the population. Quibbling over a telegram to the Colonial Office from the Governor of Uganda, Mr. Griffiths denied that he had dictated it, but he pointedly refused to accept it. Altogether it was an astonishingly muddled performance from one who was but recently Secretary of State himself, and therefore knows, among other things, of the dire-lack of Africans in Kenya competent to bear heavy public responsibilities. A Conservative member might have mentioned that some of the Africans, not all of them Kikuyu, whom Mr. Griffiths's party had so ungenerous and boundless faith have had to be jailed for their subversive activities. Fine leaders of their fellows indeed!

Constitutional Arithmetic

DISREGARDING the stridency of his assailant, Mr. Lyttelton dismissed the personal aspect as of no importance, and emphasized that the issue was that of Africa's challenge of British character and capacity. Having said, with strict accuracy, that Mr. Griffiths had got his hand near the root causes, he remarked that Africans were not all set in the same mould, and stressed the agreement of all parties in this country that an ever-increasing share in the management of their own affairs should be given to the peoples of the Colonies, the only argument being about the pace of such progress. No good purpose could be served by handing out constitutions which would cause strife and friction; but since Mr. Griffiths liked arithmetic in such matters, having claimed that 12 Colonies received new constitutions while he was Secretary of State, he should also consider that 16 major constitutional advances had occurred since he left office two years ago.

Temperate Reply to Intemperate Critic

"I CAN RECALL NO DIFFICULTY and no danger in Africa—in which the official Opposition have tried to be helpful," said Mr. Lyttelton. "When many of our fellow-countrymen were living in fear of their lives in Kenya, no help whatever was forthcoming from the official Opposition, which confined itself to deploping the situation and criticizing in detail each and every measure taken by the Government." The shaft must have gone home, for no Opposition speaker attempted to meet that grave accusation. After mentioning the persistent and unfair attacks on him in the House and the Left Wing Press, the Secretary of State ended his impressive speech with a plea for general recognition of the wide measure of agreement between the parties on all the essentials of Colonial policy. It had been a temperate, closely reasoned, and altogether admirable reply to an intemperate, illogical, and ignominious attack.

Party Politics

THIS NEWSPAPER, which has always pleaded for a non-party approach to Colonial questions, was for many years able to exclude from its editorial comment anything savouring of party politics (except when party view was strongly stressed in a Colonial debate). More recently, unhappily, there has been no escape from frequent criticism of Socialist actions and statements, nor to have remained would have been to neglect the duty of honest comment on current events. So that a week passes without bringing outrageous allegations against East and Central Africa from some prominent Socialist speakers and writers. They must be answered, and if that involves the introduction of party politics

Muddled Attack

THERE IS AN IMPRESSION that the British Government stands more for the whites than the blacks. Mr. Griffiths declared. At times during his regime there was abundant cause for the impression that the Government stood more for the black than the white.

the fault is not ours. The truth is that the attitude of the Labour Party has been increasingly irresponsible since Mr. Creech has been in the Colonial Office. Much of the blame for its recklessness in the past two years must be borne by Mr. Griffiths, who could and should have restrained his followers. Let there be criticism, of course, but let it be for the good of the Colonies, not for party purposes.

Federal Election Results

THE ELECTORS of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have triumphantly vindicated the confidence of all who were convinced that the three territories would give Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues a mandate to govern the new Federal State on that plan of inter-racial partnership which is fundamental to its constitution. The Federal Party had no wish to fight on the racial issue; the decision to make that the test was taken by the Confederates Party, which challenged the very foundation on which Her Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland had agreed that the Federation should be built. In support of that principle, the Federal Party stood squarely for partnership. Their opponents, the Confederates, rejected partnership and advocated a policy which was scarcely distinguishable from the *apartheid* of South Africa.

Victory of Liberalism

TWO-THIRDS of those who cast their votes declared their preference for the spirit of liberalism; and only one European member of the new Parliament (Mr. J. R. Denny, Young leader of the Confederates) campaigned for discrimination on grounds of race. Twenty-four of the other 25 Europeans elected were members of the Federal Party, and the one Independent (Dr. Alexander Scott, of Lusaka) is more liberal in race matters than some Federal spokesmen. Thus the result of the poll is the complete collapse of the challenge to the moderate men led by Sir Godfrey Huggins and Sir Roy Welensky. Not even on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia could the Confederates register a gain, though they had counted on winning two of the three seats in that Afrikaner stronghold. There was little support for the Confederate plan to form white and black States within the Federation—a move towards disintegration when economic and political reasons demand integration—and equally little for the idea of political cleavage on racial lines, for the conviction is spreading that there can be no future for Europeans in Central Africa as a part of a multi-racial society harmoniously blended.

Opportunities Beginning

DIFFERENCES must come, and it is clearly desirable that they should be on a party, not a racial basis. It now remains to be seen whether the two African members from Southern Rhodesia, both of whom accepted the support of the Federal Party, will act with it in the House. It is to be hoped that they will resist the temptation to ally with the "black bloc" with the Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for every problem ought to be judged on its merits, not prejudged sectionally. The Africans from Southern Rhodesia, both newspaper editors, who appear likely to prove themselves the two most competent of the six African M.P.s, are offered a splendid opportunity of providing leadership for their people throughout the federal area; and if that leadership is fair, balanced, and far-sighted they will exert an influence of great value. The supreme need is to develop a federal patriotism wider and stronger than selfish nationalism, and the real test of the African members, as of their European colleagues, will be their response to that challenge. On it alone can the new State flourish.

Fiftieth Birthday

ON SATURDAY LAST, in celebration of the 50th birthday of the Uganda Company, Ltd., Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, opened the company's new automatic cotton ginnery at Kireka, near Kampala. It was in 1903 that the pioneers of the company introduced cotton to the country on the proposal of Mr. K. E. Borup, the Danish-Canadian superintendent of the Industrial Mission of the Church Missionary Society. His advocacy caused the company to be registered in London towards the end of that year, primarily with the philanthropic object of aiding the industrial training of Africans.

Penalties of Pioneering

IN THE FIRST 17 YEARS the company paid one modest dividend only of 2½% in 1913; the capital was written down by half, and a further five years were to pass before a second dividend was paid. From 1926 to 1936 there were no distributions to the shareholders, and then the shares were written down again. Forty-seven years were to pass from its incorporation before the company could claim to be finally established. Such is Uganda's reply to the reiterated allegation of the critics of British Colonial enterprise that it is a euphemism for the exploitation of Africans to satisfy the greed of capitalists. Now, of course, the company is part of the commercial structure of Uganda, to which it has given excellent service.

Outstanding Services

THE HISTORY of the first half-century of its activity is traced in an interesting little book now published by the company. Mr. Cyril Ehrlich, the writer, does no more than indicate how much has been due to a few men, in particular the Buxton family, Borup, D. F. Baxden, and W. E. Moyle; he could, with advantage, have added to the personal side of the record. In all such cases much is owed to the perspicacity, dauntlessness, and zeal of a few men, and it is well that their services should be recalled. If another edition is published, it could be most usefully expanded, for the story of the company is part of the history of Uganda. I hope that the modesty of the present directors will not prevent that amplification.

Lord Thurlow

BRIGADIER LORD THURLOW will, I have reason to know, fly to Kenya about the middle of February to take over the command of the 39th Infantry Brigade from Brigadier John Dugedy. He has just completed the year's course at the Imperial Defence College. When, as Inspector of Establishments at G.H.Q., Middle East, he had to visit Kenya on duty in 1950, he took a short period of leave in the Colony and stayed with friends in Nairobi, Narok, Mombasa, and Nanyuki. Lord Thurlow commanded a company of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders at the battle of Keren during the invasion of Eritrea. He has also a family association with East Africa, for his younger brother, the Hon. A. Comming Bruce, is in the Colonial Service in Zanzibar, at present in charge of co-operative farming.

Samples

A BANK MANAGER scored heavily at a recent dinner party in Kampala, according to a letter from the commercial capital of Uganda. When the health of a visiting business man from Lancashire had been drunk, he said jocularly in reply that in his trade samples had to be given away in order to create business. The bank representatives at that gathering, like their

colleagues elsewhere, presumably wanted more turn-over, but he had never known a bank manager offer a sample of the wares in which he dealt, a £5 note, for instance. Whereupon he was promptly offered a one cent piece (equivalent to one-eighth of a penny) by the quick-thinking Mr. E. M. Carter, manager of the local branch of the Standard Bank.

No Room for Jest

"Our customs at Christmas time to entertain our reader-guest with satire and burlesque and rhyme, with bright and reasonable jest. Our space is fixed (not infinite, like that beyond the stratosphere). As new pours in both day and night, our hopes of humour

disappear. The witty, scintillating thrusts at politicians and their like (which we had designated "musings") have had to go upon "the spike."

The position in Zambia is sombre, and that in Lusaka grows darker, though in Southern Rhodesia the tension is easier, what's happening about the Kabaka? Messrs. Brockway and Hale still assail Empire-builders wherever they're found, and reports of Mau Mau (19 months of them now). So we must keep our ears to the ground. We must therefore pass by with a sigh all those features of fun we'd begun. If you get nothing funny this year for your money, we can't hope to please everyone.

Federal Party's Overwhelming Victory in First Election

Confederates Win Only One of 26 Constituency Seats

A SWEEPING VICTORY FOR SIR GODFREY HUGGINS and the Federal Party is the result of the first general election of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The emphatic verdict of the electorate gives the Federal Party 24 out of the 26 constituency seats. Moreover, the two African members elected in Southern Rhodesia had been endorsed by the Federal Party; the only independent elected is expected to give general support to the Government, and the Confederate Party can look for no aid from the two Europeans nominated in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to represent African interests, or from the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, Southern Rhodesia's comparable choice.

Thus Sir Godfrey Huggins has a majority which considerably exceeds the most optimistic Federal Party forecasts. The sole Confederate Party representative in the new Parliament—which will meet on February 2—will be its leader, Mr. J. R. Dendy Young, P.C., who in one of the closest contests narrowly defeated Mr. J. L. Smit, an Afrikaner and a former Southern Rhodesian M.P., who enrolled under the Federal Party banner after the referendum last April in favour of federation.

In terms of votes cast, the Confederate Party may claim that the first Assembly does not fairly represent their support in the territories. In Southern Rhodesia, for instance, they secured only one seat with more than 13,000 votes, whilst the Federal Party have 13 seats with some 24,500 votes.

Copperbelt Eclipse

The outstanding feature of the poll was the crushing defeat of the Confederates in Northern Rhodesia. Everyone expected them to make a strong challenge on the Copperbelt, winning at least two seats there. Yet in no other constituencies was their defeat so emphatic. At Nkana-Chingola the Confederate candidate polled only 17% of the votes cast, at Broken Hill less than 13%, and at Epunshya-Mufulira 28%.

Apart from Mr. Smit, only one other Federal Party candidate was outvoted. He was Mr. E. W. Sergeant, who for nine years had been Northern Rhodesian M.L.C. for Lusaka. In that federal division he was defeated by Dr. Alexander Scott, whose victory had been widely forecast. He was known to have considerable Asian support. The Confederate candidate polled only 79 votes—5% of those cast.

Nyasaland's verdict in favour of the Federal Party was even more emphatic. All four candidates were returned, and the sole Confederate representative received only 29 votes. Two Asians, standing as independents, obtained 190 votes between them.

Sir Malcolm Barrow, who has been interim Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, and will next month take over the Commerce and Industry portfolio, received fewer votes than his other three Federal Party colleagues.

Since each Nyasaland elector cast four votes, it is not yet known how high was the percentage of those who participated in the Protectorate's ballots. It is likely to be even higher than in Southern Rhodesia, where nearly 79% voted. In Northern Rhodesia the figure fell to about 63%. Throughout the Federation it is likely that about 76% took part.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, the first Federal Prime Minister, won a decisive victory in Salisbury Suburbs, polling 2,053 votes against 761 for Colonel E. V. H. Creswell, George, national chairman of the Confederates.

Other successful Federal Party candidates who have now been appointed Ministers were Mr. J. M. Caldicott (Federal Minister of Agriculture), who won Darwin, Mr. J. W. Greenfield, Federal Minister designate for Home Affairs, who easily headed the poll for Umuza, and Mr. Donald Macintyre, Federal Finance Minister, who, fighting on familiar ground in Bulawayo, was decisively returned.

Sir Roy Welensky's Emphatic Victory

Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Federal Prime Minister, who will next month assume the portfolio of Transport and Communications, won a clear victory at Broken Hill, polling 517 against 119.

Southern Rhodesians who have held Ministerial posts in their own Colony, and will now sit in the first Federal Parliament include Mr. W. A. E. Winteren (former Minister of Trade and Industry), whose victory at Salisbury South was by the narrow margin of 235 votes, and Mr. R. H. Halsted (Western), who resigned from the United Party last year after differences which had brought about his exclusion from Sir Godfrey Huggins's administration.

New comers to Parliamentary life include Mr. B. D. Goldberg, of Umtali, well known there as a farmer and business man; Mr. J. W. Swan, deputy mayor of Salisbury and a former Under-Secretary for Internal Affairs; Mr. John Graylin, a 32-year-old Livingstonia solicitor; Mr. V. T. Joyce, Federal Party organizer on the Copperbelt; and Mr. F. S. Owen, a former secretary of the Northern Rhodesian Associated Chambers of Commerce, who has been in the territory only three years.

From Nyasaland come two well-known commercial figures, Mr. R. C. Burgess, chairman of the Protectorate's Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. B. F. Breerton, formerly manager of Nyasaland Tobacco Auctions, Ltd.

The first Federal Parliament of 35 is completed by the six African members (two from each territory) and the three special European members to represent Native interests. Only one of the latter was directly elected, the Rev. Ibbotson, for Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia's nominee is Dr. J. F. C. Haslam, who from 1935 to 1947 was the territory's Director of Medical Services. Nyasaland's nominee, the Rev. A. B. Doig,

the Scottish missionary well known through the membership of the Protectorate's Legislature.

Mr. Dauti Yamba, one of Northern Rhodesia's African members, has sat in the territorial Legislature for three years. His colleague there, Mr. P. Sokota, was passed over by the African Representative Council (who made the federal choice) in favour of Mr. M. Kakumbi.

Both Africans from Nyasaland, Mr. W. M. Chirwa and Mr. C. R. Kumbikano, are members of the Nyasaland African Congress.

Southern Rhodesia's common roll operated in the choice of that Colony's two African Federal M.P.s, and 54% of the electorate participated. The two Africans elected, Mr. J. Z. Savanhu and Mr. H. M. Hove, are both national creditors. They had Federal Party support.

	Total Votes	Percentage of Poll	Candidates Elected	Candidates Defeated	Average No. of Votes per Candidate
Federal Party	34,992	67.2%	24	2	1,346
Confederate Party	15,763	29.3%	1	22	664
Independents	1,187	2.5%	1	4	270

Percentage of Total Electorate who voted - Approx. 76%

RESULTS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

BORDER	
B. D. Goldberg (Fed.)	1,886
A. Sleen (Conf.)	1,123
BULAWAYO	
D. Macintyre (Fed.)	1,789
A. Smith (Conf.)	793
BULAWAYO SUBURBS	
W. H. Esaywood (Fed.)	1,961
W. Shaw (Conf.)	801
DARWIN	
J. M. Caldicott (Fed.)	1,936
R. Christie (Conf.)	872
MIDVALE	
J. B. Smith (Fed.)	1,415
W. H. Weedon (Conf.)	1,182
W. Williamson (Ind.)	785
MREWA	
N. G. Barrett (Fed.)	1,816
G. R. Musgrave (Conf.)	1,186
SALISBURY	
M. N. Hodson (Fed.)	2,023
J. D. Symple (Conf.)	1,186
SALISBURY SOUTH	
W. A. E. Winterton (Fed.)	1,496
H. A. Alberts (Conf.)	1,264
SALISBURY SUBURBS	
Sir G. M. Huggins (Fed.)	2,055
E. V. H. Creswell-George (Conf.)	761
SALISBURY WEST	
J. W. Swan (Fed.)	2,069
P. A. Newton (Conf.)	1,186
SERAPONG	
P. R. Denny (Conf.)	1,442
I. L. Smit (Fed.)	1,182
UMGONG	
J. M. Greenfield (Fed.)	2,072
W. H. Rattham (Conf.)	795

UMMISTI	
L. M. Gullifin (Fed.)	1,491
Marquis of Graham (Conf.)	1,138
WESTERN	
R. F. Halsted (Fed.)	2,593
A. B. Meitz (Conf.)	823
SPECIALLY ELECTED MEMBER (representing African interests)	
W. S. Woodson	13,402
L. F. McLean	10,183
W. M. Ward	6,352
H. A. Holmes	6,352

Selected African Members:

MASHONALAND	
J. Z. Savanhu	9,447
S. J. T. Sankange	2,480
MATBELLEND	
H. M. Sove	10,558
J. M. Nkomo	2,480

NORTHERN RHODESIA

BROKEN HILL	
Sir R. Welensky (Fed.)	817
W. Kirkwood (Conf.)	119
KAFUE	
G. M. F. van Eeden (Fed.)	444
J. Grant (Conf.)	197
LIVINGSTONE	
J. C. Graylin (Fed.)	671
F. Derby (Conf.)	248
LIANGWA	
F. B. Robertson (Fed.)	346
C. B. Dodkins (Conf.)	104
LUANSHYA-MUFULIRA	
V. T. Joyce (Fed.)	1,376
D. E. Christie (Conf.)	513

LUSAKA	
Dr. A. G. G. (Ind.)	758
W. Sergeant (Fed.)	625
R. B. Pakenham (Conf.)	79
NDOLA	
Ernst Queen (Fed.)	907
W. H. van Zyl (Conf.)	206

NKANA CHINGOLA	
G. W. R. L'Ange (Fed.)	1,889
E. B. Hovelmeier (Conf.)	392
N. H. Lacey (Ind.)	115

EUROPEAN MEMBER nominated to represent Native Interests:
Dr. J. F. C. Haslam

AFRICAN MEMBERS:

Mr. M. Kakumbi
Mr. D. Yamba

NYASALAND

[The Protectorate is not divided into constituencies. Each elector had four votes, but could not cast more than one for any candidate.]

R. C. Bucquet (Fed.)	903
J. Foot (Fed.)	879
P. T. Breerton (Fed.)	822
Sir M. Balfour (Fed.)	808
P. D. Lalodagwa (Ind.)	405
A. A. Desai (Ind.)	85
C. W. Walsh (Conf.)	29

EUROPEAN MEMBER NOMINATED TO REPRESENT NATIVE INTERESTS:
Rev. A. B. Dole

AFRICAN MEMBERS:
Mr. W. M. Chirwa
Mr. C. R. Kumbikano

MEMBERS OF FIRST FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

The 35 members of the first Federal Assembly, to be formally opened on February 3, are as follows:

AFRICAN MEMBERS: Federal Party (Conf.) Confederate Party (Ind.) Independence

BARRETT, N. G. (Fed., Mrewa), aged 52. Became Southern Rhodesian M.P. for Brandallas in 1948. Born in the Union, settled at Rusape 25 years ago, and has been prominent in farming bodies.

BALFOUR, SIR M. (Fed., Mrewa). Now in the Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, he will take over the portfolio of Commerce and Industry at the end of January. Aged 53; he was formerly senior non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislature and a member of the Executive Council. Settled in the Protectorate as a painter in 1927, after education at Malvern and Cambridge Universities. Has been managing director of Nyasa Tea Estates, Ltd. and chairman of the Nyasaland Tung Growers' Association.

BREERTON, P. F. (Fed., Nyasaland). Retired manager of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. Now a tung grower.

CALDICOTT, J. M. (Fed., Darwin). Federal Minister of Agriculture. Aged 52. Was Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture from 1947. Former president of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union. Has lived in the Colony for 28 years, but entered Parliament only five years ago.

CHIRWA, W. M. (African member, Nyasaland). School teacher and member of the Nyasaland African Congress.

GULLIFIN, L. M. (Fed., Ummisti). Southern Rhodesian Minister of Transport since last September. Landowner, stock-breeder, and tobacco planter. Born in Johannesburg, settled in Southern Rhodesia 26 years ago. Became M.P. (United Party) for Salisbury District in 1946.

DOLE, THE REV. A. B. (nominated European member, Nyasaland, representing Native Interests), aged 39, secretary of the Blantyre Mission in Nyasaland. Senior chaplain to the East African.

1950, in which year he married Miss Barbara Young, recently principal of the Blantyre Girls' School, and a member of Nyasaland's Central Advisory African Education Council.
EASTWOOD, G. H. (Fed., Bulawayo), Suburban House and former Bulawayo City Councillor, United Party for Bulawayo Central from 1939 to 1946, when he was captured and held in the Transvaal for two years later captured the seat for the Rhodesia Labour Party in a by-election. New Independent Labour.

FEDEN, G. M. F. VAN (Fed., Kafue), aged 34, born in Northern Rhodesia, and entered its Legislative Council five years ago. A farmer, he has been prominent in the Federal Party organization.

JOHN (Fed., Nyasaland), aged 52, a Lilongwe tobacco planter, recently nominated to the Nyasaland Legislature. Has been prominent in the Northern Province Association and an alternate member of the Central Labour Advisory Board.

FRANK (Fed., Umtali), aged 41, an Umtali lawyer, farmer, and director of a mining company. Helped to found the regional development movement in Southern Rhodesia. United Rhodesia Party member.

GRAYSON, G. C. (Fed., Livingstone), aged 32, a Livingstone solicitor and barrister, who settled in the territory three years ago. Member of Livingstone municipal council.

GREENFIELD, J. M. (Fed., Umtali), Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia since 1950, he will at the end of January become Federal Minister of Home Affairs and Education. Aged 46. Born in the Transvaal and became a Rhodes Scholar. Called to the Bar at Cape Town in 1933; returned to Rhodesia the same year. Elected United Party M.P. for Hillside, Bulawayo, in 1948, having been chairman of the Federation of African Welfare Societies and a member of the Statute Law Revision Committee. Took silk in 1949.

HARSHED, R. F. (Fed., Western), aged 50. Was Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development from 1948 until he resigned in 1951, leaving the United Party to join the Rhodesia Party. Son of an 1899 pioneer, he went to the Colony in 1929, and developed wide business interests. During the war was Director of Supplies, then Food Controller (1947-48). Entered Parliament in 1948.

HILLAM, DR. J. F. C. (nominated European member, N. Rhodesia representing Native interests). Aged 65, since 1950 Silicois Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia. Director of Medical Services 1935-47, chairman of the Silicois Medical Bureau in the territory 1947-50.

HOPSON, L. M. N. (Fed., Salisbury), aged 51. Deputy Speaker in the last Southern Rhodesian Parliament, having been elected for Salisbury Central in 1946. An advocate who was admitted to the Colony's Bar in 1929. Has lived there for 42 years, and is chairman of the inaugural board of the Rhodesia University.

Native Editor

HOVE, H. M. (African member for Matabeleland), endorsed by the Federal Party, he is editor of the *Bantu Mirror*. For many years a school teacher and social worker.

HUGGINS, S. (Godfrey (Fed., Salisbury Suburbs)), "First Prime Minister" of the Federation, having held the interim position since September. Aged 70, he was for the previous 20 years Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the longest term in contemporary Commonwealth history. Born in Kent, he became a surgeon after study at Melvern College and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Reached Southern Rhodesia in 1917, practising full time until 1921, and then for many more years as a consultant surgeon. Became an M.P. in 1923, and 10 years later, when principal elements of the Rhodesian and Reform Parties amalgamated as the United Party, Sir Godfrey, leader of the Reform Party, became Prime Minister.

IMBOTSON, THE Rt. Hon. (specially elected European member from Southern Rhodesia, representing a Native interest). Aged 57, a Methodist missionary, who went to the Colony in 1922, becoming organizing secretary to the Federation of African Welfare Societies 11 years ago. Has six of numerous statutory bodies and commissions of inquiry.

JOYCE, V. T. (Fed., Lusitania), Federal Party organizer on the Copperbelt. An official of the Salaried Staff Association at the Mufulla mine.

KAKUMBE, MATEYO (African member, Northern Rhodesia).
KUMBIKANO, C. R. (African member, Nyasaland), former civil servant and member of Nyasaland African Congress.

LANGE, G. W. R. (Fed., Nkana-Chibvata), a former underground manager at Nkana mine, where he is still employed. Was in 1948 elected to the Northern Rhodesia Legislature for Nkana. Born and educated in the Transvaal, he worked on the Copperbelt before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1930. Was once chairman of the National Service League on the Copperbelt.

MCINTYRE, DONALD (Fed., Bulawayo), a Federal Minister of Finance, having held this office in Southern Rhodesia for three months in Mr. Gasfield Todd's caretaker Government. An M.P. for 19 years, and mayor of Bulawayo several times, he was in Glasgow. Was an active trade unionist in the

new trade. Chairman and director of several companies. Transferred from Labour to the United Party in 1948.

OWEN, F. S. (Fed., Ndola), a former secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Associated Chambers of Commerce, elected in the territory in 1951.

ROBERTSON, CAPTAIN F. B. (Fed., Luangwa), a tobacco farmer who entered the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council for the North-Eastern district in 1948.

SAVANHU, J. Z. (African member for Mashonaland). Endorsed by the Federal Party, he is chief editor of African Newspapers, Ltd. A former school teacher, he was a member of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the federation conference in London in March, 1951.

SCOTT, DR. ALEXANDER (Ind., Lusaka), aged 68, went to Northern Rhodesia in 1926 after qualifying as a surgeon and a barrister. He became a Government medical officer, then carried on a private law practice in Lusaka, where six years ago he founded the *Central African Post*. Chairman of the Lusaka Municipal Board.

SMITH, J. D. (Fed., Midlands), aged 34, became Southern Rhodesian M.P. for Selukwe (Liberal, later Rhodesia Party) in 1948. A Rhodesian-born farmer. Shot down in Italy during the war, and served with partisans behind enemy lines.

SWAN, J. W. (Fed., Salisbury West), aged 59. Deputy mayor of Salisbury. Began farming near Gwelo with his brother in 1920. Joined the Civil Service, working particularly on dehydration and food production, and before retirement in 1950 was for a year Under-Secretary for Internal Affairs.

Deputy Federal Premier

WELENSKY, SIR ROY (Fed., Broken Hill). Federal Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport and Communications, having since September held the interim portfolio of Transport and Development. Has been leader of the Northern Rhodesia's non-official members of Legislative Council, to which he was elected in 1938. Born in Southern Rhodesia, and formerly a driver on Rhodesia Railways, he became an active trade unionist, and was appointed to the Conciliation Board during the war-time Copperbelt strike. He was Director of Man-Power and a member of Northern Rhodesia's War Committee. Knighted this year.

WINTERSON, W. A. E. (Fed., Salisbury South), aged 53. Was from 1951 until a few months ago Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, having previously been Minister of Native Affairs. A solicitor, born in the Union, who settled in Rhodesia 29 years ago, entering Parliament nine years later. Served as a major in Ethiopia and Burma during the last war.

YAMBA, DAUI (African member, Northern Rhodesia). A Northern Rhodesian M.L.C. for the past three years.

YOUNG, J. R. DENDY, O.C. (Conf., Sebakwe). Leader of the Confederate Party and its only representative in the first Federal Parliament. Aged 46, he resigned from the United Party in Southern Rhodesia early this year. He first became an M.P. for Avondale, Salisbury, in 1948. Born in Cape Province, entered the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service at 19, but eight years later began private practice as an advocate. Served with South African forces in North Africa and Italy during the last war. His resignation from Godfrey Huggins's party was the culmination of increasing disagreement; he was the only United Party member to oppose the federal scheme.

TERRITORIAL STATISTICS

S. RHODESIA		
Electorate	60,474	Federal Party 24,527 (63.4%)
including	594	Confederates 13,376 (34.6%)
Asians	570	Independents 705 (2.0%)
Coloured persons		
441 Africans		
78.5% voted		
N. RHODESIA		
Electorate	15,400	Federal Party 7,053 (72%)
including	858	Confederates 1,858 (19%)
Asian & Coloured voters and three Africans		873 (9%)
63.5% voted		
NYASALAND		
Electorate	3,058	Federal Party 3,412 (94.0%)
including	75	Confederates 29 (0.8%)
Asians		Independents 190 (5.2%)
(Percentage who voted not available)		

Government's African Policy Debated in Commons

Opposition Attack on Mr. Lyttelton Decisively Rejected

THE OPPOSITION MOTION OF CENSURE on the Government's handling of affairs in Africa was last week defeated in the Commons by 301 votes to 273.

Opening for the Socialists, MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS contended that there was a steady deterioration in relations between Colonial peoples and the British Government, aggravated by conservative mishandling of African affairs since 1951.

Mr. Lyttelton had soon taken the first wrong step that of calling a London conference on Central African federation without prior consultation with Africans. From that mistake had stemmed troubles in Nyasaland, where the Protectorate Government had taken the almost unprecedented step of spending public money on newspaper advertisements designed to denigrate and undermine the African National Congress.

Partnership Promises Forgotten

Recent speeches in Northern Rhodesia suggested that promises of "partnership" were being forgotten. Sir Roy Welensky had said that it could be confidently assumed that "no reckless experiments would take place on Northern Rhodesian constitutional matters after the five-year period without full consultation with the Federal Government." Yet the all-party Parliamentary pledge had been that African political advancement would remain purely a matter for British and Northern Rhodesian Governments and the people of that territory. One could imagine Africans saying: "Another undertaking is being modified, and may in the end be destroyed." It was the duty of the Colonial Secretary to repudiate such statements.

Boasts had been made during the Federal election campaign that the Dalgleish report was "dead." Mr. L'Orange, M.L.C., had even declared that he and his colleagues had been able to prevent its application. Mr. Griffiths said: "I have sought through my own union to bring the two Northern Rhodesian-trade unions together. All that will be in vain if such things as this go on."

Events in Buganda had reflected distrust and fears aroused by the mishandling of Central African federation. Mr. Griffiths quoted a newspaper report of a statement by Mr. Blundell, after seeing Sir Godfrey Huggins: "I discussed with him problems of Central African federation, how it was proposed to get it going, and methods of bringing into line the interests of the East and Central African territories. We talked about services common to all territories, with the object of nourishing closer association."

"That sounds quite innocent," commented Mr. Griffiths, "but not to African ears." In the same newspaper on July appeared the front-page heading: "Great New Dominion Foreseen."

The *East African Standard* had commented on Mr. Lyttelton's speech to the East Africa Dinner Club: "The first step towards the Government's aim will be, it is understood, to step up moves towards federation in the three East African territories."

On November 21 *The Times* had indicated that trouble was brewing in Uganda, and had said of Mr. Lyttelton's speech: "A match had been dropped, and it fell among tinder."

Match Dropped in Tinder

"Africa to-day is tinder," continued Mr. Griffiths. "There is mistrust, fear, and anxiety, and a Secretary of State who drops matches into that tinder is a person about whom we have every right to be anxious."

Mr. Lyttelton: "I thought Mr. Griffiths would probably make this point, so I telegraphed to the Governor of Uganda. I have his authority to say once again that nothing concerning the recent crisis arose as a result of that speech."

Mr. Griffiths: "I have the deepest respect for the Governor of Uganda. If that speech had no effect upon the situation, why did the Governor at once fly home to see the Secretary of State? Of course it was the speech. It has been clear from the very beginning that that speech was the match that set light to the tinder."

Mr. Peyton: "Are you repudiating what the Governor has said?"

Mr. Griffiths: "No, I am not repudiating it. I am deeply

sorry that the Governor should have to face this crisis caused by the Secretary of State's speech."

The speaker went on to complain of Mr. Lyttelton's personal attitude. In the Guiana debate, whilst he (Mr. Griffiths) was speaking, Mr. Lyttelton had shouted across the table: "demand an answer now." In the debate on the Kabaka he had slammed the door in the face of a suggestion that there might be a settlement. He (Mr. Griffiths) had told the Kabaka frankly that the Opposition could not support his proposals for his country, but that he would explain the Kabaka's fears to Parliament. "We think that the Colonial Secretary exhibits a temperament which is not suitable in a man who has to do this great human job of work."

During the Kenya crisis of the past year he had made proposals to Mr. Lyttelton, most of which had been rejected from the outset. There was a danger to-day in Kenya of a political vacuum, for which we might pay a heavy price.

To these multi-racial communities we have taken our civilization and standards of life, and the Africans have been shut out and made to feel strangers in their own land. This is the problem that I am convinced the Government has mishandled. The object of all these things is to create the impression that the British Government was made for the whites and not for the blacks.

Africans regard Central African federation as a white federation. There is talk of federation in East Africa, but West Africans are coming together to form their own federation. In Nigeria early this year I spoke to a young man who was trained here. One of the advantages of this federation, he thought, would be that his country would be a member of the United Nations, because they were anxious to play their part in foreign affairs. When I asked him: "What foreign affairs are you thinking of?" he said, "No, foreign affairs is what happens to our people in other parts of Africa."

These two nationalistic forces are growing, and they clash. It will be the end of the British Commonwealth. I say to the Prime Minister that that is what will liquidate the Empire. The time has come—it is overdue—for a new leadership before this incipient "conflict" one day becomes more serious than any we have ever faced."

Mr. Lyttelton's Reply

MR. LYTTELTON'S Secretary of State for the Colonies suggested that all parties in the House had the common aim of the advance of the peoples of Africa towards self-government.

Not only were Europeans challenged by events; Africans were also challenged by the technical progress, culture, and learning of the West. None of the reasons adduced by Mr. Griffiths had got anywhere near the root cause of the stirring of Africa to-day. Among them were demoralization and political advance. The sudden projection of news of a world previously unknown to Africans had developed forces in the last decade.

Hundreds of thousands of Africans had fought side by side with the British in the war, and there was an ever-growing stream of African students absorbing Western ideas. Newspapers representing all shades of opinion daily arrived in the towns of Africa. The Comet brought to Africa men of numerous opinions, skills and professions. Saucer-traders in the villages caught up new voices. Was it any wonder that Africa was stirring?

"The Africans cannot make a common theme out of the discordant voices, nor can they unravel the tangled skein of our Western civilization. All they know is that they are moving about in world unrealized, as I might had it. One thing they see clearly is that if they snatch from all this the elixir, the talisman, the key—call it what we may—to the modern world, there is no reason why the same civilizations with the same material benefits, which they so admire should not be theirs."

"These are the real reasons—not the trumpery ones put before the House this afternoon—for the troubles we experience to-day. They are the convulsions which always accompany the great changes which take place."

in the history of nations and of their relative power and culture. The ethnographical pattern is so diverse and complicated that only those with a fictitious study behind them could give a reliable picture. In many cases the differences between the so-called African peoples themselves are as pronounced as between Africans and Europeans.

The message sent from this country to Africa must continue to proclaim to the African people those aims of policy and humanism which were shared by all parties. There was no argument about the aim—their giving an increasing share in management of their own affairs to all these peoples. The argument being about the methods and tempo.

British responsibilities did not end at handing out constitutions. The question was whether a constitution would work within a framework within which democratic institutions could grow? Was it too slow to satisfy the progressive or too quick to fulfil the needs of law and order?

The Labour Party had set in motion the Central African Federation scheme. They had later campaigned against the federation instruments on the grounds that the scheme was being imposed upon African opinion.

Government's Responsibility

At the time of the Colonial Secretary and H.M. Government cannot say he to halt a scheme admitted by both sides to be beneficial to the future of Africa and development of their political institutions. A large section of the community is against it. Such opinions must be weighed, their interests safeguarded, and on occasions a scheme must be abandoned because the safeguards cannot be provided. But when we are satisfied that they can, it is an abrogation of all the principles and responsibility of Government to be turned aside by the clamor and clamour of a few interested parties.

I would like to say when federation became a fact—I admit it with apprehension. Such a stream of propaganda had swept over this country, some of it from the very authors of the scheme itself, that African opinion had become far more inflamed than it should have been. We might easily have witnessed a victory for the extremists on one side or the other. Consequently, wisdom, was

reluctant to charges that his treatment of the Nyasaland chiefs had been "unsympathetic." Mr. Lyttelton commented: "It might be better for you to know some proposals in the chief memorandum. The proposal for the replacement of high officials by new ones; the Governor to be replaced; the Chief Secretary to be replaced; the Secretary for African Affairs to be replaced; the Provincial Commissioners to be replaced."

I said that these demands should not be taken seriously, and I dismissed them, as any Colonial Secretary should, quite summarily, but I listened with the greatest patience and courtesy to everything they had to say. The one subject which I felt it necessary to dismiss summarily was falsely represented to be the one in which I conducted the negotiations.

I had a telegram from the Governor of Nyasaland last night which says: "African operation is now over. Considerable interest is being shown in the election of African members to the Federal Assembly, with 13 candidates for two seats. Position is settling down very satisfactorily. May Nyasaland long remain peaceful; it will soon begin to reap the benefits of federation."

Agreement in Rhodesia

"Constitutional troubles in Northern Rhodesia have happily been resolved. The elected members of our own fellow countrymen thought that the concessions given to Africans were too great. But during the whole controversy concerning federation we spoke sincerely of the good of nationhood, as did the elected members. I felt sure that the best possible representation was the least we could do to show that our protestations were not mere words. Does the House think that this constitution was mishandled or that some other form of accommodation ought to have been reached?"

"In the critical debate on federation in the House the majority was 46. My party commands ordinarily a majority of 18. I therefore think it infelicitous that the discussion on a vote of censure should include references to federation."

"Members will have seen the results of the federal elections. It is not for us to pretend to any party politics here, but I hope the result will be seen in this light—that the party elected with an overwhelming majority is the one pledged to the principle of partnership between the races. I suppose it will be said that that is another mishandling!"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister say something about the pledge we gave on the subject of political advance in territorial government?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The responsibility for constitutional changes rest with H.M. Government alone, and I am glad to have the opportunity of repeating that."

Turning to Kenya, the Colonial Secretary said that the Mau

Mau canker had been festering below the surface long before the general election. It had remained either undetected or ignored. His first reports had been quite true, arising no doubt from faulty intelligence. Mau Mau sucked its poison from witchcraft, from hatred of the white man and Christianity, and gained its force by unleashing a primeval savagery.

Did anyone suggest that adjustments and balances on the political front could have stamped out Mau Mau? The sooner someone had pleaded that you could not fight bush knives, bullets and bombs, the sooner the light of reality would begin to pierce these dark places.

"I say, with every force that I can command, that the first duty of the Government, of any Government, is to deliver peace and order. Social, economic, and political advance are a mere mockery unless we can do that. It makes me smile when people try to impress on me that war or near war solves nothing. I have seen too much of it to think otherwise. Only a handful of my generation have survived the holocaust of 1914. But war is sometimes necessary, or all perishes. It was, and is, so in Kenya."

"As the Parliamentary delegation will find out, through all this, so far from social and economic progress having been arrested, it has actually been going forward at a greater pace than before."

Horrible Allegations Against British Army

"At the beginning of the Mau Mau struggle, excesses were perpetrated here and there by individual policemen. I abhor them, whatever were the provocations, and they were certainly great. I believe that to-day the police are well-disciplined, and that although there may be one or two cruel incidents they are rare exceptions. I believe that the rigorous inquiry into the conduct and discipline of the armed forces will show that in Kenya, as elsewhere, the name and reputation of the British Army as a whole is high, and that the horrible allegations which we are probing will turn out to be, at the worst, isolated, though not the less contemptible, blot on this otherwise fair record."

It was quite wrong to talk of patterns of bombing by aircraft in Kenya. Specific, pin-point targets were attacked by one or two aircraft at a time. As for the right to open fire in the prohibited areas, it was ridiculous to suggest that the forests were inhabited by large numbers of Kikuyu. They were often absolutely impassable, and were used as sanctuaries by terrorist gangs. Every instrument of publicity had been used to inform all the Kikuyu that the forests were prohibited areas.

"The other policy, faced as we were by terror and murder, could have been pursued, either than that of suppressing Mau Mau by force? But, in carrying out that policy, and any Colonial Secretary must have pursued it, we must suppress with equal energy and determination any excess which, whatever the provocation, is committed on our side."

After discussing West African constitutional problems, Mr. Lyttelton said that he was quite ready to pay tribute to his two predecessors, Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Griffiths, for their pioneering but he trusted that they would be generous enough to recognize that he was carrying on in the same spirit as which they had begun.

"The mistaken policies and sometimes inaction and indecision by our predecessors have continued to make these serious crises and often to make them worse, is a fear, I doubt not. In fact I fear I doubt whether any Administration could expect to steer its way through all these currents without running on a precarious rock. There is no statesman in Colonial affairs whom I have met who can look back upon his record and say, I have made no mistakes, even in the light of my present knowledge."

Imperfect Nya Intelligence

"I do not say that the organization of Nigeria was defective. I do say that the attitude adopted, and the indecisive way in which it was advocated, caused a lot of the troubles of Central African federation. I do say that imperfect intelligence over many years led the Mau Mau movement to get a far greater grip upon the Kikuyu than it should have. I do say that since I have been in office, the attitude of many hon. members on the subject of Kenya, and the steps but regrettable measures we have had to use to suppress the terrorists, have increased the burden which falls on the security forces and H.M. Government have had to bear."

"I do say that the attitude adopted by some hon. members that our fellow countrymen are always wrong and that changes in the political balance could have prevented all these troubles are arguments without foundation of any kind."

"I open the argument, and I do not advance it in the forefront of what I am saying, that the cause of these troubles is, in the main, the misdeeds or inactions of our predecessors in office. These matters are far too important for me to try to take tricks off the rt. hon. gentleman in this way, and, if he looks back at his speech on the same subject, he will see that

he made some rather trivial points when he was trying to build up his case.

"As for the crucial innuendo which was advanced by the Leader of the Opposition that it was my unsympathetic personality which had brought these troubles to the surface, what a remark—what a little remark in a big beach. The remark gentlemanly frustrates my importance or my influence in these great convulsions far beyond what the greatest eulogist would claim.

"It has been one of the proud traditions of Government in this country that we have been able to pursue, through the vagaries of democratic elections, a continuity of policy which alone, I suggest, has maintained the prestige of our country through the tangled pattern of affairs, even after civilization has been rocked by two great wars.

"This motion of censure upon the Government's handling of affairs in Africa is the last step which the Opposition have taken in breaking down the national approach to Colonial affairs. I think it is a little regrettable that we have reached this position. The House will know that in these matters I have at least refrained from personalities, and if at times I have been betrayed into defending myself with vigour and with bluntness, it has only been because I have been the subject of very great attack, both in the Left Wing Press and in this House.

Breakdown of Non-Party Approach

The breakdown of a non-party approach to Colonial affairs began long before this Government came into office. It began when Mr. Griffiths made a broadcast at the general election on his subject which shocked a large body of opinion in the Colonies. The repercussions of that broadcast are still felt. Again and again I have found in starting conferences that there was a distrust—this was a word which Mr. Griffiths used so much—of a Conservative Colonial Secretary because that broadcast said that everything that had been done for the Colonies had been done by the Labour Party. An hon. member: "Past experience," and that as soon as we had a Conservative Government the Colonies could expect nothing.

"Everything we have done has been dictated solely and impartially by what appeared to me and my colleagues to be for the best. When I look back upon the two years in which we have been in office I should like first to acknowledge with warmth and gratitude the help I have had from many hon. and some rt. hon. gentlemen opposite. However, the Government must look first to the official attitude of their opponents and not to the support which they receive from individual members. I can recall no difficulty and no danger in which the official Opposition have tried to be helpful. I have discussed very much the same course of events in the various crises.

"H.M. Government have to take action in the Left Wing Press—Lytelton must go." Of course, at this time none of the facts are known. The Parliamentary Labour Party meets and the first information is available. Other opinions begin to be expressed, and it is found that the party is not united. Then criticism of quite a mild kind is delivered from the Erosit Bench opposite, and what began as the assassination of democracy ends as a complaint that there are not enough copies of the Order in Council in the Vote Office, British Guiana is described by an island, and a division is not challenged.

Left Wing Smear Campaign

The smear campaign, however, goes on unabated in the country by the Left Wing Press. When we were faced with a civil war against Africans in Kenya, and when many of our fellow-countrymen were living in fear of their lives, no help whatever was forthcoming from the official Opposition except the suggestion, which I repeat would have been completely ineffective, to send out an all-party delegation to Kenya in the middle of these troubles, with the power to cross-examine officials and call for documents. The official Opposition confined itself to deploring the situation and criticizing in detail each and every measure taken by the Government.

"Some hon. members below the gangway opposite have tried to give the impression that I believe in summary justice—whatever the term means. Yet both in Malaya and Kenya I have completely resisted the ill-judged pressure which certain groups have brought to bear upon me in this respect. I think the position can easily be resolved, when people talk of summary justice, by asking one question: is the accused to be represented by counsel? The answer is nearly always 'yes.' On the same 'yes,' there can be no drumhead court martial and summary justice. By increasing the number of judges, we have tried to accelerate the administration of justice, but I pledged myself enthusiastically—and I think I have carried it out—to see that the principles of British law have been kept intact even in the height of the emergency.

"It is a sad day which witnesses the final breakdown of a national and not a party approach to Colonial affairs. If this debate did anything to clear the way, or at least did anything to lay the foundations upon which we can go on to build a

new approach to these matters, it would have been a good afternoon for us, and a better one for the Colonies.

"Let us not forget that we are the most progressive Colonial Power in the world, and that we have all set our hands, whatever our party, to giving self-government within the Commonwealth to these territories. It is because of us, when our sincere efforts meet with set-backs, and when law and order is sometimes threatened by a handful of terrorists or by the mighty forces which are now stirring Africa, that we should seek only to probe the shortcomings of our opponents, and not endeavor to stress that vile measure of justice which exists between us and the essentials.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal) said that the real question was whether Africa had confidence in that House and the people of Britain.

Never had there been such vast economic and social changes as in Africa in the past 50 years. Was it surprising that there was a new consciousness throughout that continent, a new realization of the inherent individual rights of the African? Nevertheless, there was a fear in the African's mind that, despite his realization of his own individuality, white domination might continue. The white man feared that he would be deprived of all that he had owned, and that domination would pass into native hands.

Both Socialists and conservatives were to blame for the present difficulties. Too much emphasis had been placed on economic and material advantages, and too little attention paid to the personal side and the desire of the individual.

Liberal Blames Both Sides

Mr. Griffiths was to blame in Central Africa for restructuring the question of federation and publishing the officials' report, whilst Mr. Lytelton must take the blame for thinking only of the economic advantages when Africans were becoming conscious that they had a right to be consulted as to how they should be governed. The deportation from his own country of the Kabaka of Buganda was a cruel punishment, but the Labour party had been bad, by exiling Seretse and Tshekedi.

"These people are now conscious of their rights; they know all about the difficulties which have arisen in various parts of Africa. Has not the time now come when we might call an African conference, when the Africans might be consulted on their own future.

"We have taught them much about economic life and health. We have given them a certain amount of education, which is now being increased; but they still lack knowledge of the proper working of a democratic institution. We should go carefully in teaching them that. It is not that we deny them that right, but in the meantime, until the arrangement is working properly, and they understand the importance of toleration towards each other, we should exercise, as we are in duty bound to do, a trusteeship over them all, so as to help and protect them."

Dr. Livingstone's Damaged Sextant Bearing on His Death at Chitambo

BUT FOR A DAMAGED SEXTANT, Dr. Livingstone might not have died of fever at Chitambo, Northern Rhodesia, in May, 1873.

That idea has been put forward by Professor Frank Debenham, lately Professor of Geography at Cambridge University, who has made an investigation of the Bangweulu swamps, through which fever-ridden area Livingstone passed in 1872 in search of the "fontaine" which he wrongly believed to form the source of the Nile.

Professor Debenham has told the Royal Geographical Society that it had always been a mystery why the missionary explorer should have taken the long way round the swamps, spending six weeks in that undertaking, instead of the one week necessary for a direct journey across the swamp.

By a study of Livingstone's book, it found that he was betrayed by his instruments. He was 80 miles out in longitude. This must have been caused by a shock to the sextant which displaced the mirror.

Professor Debenham emphasized that Livingstone was a magnificent navigator, and his notes showed that he realized he was out on his reckoning. Although his object had been to go round to the south and then to the west, the party had got to the remote jungle east of Lake Bangweulu.

The shorter route might well have prolonged his life—although he was "a very impatient and sick man," as his journal shortly before his death appeared the entry "sextant corrected"; but it had been too late to change the course of his last journey.

Full Official Report of Kabaka's Refusal to Co-Operate

White Paper Record of Events Leading to Withdrawal of Recognition

THE KABAKA OF BUSANDA was informed on Tuesday that H.M. Government, having considered his request to be allowed to resume his functions on condition that he would now give the assurances he had hitherto refused, had decided that the decision to withdraw recognition from him as Native ruler could not be changed.

A White Paper (Cmd. 9028, 4s. 6d.) entitled "Buganda Protectorate: Withdrawal of Recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda" was laid before Parliament last week.

From it the following salient passages are taken.

"On June 30 this year the Secretary of State for the Colonies made a speech to the East African Dinner Club in which, after discussing Central African federation, he went on to say: 'Nor should we exclude from our minds the evolution as time goes on of still larger measures of unification, and, possibly, still larger measures of federation of the whole East African territories.'

"One of the newspapers of East Africa at once seized on this remark and misinterpreted it as an indication that H.M. Government was planning political federation in East Africa. This aroused anxiety in Buganda, and the Secretary of State's alleged intentions were violently attacked in the vernacular Press. Reassurance was conveyed to the Kabaka in a letter in which Sir Andrew Cohen explained that the Secretary of State's speech did not indicate any change of policy and that the future development of Uganda and the other East African territories must be largely guided by local public opinion."

"On August 1 the Kabaka wrote to the Governor a letter in which for the first time he raised two entirely new demands, that the responsibility for the affairs of Buganda should be transferred to the Foreign Office, and that H.M. Government should prepare and put into effect a plan designed to achieve independence, and, if possible within a short stated space of time."

Kabaka's Demand for Separation

"On August 10 the Governor met the Kabaka and discussed at length the terms of his letter. The Kabaka made it clear that he was asking for independence for Buganda only, and that he was in fact asking for separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate. He also said that he put forward his request because he did not regard the pledge on federation that had just been given as satisfactory. The Governor pointed out that the request for the separation of Buganda was directly contrary to what the Kabaka had publicly agreed as recently as March."

"On August 15 a second long meeting was held at which the three Ministers were also present. At this meeting it became apparent for the first time that even if he could be satisfied on federation the Kabaka would still wish to press for the separation of his country from the rest of Uganda and for a revision of the 1900 Agreement."

"The Governor reported these discussions to the Secretary of State, and it was arranged that he should fly to the United Kingdom on October 9 to discuss the reply to be made to the Kabaka. Before he could do this, however, the Great Lukiko held a session towards the end of September and appointed a committee of seven to examine the question of federation. The Resident had before the Lukiko meeting indicated to the Kabaka that the Lukiko should be advised not to take any action in this matter which would prejudice the

Secretary of State's consideration of the Kabaka's letter. The committee produced a memorandum which contains the same two requests as the Kabaka's letter of August 5 and states their firm opposition to any scheme for federation. A resolution was passed by the Lukiko accepting this memorandum and recommending that it be forwarded to the Governor, and the substance of the memorandum was published on October 4 in the vernacular Press and later in the European Press. It evoked much excitement. The discussion of this memorandum in a body open to the Press and the public generally added to the difficulties of the situation."

"On the Governor's arrival in the United Kingdom he conferred with the Secretary of State on the reply to be sent to the Kabaka and the Lukiko."

Comprehensive Assurance

"In regards federation, H.M. Government gave the Kabaka a comprehensive assurance which went even further than pledges given on other previous occasions. This assurance included a statement that 'unless there is a substantial change in public opinion in the Protectorate, including that of the Baganda, the inclusion of the Protectorate in an East African federation will remain outside the realm of practical politics even in the most distant future.'

"H.M. Government recognized in the statement that public opinion in Buganda and the rest of the Protectorate was opposed to any such federation, and said that they had no intention of disregarding this opinion either now or at any time."

"The reply made it clear that the transfer of Buganda affairs to the Foreign Office would be constitutionally inappropriate. The Foreign Office conducts the relations of H.M. Government with States outside the Commonwealth. The Colonial Office is concerned with the affairs of territories inside the British Commonwealth for which H.M. Government is ultimately responsible, whether they be Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States, or Trust Territories. When the 1900 Agreement was concluded all the East and Central African territories were still controlled by the Foreign Office; when these countries were fully granted control passed naturally to the Colonial Office."

"The third issue was the separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate. It is the considered view of H.M. Government, which is fully backed by the opinion of the Governor, that to have accepted this demand would have been to ensure disastrous consequences for all the peoples of Uganda, including the Baganda. It would have meant the reversal of the policy which has been steadily pursued on both sides since 1900, and which is indeed implicit in the Agreement that Uganda shall be developed as a unitary State."

"Secondly, it is on this assumption that the main political, economic and social institutions for the whole country have been developed, round Kampala and Entebbe in Buganda. These include all the main departments of Government, Makerere University College, Mulago Training Hospital, Kampala Technical School, and the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches."

Buganda's Vital Role

"Buganda lies astride the main lines of communication from the Congo to the coast from Masindi and the north-west to the Eastern Province. If Buganda were separated from the Protectorate, not only would these communications be greatly hampered, but the orderly administration of the rest of the Protectorate would clearly be impossible."

"Thirdly, the economic consequences for Buganda of separation would be most serious indeed. Geographically Buganda lies at the centre of the Protectorate and the economic and general ties which link it with the rest of the Protectorate have been built up over many years and would be virtually impossible now to break down. The Baganda, an almost entirely agricultural people, have recently been entering trade on an increasing scale and have strongly tended to enter industries such as cotton ginning establishments on a Protectorate-wide basis; this is a serious position for

Protectorate Government and the Legislative Council has been arranged.

The separation of Buganda from the rest of the Protectorate would gravely upset the economic stability both of Buganda and the rest of the country, would seriously interfere with schemes for the development and progress by the Baganda and other Africans in the Protectorate which are now being actively carried forward; would reduce the amount of money available for development and for the advancement of the people; and would completely disrupt all that is now being done to help the Baganda and other Africans forward. Finally, Buganda would lose the benefit of the cooperation services provided through the Protectorate Government which it now enjoys with the other provinces of the Protectorate.

After his return to Uganda, the Governor, with the President, saw the Kabaka alone on October 27 and handed him a letter embodying H.M. Government's decisions on these three subjects. After giving the Kabaka five days to read the letter, the Governor discussed its terms with him for four hours.

Refusal to Nominate Baganda M.L.C.s

The Kabaka said that the letter gave him nothing and that H.M. Government had gone so far as to meet his two requests. The Kabaka also made it clear during this interview that in view of the unwillingness of the Lukiko to nominate Baganda members to the new Legislative Council, he would himself no longer be willing to nominate them, and more than that, that he did not think that Baganda members should sit on the Council at all. He asserted that this represented a change of attitude on his part. This would have meant the Baganda having no representatives on the Council to voice their interests in the discussion of financial and other measures vitally affecting their welfare, such as the recent legislation to provide for African participation in the processing of cotton and coffee.

During this interview the Governor appealed to him at great length to accept the decisions of H.M. Government, and warned him most strongly to avoid a head-on conflict with the Protectorate Government and H.M. Government. The Governor asked the Kabaka to agree to immediate publication of the correspondence between them, a step which had been deemed necessary by the publication of the substance of the Lukiko memorandum, the public excitement this had caused, and the consequent need to define publicly the attitude of H.M. Government. The Kabaka was reluctant to agree to the publication of the correspondence.

The Governor then suggested that he and the Kabaka might see whether they could agree to a joint statement for publication. The Governor's object was to go as far as possible to meet the Kabaka without departing from H.M. Government's position. It was agreed that the Kabaka should consult his Ministers on this.

The Governor held a further long meeting with the Kabaka on October 29 at which no progress was made, the Kabaka maintaining his attitude; the Ministers did not attend this meeting, as the Kabaka preferred to come alone. At the next meeting, equally long, on November 3 the Ministers were present at the specific request of the Governor.

Federation Pledge Satisfactory

The Kabaka explained that he was prepared to accept the pledge of federation as satisfactory, subject to the inclusion of a reference to the Great Lukiko. (This addition was later agreed by the Secretary of State.) The acceptance by the Kabaka of this part of the reply at H.M. Government therefore disposed of once and for all of federation as an issue; and it played no part in the final events leading up to the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka.

On the question of transfer of Buganda affairs to the Foreign Office, the Kabaka was not prepared to agree to say publicly that H.M. Government, having given his explanation, no useful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter. He still maintained his attitude on the demand for Buganda's independence, and insisted that a time schedule should be fixed for the grant of self-government to his country.

The Kabaka was not prepared to agree to the draft statement, which had been most carefully drawn up to make acceptance by the Kabaka as easy as possible; the possibility was mentioned by the Governor that the Lukiko might send a delegation early next year to discuss their memorandum with the Secretary of State in London; the Kabaka's first reaction to this was favourable.

A further meeting took place on November 6, the Ministers being present, and lasted the whole morning. As soon as it opened the Kabaka made it clear that he and his advisers had had second thoughts about the idea of sending a delegation to London, and that they no longer felt that such a visit would be useful unless there was a distinct prospect of H.M. Government changing its attitude on a time limit for Buganda's independence; and this did not seem likely.

The meeting went on to discuss a revised version of the

draft statement prepared by the Governor, incorporating amendments in the light of what was said at the meeting on November 3 which were designed still further to meet the Kabaka's point of view. The Kabaka in this document was asked only to commit himself to two things: that he accepted the pledge of federation as satisfactory, and he had already told the Governor he did, and that he reaffirmed his published agreement in stark fact; Buganda should continue to go forward in accordance with the 1900 Agreement as a province and component part of the Protectorate.

The Kabaka was not prepared to agree to this revised draft statement. He again made it clear that he regarded the reply on federation as satisfactory, but said that he was not prepared to say so in a public statement in advance of the Lukiko meeting, although he was willing to support it in the Lukiko. As things reaffirmed his March statement, he would not do this unless agreement could be reached on a time-table for independence of Buganda.

The Kabaka repeatedly made it clear at this meeting that he would not drop the demand for independence (or separation) of Buganda. Moreover, he made it plain that he intended publicly to oppose the decisions of H.M. Government in the Lukiko.

Governor Stresses Situation's Gravity

The Governor repeatedly emphasized the gravity of the situation, which would be created by persistence in this attitude. He pointed out more than once during this interview that, while the Kabaka was entitled to make confidential representations to the Government, if he persisted in his determination publicly to oppose the decisions of H.M. Government, that would constitute a breach of the Agreement. It was made clear to the Kabaka that open opposition to the decisions of H.M. Government might lead to the withdrawal of recognition from him as Native Ruler.

These explicit warnings repeated during the course of a very long meeting nevertheless had no effect whatsoever.

When at the meeting on November 6 the Kabaka repeatedly made it clear that so far from accepting the decisions of the Secretary of State, he would not even agree to keep them open when they were discussed by the Lukiko, but would publicly oppose them, it was clear that a very grave situation had arisen.

The Governor considered that no further purpose would be served by additional meetings with the Kabaka until he had reported to the Secretary of State and convinced him on the action which should be taken if the Kabaka, as seemed likely, remained obdurate in his intention to oppose the decisions at the next meeting of the Lukiko in December.

The Secretary of State was anxious it possible to make a personal attempt to persuade the Kabaka to adopt a more reasonable attitude. He considered whether he himself should visit Buganda in order to impress in person on the Kabaka the serious consequences which might result if he persisted in his course. But this suggestion was bound to become known to the Baganda; that it would have the consequence create local tension and excitement; and that the visit were unsuccessful it would only encourage the Kabaka in his attitude.

Risk of Disturbances

It was next considered whether the Kabaka should be summoned to London and required to give certain assurances to the Secretary of State of his future co-operation with H.M. Government under the Agreement. In considering this suggestion it was necessary to decide what course should be taken if the Kabaka refused to give these assurances. It was decided that if the Kabaka, having been summoned to London for discussions with the Secretary of State, refused to give the undertakings required, whether or not he had asked for a prior assurance regarding his return, it would be necessary to allow him to go back to Uganda and give his final decision there to the Governor. But the Governor felt bound to advise that if he returned in these circumstances, having refused to accept H.M. Government's decision, there would be a serious risk of grave disturbances, and in view of this danger of which the Government was at all times very conscious, this proposal also was not pursued.

The Secretary of State therefore instructed the Governor to seek a further interview with the Kabaka and to ask him to give the undertakings which he would otherwise have been required to give to the Secretary of State in person. These undertakings included a pledge to refrain from publicly opposing the decisions of H.M. Government, a promise to nominate Baganda members to the new Legislative Council, and a reaffirmation of Article 1 of the Agreement, and Article 2 of the Agreement. These undertakings were made very specific in view of the Kabaka's previous opposition and policies of H.M. Government.

(Continued on page 506)

European Fined for Assault on Africans

Mau Mau Cases in Kenya Courts

A FINE OF £50 has been imposed on Franz Paul Hyass, a Danish settler in Kenya serving with the police reserve, after he had pleaded guilty to five charges of assault on Kikuyu prisoners. Seven African police reservists were bound over for two years on 19 similar charges. Two other members of the police reserve, Messrs. M. J. Sawyer and D. L. C. Tharazyn, declined to be tried summarily.

The prosecution alleged that the procedure for the sentencing of prisoners sent to Hyass was that when they admitted having taken the Mau Mau oath they were asked if they had taken any subsequent degrees of the oath. Unless they admitted that, Hyass ordered the askers to take them outside and beat them till they confessed. The beatings were usually done by a corporal. Hyass was not concerned with another incident in which it was alleged that a suspect had been held over a fire with his head in the smoke.

Courageous Services

For the defence Mr. L. Griffiths, a senior police superintendent, told the court that Hyass had rendered courageous and valuable services over a long period, especially in the operations against armed and aggressive Mau Mau. Other complainants had been made against him.

In defence of the African houses, Mr. Stephens said that the terrorists had taken the accused prisoners to the houses but have stopped at beating. He said that tortures that the Mau Mau would be inflicted, but it would not have been at easy days.

The magistrate said that the gravity of the offence was not the fact you have done to the complainants who are admitted Mau Mau or potential murderers, but the damage you have done to the administration of justice.

Sixteen Africans were convicted and 40 acquitted of murder in connexion with the Lari massacre by Acting Justice Salter at Githunguri last week. Judgment has yet to be given on the 11 accused remaining of the 83 originally charged, Miss E. Hurst, to whom the Judge paid a warm tribute, conducted the prosecution for the defence there were 11 counsel.

In giving judgment Justice Salter said that in the case of those acquitted the evidence of identification was insufficient, but here was no reflection on the identifying witnesses. He did not believe that it was in the interests of justice that so many persons should be tried together. The task of assessing evidence would have been immeasurably easier if the accused had been tried in small groups or even individually, and that course would have involved no loss of time or public money.

Massacre was associated, he said, with the slaughtering of innocent people with barbarous and primitive acts of brutality and savagery; "yet we are required to apply to those conditions all the niceties and complexities of modern civilized legal processes. So far as I know, that has never been attempted at any other massacre in history this year."

The 16 Africans convicted were sentenced to death. So far 45 Africans have been executed in connexion with the

Gang Leader Killed

A well-known Mau Mau gang leader, Mjagi Rukenia, who recently attempted to hang three Embu guards, who were found swinging by ropes by the security forces, has been killed while on the way to a patrol of the King's African Rifles in the Embu district.

An African who was recovering from wounds in the Tumu Tum hospital south-east of Nyeri has been stabbed to death by two terrorists who entered the building. Other cases of pillage and murder were reported from districts in the Mount Kenya area at the end of last week.

Four members of the Kamba tribe were found guilty of taking the Mau Mau oath by the resident magistrate in Mochi, Tanganyika, who said that in view of the fact that they had been forced to do so against their will while they were in Kenya they would be bound over for a year. He hoped that leniency would encourage others similarly placed to seek the protection of the law.

Senior Brockway, M.P., has drawn attention to the November number of the journal of the Devonshire Regiment in a letter to Mr. Anthony Head, Secretary of State for War. Complaining that the company notes depict the campaign in Kenya as if it was a game hunt, Mr. Brockway instances the following extracts:

"We soon chalked up our first kill, this happened on our second patrol, No. 1 platoon, under Lieut. ... came upon ... and were fired on from carefully prepared

positions. As ... claimed a 'Mau Mau' on the ... by the company ... price of £5.10.0 the present ...

"The ... of the ... were ... compensated for by a ... of ... baboons and all types of ... company ... of opinion that it ... other ... dozens ... one rhino."

Mr. Brockway is raising a question in the ... subject.

Africans in Medicine

OF 31 STUDENTS admitted this year to the African Medical Training School in Lusaka 14 have completed the course. Giving these figures, Mr. E. I. G. Upworth the Attorney General, said that the 50% wastage was not unreasonable, if compared with 82% in 1948. No female African medical assistants were trained in Northern Rhodesia, but nurses received instruction in Livingstone, where there was accommodation for seven, but an annual intake of only two or three. The Salvation Army hospital at Chikankata trained four African nurses annually, though it could accommodate 12. In Ndola, Katete, and Namushanika 12 African medical assistants were trained every year at each school, more going to work in rural areas. More training facilities for Native nurses would be provided at the St. Francis mission hospital, Katete, and at the South African General Mission hospital near Kasempa. The Health Department had an approved establishment for African grade medical staff of 277, but 73 of the posts were vacant. The Rev. E. G. Nightingale, European member for African interests, regretted the small number of African girls coming forward for nursing.

African and Colonial World, published by the Independent Publishing Co., of Kennington Park Road, London, may not be imported into Kenya.

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Survey of Progress in Rhodesia Hampering Effect of Radical Currents

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, laid emphasis in his recent address to the Legislature on the splendid work done in Bwanda Mukuta during this year's community service camp.

Led by 30 teachers and instructors, 270 boys rendered valuable service to the community by building 12 classrooms for the school for the Blind at Bwanda Mukuta and by collecting funds for it. It was noted that the camp soon after the work started, and found all concerned full of energy, keenness, and the will to work. I congratulate them on a most useful and encouraging piece of community service.

The Governor referred to the establishment in Windhoek of a training centre for African social welfare staff under the direction of a board representing Government departments, local authorities, mining companies, and the United Missions in the Copperbelt.

Deteriorating Labour Relations

Labour relations on the mines had, he said, been unhappy in recent months, despite the arbitration award which raised the wages of African mineworkers by 7½% in the case of the lower-paid employees and 15% in that of the higher-paid men.

As the cost of living since the arbitration award, shop assistants received increases of 10% to 20% for the lowest categories to 25% for the highest. It was stated that employees, as well as employers, realize that increased efficiency and greater productivity should be the result of increased wages in this developing territory. Labour is in short supply, it is essential that it should be used to the best advantage.

Having referred to the continuance of tin-ore prospecting in the north-western area of the country and the start of similar work to the south of the Copperbelt by a new prospecting company, Sir Gilbert said that the prospectors' 10-year development plan, which was thought two years ago to be

capable of completing a cost of £36m., would now cost more than £52m. This ought to be revised every two years.

The Legislature had laid before it a White Paper containing reports from various departments. Some of the more interesting points are summarized hereunder.

Education.—European pupils in Government schools, first numbered 7,779 for every 100 pupils in the schools at the end of 1948 there are now 846. The number of European pupils in Government secondary schools rose by 279 in the first seven months of this year to 1,331.

African children enrolled in maintained and aided schools, in March numbered 130,760 in the elementary schools (46,234 of them girls), 15,742 in the middle course (2,438 girls), and 4,885 in the upper course (505 girls). In the junior secondary schools in five schools there are 815 African boys and 14 girls. New grade schools in Matulira, Fort Rimon, and at a mission station brought the total to 16, with accommodation for 1,020 students.

Agriculture.—The results of the past year's work on the fertilizer requirements of maize have shown that yields can be increased by from two to four bags an acre by the application of 200 lb. of sulphate of ammonia per acre as a top dressing when the crop is six weeks old.

Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale

DURING THE HOLY COMMUNION SERVICE at Mans Summer House in London attended by 65 members of the staff of the Colonial Office and their friends, the Archbishop of Canterbury dedicated a chalice and paten given in memory of Sir Frank and Lady Stockdale by their two sons for use in the parish church of St. Stephen, Rochester Row S.W. Sir Frank, who died in 1949, entered the Colonial Service in 1905 as a mycologist and lecturer in agricultural science to the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies. He was appointed adviser on development planning to the Colonial Office in 1945, and two years later became deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation.

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PERSONALIA

LADY HUBBARDSON has sailed for Gibraltar.
LADY BIRSE has paid a brief visit to Kenya.
MR. M. T. W. EASBY has joined the board of Keatan Gold Arcas, Ltd.

MR. R. EYKETT has been appointed Territorial censor of films in Tanganyika.

MR. NEWTON BELL, an American journalist and lecturer, is visiting Kenya.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK will arrive in London from Tanga early in January.

MR. and MRS. HUGH T. TRACEY are outward-bound in the ATHLONE CASTLE.

CARDINAL GOUVELA, of Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, has been visiting Uganda.

SIR STEWART SYMES sailed last Friday for Gibraltar in the KENYA CASTLE. Later he will revisit East Africa.

CAPTAIN and MRS. KEITH CALDWELL are about to leave again for East Africa. They will return early in May.

MR. W. E. D. KNIGHT has retired from the committee of St. Guthbert's Church, Limuru, Kenya, after 27 years' service.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, visited the Aga Khan in the South of France on his way back to Nairobi.

THE MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS OF WILLINGTON left for the KENYA CASTLE in Marseilles this week for Mombasa.

MR. COLIN H. THORNLEY, Chief Secretary in Uganda, flew to London in connexion with the visit of the delegation from Buganda.

SIR WILFRID JACKSON, Governor of Tanganyika Territory from 1941 to 1945, and LADY JACKSON sailed for the Cape in the ATHLONE CASTLE last Thursday.

MR. H. BOYDIN has agreed to continue as chairman of Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., general produce brokers in London, but will relinquish the post of managing director.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, general manager of East African Railway and Harbours, has been in London for a few days for consultations. He flew back to Nairobi on Tuesday.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, secretary of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, is a passenger for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE, which left London on December 17.

MR. HENRY SWINZY is to fly to Uganda at the beginning of January in connexion with a special programme on Uganda to be broadcast by the B.B.C. at the time of the Queen's visit in April.

MR. D. G. FREILAND, who joined the Union-Castle Line in 1923, became chief steward of the ATHLONE CASTLE, retired last week.

MR. HUGO TANNER, Swiss Consul in Tanga, who has been connected with the sisal industry in Tanganyika Territory for 50 years, having arrived at the age of 20, is now presented with an inscribed silver salver by the Sisal Growers Association.

SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE, secretary-general of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, has left London for Mombasa to attend the final of the conference arrangements committee in connexion with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to be held in Nairobi in August. He will attend the first sitting of the first session of the new Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. RICHARD GROSSMAN, M.P., assistant editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*, left for China last week. He is due to arrive in Entebbe on December 27, and in Nairobi on January 2 for a stay of less than a week. He expects to be back in London about January 24.

MR. S. M. S. LUBEGA, an African member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and MISS FLORENCE WAMALA were married in Namirembe Cathedral last Saturday. Miss Wamala is believed to have been the first Muganda woman to graduate at Oxford University.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for the Colonies, and MR. JOHN FOSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will be among the United Kingdom delegates to the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers to be held in Sydney next month.

MR. C. R. HILL, manager of the head office in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed general manager in London from January 1. On the same date MR. R. G. RIDLEY, superintendent of East African branches, will become assistant general manager in East Africa.

MAYOR SALAH SALEM, the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, whose activities in the Sudan in recent months have won him widespread notoriety, intended to fly to Nairobi on Christmas Day to attend a Muslim conference. The Government of Kenya announced on Tuesday that he would be refused a visa.

APPOINTMENTS

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced between Hugh Malcolm, only son of Mr. H. R. Fraser, C.M.G., O.B.E., and Mrs. Fraser, of Kampala, Uganda, and Susan Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murray Thompson, of Faraway, Sandhurst, Johannesburg.

A Merry Christmas

10

All Our Readers

No fewer than 68 of the passengers in the KENYA CASTLE on her present voyage are making the whole trip from London via the East Coast back to London. Among them are BRIGADIER and MRS. F. W. BULLOCK, MAJESHAM, MAJOR GENERAL and MRS. J. GORDON and LORD ST. JUST.

Among the passengers from Mombasa is the English-Indianer GANDAZU LIKIT, GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER and LADY CAMERON, MR. and MRS. F. H. CARNILLY, LIEUT. COLONEL and MRS. F. K. CRAN, MR. and MRS. W. J. HEMPSHILL, COURT G. ZI RANTAU, and MR. A. J. D. SMALL, FORMERLY BRIGADIER and MRS. E. GOODMAN.

CANON L. E. PARSONS, general secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has resigned. His work in connection with Africa has been notable, bearing fruit, in particular, in the St. Patrick's Teachers' Training College, Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Bishop Gwynne College, Mundi, Sudan. Until 1945 he was director of the South African Church Institute.

At the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Australia next month the new Central African Federation will be represented by MR. DONALD MACINTYRE, Minister of Finance, who will be accompanied by MR. J. WARD, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, and Messrs. D. H. CUMMINGS and C. H. THOMPSON, of the Federal Treasury. The party will leave Salisbury by air on December 27.

Obituary

Mr. A. J. H. ("Tony") Haler

A READER writes

"Your obituary of Tony Haler will have been read with appreciation by all who knew the man and his work. Could you find room to quote a paragraph which seems to me an excellent summary.

His official position was, of course, mainly with headquarters in London, many of whom had experience of his friendly, helpful efficiency with which he discharged his responsibilities. Too many public relations officers have been prone to boast their Ministers (and even the senior permanent officials) and to withhold facts from the Press and the public simply because publication would be inconvenient to the department. That type of P.R.O. and I have met a few—is anathema to journalists. But not once in nine years of close contact did I know Mr. Haler to evade a fair question or for some reason the Colonial Office was unable or unwilling to answer an inquiry, his wise practice was to explain why, if necessary in confidence. The creation of trust in the Press Branch of the Colonial Office was largely due to the knowledge that journalists would always get a straight deal from Mr. Haler, who provided the facts without concealment, embroidery, or bluster.

"I ought to say that the present tense was used when that note was first published—by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA when our mutual friend was promoted head of the Press Branch at the Colonial Office."

Skilful Diplomat

This tribute to Mr. Haler has been published by Truth.

It may seem strange to say that a Press officer has performed notable services to the Commonwealth and Empire, but it is true that it can truthfully be said of Tony Haler of the Colonial Office, whose sudden death has saddened the world.

Haler, a quiet, self-effacing man, had influence far beyond that officially attaching to his job as Chief Press Officer at the Colonial Office, for he was the office diplomat, dealing with awkward people of all stations and colors who had a grievance or a grouse. He smoothed ruffled feelings with a skill that was all the greater and more artistic because it was carefully concealed.

Tony Haler was urbane but never deserted his point of duty, friendly but never soft, conciliatory but never unmindful of the best interests of his office. Many people will miss his wise and witty guidance and the wan little smile with which he would make it available to all, from Cabinet Minister to inquiring journalist.

Letter to the Editor

Nakuru War Memorial Hospital

Names for a Book of Remembrance

To the Editors of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR:—The board of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital is about to compile a Book of Remembrance for those Europeans who gave their lives in the two World wars who were resident, or whose relatives were resident, in the area served by the hospital at the outbreak of both wars.

The board is naturally anxious to have the list of those to be included in the book as quickly complete, and I therefore ask for your cooperation by making known through your columns the names of my board that the names of all those who should be included in the Book of Remembrance are sent to me at an early date.

Further to the above definition of those entitled to inclusion in the book of the fallen who for any special reason connected with our hospital might be included will be most sympathetically considered by us.

Nakuru, Kenya Colony, Chairman, Board of Management

Britain's generous gesture [of financial assistance to Kenya] is an answerable reply to critics who have accused Britain of exploiting her Colonies. Whenever we are in need, Britain has never let us down. Mr. C. B. Madan, an Indian non-official member of the Kenya Legislature.

EAST AFRICAN HISTORY

The East African Literature Bureau, in its series: Treasury of East African History—Early Travellers in East Africa—Customs and Traditions in East Africa, and in its books for schools, is providing some of the historical material essential for an understanding of East African Affairs.

Three books of current interest: The Story of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 with full text of the Agreement by V. Wild, priced 3/15

The Buganda Government and its Constitutional Functions by A. Kalule Sempa, 1s. 6d., priced 1/10

A School History of Kenya by J. P. Place, 4/50, priced 2/6

Obtainable from bookshops in East Africa or from EAST AFRICAN LITERATURE BUREAU, Box 1317, Kampala, Nairobi, or P.O. Box 1669, Lagos, Salama.

N.U.P. Wins Control of Sudan Senate Egypt Plans "Mutual Security"

THE NATIONAL UNIONIST PARTY has won 21 of the 30 seats in the Sudan Senate. The Umma Party have four, the Southern Party three and the Independents two.

In a letter to his personal and political adviser in this country, Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, patron of the Umma Party, has written in connexion with the recent elections, *inter alia*:—"The general observers should not be surprised at the result because of the sweeping campaign which has been conducted by the Egyptian Government to win this round. The Independents expect to win the last round—self-determination—with God's help; and we are now reorganizing all our ranks to fight our enemy, inside and outside.

Joint defence of the Sudan by Egyptian and Sudanese forces is already being considered by the Egyptian authorities. A representative of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled from Cairo:—

Garrisons May Be Sought

This aspect of Sudanese-Egyptian relations is of particular interest in Cairo where the Government is controlled by General Néguib's military junta. It is feared by some pro-independence Sudanese that Egypt will try to establish garrisons and air bases in the Sudan.

The Egyptian Army, therefore, is said to be intended to press for a joint command with the Sudanese forces. Through the compliance of the National Unionists they may be able to obtain control of the Sudan's troops and police.

The Umma-dominated Egyptian Government is also believed to be interested in the possibility of organizing new Sudanese units within the Egyptian Army. The Egyptians, particularly General Néguib, who spent part of his youth in the Sudan, have a high regard for the Sudanese fighting men.

German military advisers now in the pay of the Egyptian Government are reported to have expressed interest in the potential man-power and territory offered by union of the Sudan with Egypt.

The Sudan is now stalling on what is intended to be a transitional period of Anglo-Egyptian Condominium still in force, but with reduced powers and with the Sudanese preparing to decide their future status.

This stage may last up to three years, but could be shorter after which the Sudanese must vote either for independence or some degree of union with Egypt. With the National Unionist Party in power in the Sudan, Cairo is confident of union.

Egyptian officers have for the National Unionists, who are in office thanks largely to vicarious Egyptian aid, that "mutual security" must be considered.

At present under the Condominium, which Egypt still illegally regards as valid in the Sudan, although she has unilaterally abrogated the Condominium treaty, Egypt and Britain each maintains one battalion of troops in the Sudan.

Independents Defeated by Delay

Sir Angus Gillan has written to that newspaper:

"Had the elections in the Sudan earlier place last year, as planned, the independence fight would have covered the then thoroughly discredited pro-Egyptian National Unionists hands down. General Néguib's delaying tactics were substantially aided by the independence leaders themselves.

"The leaders are to be blamed for the delay, the demoralization and frustration of the Governor-General and local powers. They should have been to think that they could gain the advantage without paying the penalty. Forsaking those who had worked for their real independence, they made their bargain with the devil.

"Delay having been achieved, Egyptian methods of electoral persuasion and exacerbated sectarian rivalries, coupled with British passivity, have done the rest. It will be a sad irony if, by this action, Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi has in effect handed the Sudan back to the Egyptian bondage from which his father delivered it 30 years ago.

"Or will irony take a converse twist? How many National Unionists are nationalists first and unionists only tactically? It is merely wishful to suggest that, having come into power, many may regard themselves as stout protagonists of Sudanese independence, as their opponents?"

Mr. N. R. Udall, who served in the Sudan from 1906 to 1930, replied:

"I am as disappointed as my old friend Sir Angus Gillan at the lack of success of the Sudanese independence parties in the elections. But it is I submit inaccurate to describe General Néguib's agreement to recognize the independence of the Sudan as a clever *volte-face*, as he was not a member of the previous Egyptian Government which had refused to do so.

All the Northern Sudanese parties (fielding the Socialist National Union Party) regarded this agreement as such a vital concession that they, with whom they wished to live peacefully, had been persuaded by Major Salah Salem to agree to concessions of the Southern Sudan, the Governor-General's powers, and the rate of Sudanization of the Civil Service, which most of us very much regret. But they were no doubt influenced by the necessity of giving Egypt a *quid pro quo* for its agreement to the independence of the Sudan.

"I entirely agree that the delay in holding the elections was most unfortunate, but I understand this was chiefly due to technical difficulties and the impossibility of holding them during the rains.

"I am glad Sir Angus has reminded the Sudanese and the world that it was Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman's father, the Mahdi, who delivered the Sudan from Egyptian bondage 70 years ago. This seems to have been forgotten in many quarters. But I should be wrong to suggest that the result of the Sudanese agreement with Egypt may turn out to be that Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi have in effect handed the Sudan back to Egyptian bondage when actually the Umma Party (of which Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman is patron) has courageously withstood Egyptian pressure in the elections and has lost many votes for account of what its opponents call its pro-British attitude.

General Cameron's Farewell Message

Thread of Trouble in Five Territories

LEUT. GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of East Africa, issued the following message before leaving for Kenya in England, where he is to take up a new appointment:

"When I became Chief of East Africa Command a little over two years ago I found myself responsible for internal security in eight territories—only three of them, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zanzibar, have caused me no anxiety. In the other five Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya—there has been at least one threat of trouble and in some cases actual violence.

"In the course of my duties I have flown over 70,000 miles, and I have acquired sufficient knowledge of these territories to realize that there is a great deal more to learn and to appreciate how dangerous can be superficial judgements based on slight acquaintance.

"I set myself three tasks—(1) to maintain, and if possible improve, the efficiency of the army; (2) to foster good relations between the Army and the civil Governments and population; and (3) to improve the lot of the askari.

"As regards the first task, I must leave events to be the judge of the extent to which I have succeeded. As regards the other two tasks, I have found that there an immense amount of good will, but unsustained. Good will has too often been frustrated by a lack of practical difficulties.

Deeds, Not Words

"Nevertheless I can only judge of progress, and I have every reason to hope that some energy will be forthcoming shortly to start improvements in barracks accommodation in Kenya. On the welfare side a great deal of work has been done under my wife's inspiration.

"My wife and I are most grateful for the unmitigated hospitality and kindness which has been extended to us wherever we have been.

"May I add one more item to the welter of advice and criticism which at times tends to overwhelm Kenya? I commend to all a sentence, written over 300 years ago by Fletcher, an English dramatist:—"Deeds, not words."

Doctor's Gift for Africans

MR. JOHN LEYCESTER HARDMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. of Walmer, formerly of the Colonial Medical Service in Nyasaland, who has left active in Great Britain, valued at £9,050, bequeathed £1,000 and any property in his possession in Nyasaland to the Government of that Protectorate for the erection of a new building or buildings and the provision of surgical and dental equipment "for the sole benefit of the African African people."

N. Rhodesian Commissioner's Party

THE FOLLOWING ACCEPTED INVITATIONS to a party given in London last week by the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia and Mrs. Wallace for visitors from Northern Rhodesia and others with interests in that Protectorate and the other territories of the Federation:

The Acting High Commissioner of the Federation and Mrs. Ross, the Commissioner for Nyasaland and Mrs. Murray, the Commissioner for East Africa and Mrs. Matthea, Lady Rennie, Mr. J. S. Arbery, Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Baxter, Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. Colin Black, Mr. & Mrs. G. Brasley, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Broadbent, Mr. D. Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. W. Clark, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Coventry, Professor & Mrs. Debenham, Mr. & Mrs. E. Damp, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. FitzHenry, Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. J. C. Foster, M.P., Prince and Princess Galizine, Mr. J. A. Gray, Miss Green-Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Harris.

Major & Mrs. Lewis Hastings, Miss B. Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Hill, Brigadier and Mrs. Rolfe, Mrs. R. S. Hudson, Mr. F. S. Jochen, the Rev. A. M. Jones, Miss J. Kent, Col. & Mrs. J. Kiggell, Mr. John Kiggell, Mr. J. A. Kinsey, Mr. & Mrs. H. Leishman, Sir Charles & Lady Lockhart, Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Macdonna, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. McDonagh, Major & Mrs. Niall Macdonson, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Marnham, Lord & Lady Milverton, Brigadier C. E. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Mts. Muckleston, Mr. L. Nel, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Phillips, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. & Mrs. H. Pooley, Mr. David Rennie, Sir Alan Rose, Mr. M. G. Sampson, Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Sanford, Mr. & Mrs. Sayers, Sir George & Lady Seely, Miss E. Stacey-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Thomas, Sir John & Lady Waddington, Mr. John Waddington, Mr. David Waddington, Mr. & Mrs. Kendall Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Comar Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Webber, and Col. & Mrs. Yeldham.

The R.A.F. Canberra aircraft which established a record for the flight from London to Cape Town last week, covering the distance of 6,009 miles in 12 hours 25 minutes, returned to London airport in 13 hours 17 minutes. The previous record for the outward journey was 21 hours 31 minutes.

Racial Prejudice—A Disruptive Force

Bishop Stanway on Kenya's Trials

THE RT. REV. A. STANWAY, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, said when opening the synod of the diocese that the Church in Tanganyika was set not only in the midst of its own problems, but of those afflicting other parts of Africa.

Christians must live with sorrow and apprehension the disastrous outlook on race relations of the present Government in the Union of South Africa. They would watch with increasing interest and earnest hope the great problems to be worked out in Central Africa. The Bishop continued:—

To the north in Kenya, our sister diocese—indeed, our mother diocese, if we were once part of the diocese of Mombasa—is passing through a time of severe trial. There are many lessons to be learned from the troubles in Kenya. The following seem to stand out in my mind:—

Smouldering Grievances

That grievances not redressed soon gather to themselves other grievances, real and imagined, which make a solution increasingly difficult, and if they continue to be ignored have to unscrupulous leaders the raw material for revolution and bloodshed.

That in a multi-racial society such as we have in East Africa those white or black who have a deep racial prejudice are the enemies of society and a disruptive force in the country.

That education without real spiritual content is not an enriching force and soon becomes a destroying one.

That Christianity does provide a positive corrective to all views based on prejudice and pride.

We are glad that from its earliest days the Church in this land has recognized no racial barriers.

Revenue of East African Railways and Harbours from both sources this year is lower than the figures for the corresponding periods of 1952. Railway income for 10 months was reduced by £130,500 and harbour revenue for the first nine months was down by £54,000.

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Commissioner of Police Censured

Failure to Issue Clear Directives

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has refused to publish the report of the commission which inquired into the attack on Nairobi police station in March, when arms and ammunition fell into the hands of Mau Mau raiders.

The Chief Secretary to the Government has, however, made a statement in the Legislative Council, in which he admitted that the commission had reported "insufficient discipline, induced by insufficient training in the form of drill and musketry instruction, insufficient experience in the type of operation which was encountered in this attack, and insufficient appreciation of the possibility of attack," for which faults the commission did not consider that it could assess responsibility.

Responsibility for insufficient leadership and lack of fire-power was, however, placed upon police headquarters, which "had failed to issue clear directives and see that they were carried out."

"An appropriate censure was conveyed to the Commissioner of Police on August 20," said the Chief Secretary, who also mentioned five "less major deficiencies."

Statement "Unsatisfactory"

The leader of the European non-official members described the statement as "unsatisfactory," in that the confidence of the public in the police may be impaired, arising out of the sort of punishments that have been administered for what was a very grave disaster.

Mr. Slade criticized the failure to attach responsibility to anyone for insufficient discipline and training.

Mr. S. V. Cooke said it was intolerable that the guilty persons should be merely admonished after an incident which had probably prolonged Mau Mau operations.

As recently as June he had found during visits to police stations that many were still "most inadequately protected." It was surprising that there had not been more tragedies like those at Nairobi and Ngara Ndani, which had put important weapons of precision into the hands of the rebels. There was, he declared, bad discipline throughout the entire Government service, not only in the police, and no matter should not be allowed to rest.

Mr. Ray Letcher secured an apology from the official spokesman that the look-out at Nairobi had not been completed a fortnight earlier, was not made.

Statements Worth Noting

"The only way to give white men and black men in Central Africa a fair standard of living is through economic prosperity."—Sir Roy Welensky.

"I would rather vote for an increase in taxes than a decrease of social services."—Dr. Karve, M.L.C., Kenya.

"An African assistant administrative officer is paid less than the Government House butler."—Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., addressing the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Rhodesian farmers are among the most conservation conscious I have met."—Mr. Hilary Phillips, agricultural talks producer of the B.C. Overseas Service, speaking in Salisbury.

"We want a large amount of capital for developments in Kenya, but I am strongly opposed to any suggestions that we should sacrifice our essential social services to attract that capital."—Mrs. Gikonyo, an African member of the Legislative Council.

"It is pathetic that every race in every country should be deprived of education a charm that can do away with all ill. It cannot. Real education is to give a man a better understanding, greater interest in life, and greater knowledge of the thoughts that have brought mankind to civilization."—Mr. Macdonald Wolwood, M.L.C., Kenya.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A survey of harbour sites on Lake Nyasa is being undertaken, with a view to expanding the lake steamer services.

A Bill authorizing conscription in Northern Rhodesia for European men between 18 and 30 has been given a second reading.

Having completed their National Service training in Southern Rhodesia, 100 young Kenyans were due to arrive in Nairobi between December 21 and 23.

A new rest-house for Africans visiting Mombasa, being built by the Mombasa Municipal Board at a cost of £7,000. It contains 14 beds, a lounge, and a dining room.

A pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, sent from Nyasa land to the London Zoo, is being fed on minced meat, milk and hard-boiled eggs. Its diet in the wild state is exclusively of ants.

A new homecraft training centre for African women, opened in Kisumu, is financed by contributions from the Central Nyanza District Council, the local municipal board, and the Government of Kenya.

In connexion with the "Platinum Jubilee" celebrations of the Aga Khan, which are to take place in Dar es Salaam next August, leading members of the Ismaili community of East Africa will fly to Cairo early next month to meet His Highness.

Building continues apace in the capital of Southern Rhodesia, where Trafalgar Court, of 14 storeys, is almost completed, at a cost exceeding £500,000. The 10-storey Hardwick House will probably cost about a third of that figure, and it is said that the projected Rhodes Terrace Hotel will run to £900,000. There are plans for another large building involving more than £1½m.

E. A. & R.

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:

"East Africa and Rhodesia is better than ever. The value of its strict impartiality in presenting news in constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrivals of the Air Edition within four days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

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Write to 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface mail edition to any address costs 30s. annually.

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Native Development in Kenya More Than 6,200 Africans Grow Cattle

INTERESTING progress of African progress are given in a progress report entitled "African Development in Kenya, 1949-52," issued by the Members of Agriculture and Natural Resources at its 18th annual general period. It is being devoted to the development of land, live stock, and water supplies, more than half being assigned to native areas. The largest single item is 31m. allocated for reorganising African areas and for Native Settlements.

In African areas of the Central Province 69,060 acres of new terraces were completed in 1951, 88,896 acres of terraces renovated, 42,491 acres of grass planted, 23,320 acres of bush cleared, 408 new cattle sheds built, 28,053 compost stacks or pits in use, and 133,302 trees planted.

Two of these, the Government heavy mechanical farm constructing units normally work on African reserves, and in 1950-51 nine large dams storing 71m. gallons of water were constructed in North Nyanza and 17 dams in the Machakos area. Other work made by hand labour brought the total number of African areas in the colony to more than 1,400.

By the end of 1952 there were 8,286 African growers of cattle, with a total stock of 1,750,000. It is estimated that there will be at least 2,000 African growers by the end of 1953, with a range of 8,600.

In the Nyeri, Nyeri, Meru, and South Nyanza districts 466 tons of pyrethrum had been planted by Africans in 1951. That area is increasing steadily.

The direct trade in pyrethrum is developing rapidly. 1,500 lb. of green leaf has been sold in Fort Hall, Embu, Kitui, and Meru. More than 3,000 acres of pineapples have been planted for sale through co-operative societies to canners.

New Veterinary Centres

Five new veterinary training centres have been built since 1946, bringing the total to 16. A composite school at Siriba is now training at a higher level for positions of laboratory assistants, meat inspectors, and tactics assistants.

While the intake of students prepared to undergo the six-year course of training as assistant veterinary officers has been disappointing, eight Africans employed in the Veterinary Department hold the Makerere diploma.

Each of the 10 veterinary training centres has a herd of about 300 improved indigenous cattle, with milk records which are impressive compared with those of 20 years ago. From these herds in the last six years some 1,300 head have been issued to Africans.

There are about 6m. African-owned cattle in the Colony, and the number of calves which survive is at least 730,000 a year. African-owned sheep and goats total well over 12m. More than 1,000 pigs produced by Africans in the Nyeri district have been sold annually through co-operative societies.

The clearing of 3,000 acres of land in the Coast Province has rendered some 140 square miles of grazing safe for cattle.

Control of cattle diseases has also improved. Since immunization against rinderpest was made compulsory in 1942, more than 13m. inoculations have been effected in Native areas, and the disease is completely under control. Bovine pleuropneumonia is now confined to two districts. Tick-borne diseases are being dealt with by dipping and spraying, but trypanosomiasis remains a serious problem.

The report contains details of the schemes for African settlement.

Cinema Impact on Africans

A STUDY OF THE IMPACT ON Africans of radio, cinema, and the press, and books has been started in the Luanshya area of Northern Rhodesia by Dr. Hortense Powdermaker, of Queen's College, New York. The Guggenheim Foundation of New York has awarded her a fellowship for the work, which will last about 10 months. Nearly 20 years ago she made a general community study in a half-white, half-Negro area of Mississippi, where the cinema influence was strong. "This is just a pilot study," Dr. Powdermaker commented in Lusaka. "I should be foolishly ambitious if I expected to get all the answers." Born in Philadelphia, she gained her Ph.D. at London University about 25 years ago, and undertook her first field survey work in a Pacific island of the Bismarck Archipelago. At Queen's College she is Professor of Anthropology and Sociology.

Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund

A NEW FELLOWSHIP is being introduced by the trustees of the Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund. The Margaret Wrong prize of up to £20 for 1954 will be offered for an original unpublished manuscript of between 7,500 and 15,000 words by an African in any part of Africa south of the Sahara in English, French, Portuguese, or Afrikaans. Manuscripts which should be addressed to Margaret Wrong Prize, c/o Mrs. Snow, Edinburgh House, Eaton Gate, London, S.W.11 must arrive before December 31, 1954. The medal of the fund will be offered next year for an original work in Arabic or an African language published between the beginning of 1951 and the end of 1954 and written by an African whose home is in the Belgian Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, or southern Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika or Zanzibar. Except for entries in verse, books of less than 25,000 words will not normally be considered. Entries, which must be for one book only, of which two copies are required, must reach the Director, East African Literature Bureau, Box 2,022, Nairobi, for those in East African territories, and the Language and Publications Office, Ministry of Education, Juba, for those in the Sudan, before February 28, 1955. Arrangements for entries from the Belgian Congo will be announced later. No award will be made in either section unless a work of outstanding merit is submitted.

Revolving cases of child marriage had been reported on the Copperbelt, said Sir Roy Welensky in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, when he urged the Government to take action against such illegal cases. He had been told of men of 40 or 50 marrying girls of eight.

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Parliament

Undeveloped Land in Nyasaland

Government Attitude Towards C.D.C.

AT QUESTION TIME in the Commons last week Mr. J. HYND (Lab.) asked how much land in Nyasaland alienated to Europeans was undeveloped, and the Government's plans in connexion with such land.

MR. LYTTLETON: About 40% of the land area of Nyasaland (887,000 acres) remains in private ownership. Of this, 787,000 acres are undeveloped apart from African occupation, but this figure includes about 200,000 acres under natural forest or unsuitable for economic development and land held by missions and small estates. The Nyasaland Government have already acquired some 300,000 acres of undeveloped land in freeholds. I am considering with the Governor what further steps might be taken to ensure the best use of the Protectorate's land resources.

MR. HYND: Is the Minister aware that the recent disturbances in Nyasaland took place in an area where there has been serious discontent over the existence of large parts of alienated land which has not been cultivated but is limited to European civilization?

Difficult Problem

MR. LYTTLETON: I would not accept what the hon. member says about that but the problem, which has been under frequent review by successive Governments, is a difficult one, and this purchase of 200,000 acres is a practical step which we have been able to take and which we expect to extend.

MR. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what policy H.M. Government had for closer association with the United Kingdom for those Colonial Dependencies which might achieve a viable independence and were known as "strategic territories."

MR. LYTTLETON: These territories all have their own characteristics and problems and no single device would suit

them all. Consequently there can be no general policy. New forms of association and devolution will be dealt with as time goes on.

MR. JOHNSON: The Minister aware that there are many parts of the Commonwealth and Empire which are coloured peoples with a new affluence, political consciousness, for example, like Gambia, and can he say whether he is admitting members to this Chamber or members on their behalf to the other place, or is he perhaps thinking of something on the lines of the Isle of Man?

MR. LYTTLETON: I hardly think that such a subject can be usefully discussed by question and answer. These problems arise in almost every one of these territories.

MR. PENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what powers of deportation were permitted to Governors in each of the British Colonies and under what authority.

MR. LYTTLETON: Colonial Governments must retain the normal right of all Administrations to deport aliens at their discretion. As regards British subjects or British protected persons powers are conferred on all Colonial Administrations by a variety of legislation, totalling in all some 150 Ordinances or other enactments. In the majority of cases a person regarded as belonging to the territory cannot be deported. The whole question of this legislation, and in particular the retention in some cases of the power to deport British subjects or British protected persons without prior judicial inquiry, is under review, with the object of providing that such judicial process should normally be obligatory before deportation.

MR. BROCKWAY: While welcoming the latter part of the Minister's statement, might I ask him whether he has now had replies from the Governors of all the Colonies to the questions which were put to them on this matter immediately he came into office?

MR. LYTTLETON: I have had replies—I think I am right in saying this, although I speak from memory—from all the Governors on this matter, but I have had to make further inquiries as the result of those replies.

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked what funds were made available by the Government of Nyasaland for social welfare and development, including mass education, whether a separate department existed for such purposes; and what progress was being made.

MR. LYTTLETON: There is no separate department for social welfare in Nyasaland. Social welfare work, in which both official and voluntary social workers take part, is carried out by the provincial and district administration and Government departments. It is not possible to isolate a figure of total expenditure in this field. In spite of financial limitations, quite good progress has been made in the last few years, but the Nyasaland Government is well aware that much remains to be done, both in rural and urban areas.

MR. BROCKWAY asked if in view of the fresh evidence submitted to the Foreign Secretary, demonstrating the incorrectness of his original information, he would instruct the British Ambassador in Cairo to withdraw the charge made by the Chargé d'Affaires against Mr. Joseph Murumbi of being an emissary of Mau Mau.

Mr. Murumbi in Egypt

MR. SELWYN LEVY: It is true that on August 23 H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo did, in a communication to the Egyptian Government, refer to Mr. Murumbi as variously described as vice-president of the African Union, an illegal emissary, and as a representative of the Mau Mau movement. That description was in accordance with the Egyptian Press relating to interviews with Mr. Murumbi. These reports were not, at the time, contradicted by any reliable source. Since that date, Mr. Murumbi has stated that he is not a representative of Mau Mau and is, in fact, opposed to the movement. H.M. Government are glad to hear this, and trust that this question and answer have clarified the position.

MR. BROCKWAY: While I appreciate that resignation, may I ask the Minister, whether he is aware that Mr. Murumbi repudiated those reports when he was in Cairo, when he called a special press conference for the purpose, and issued a statement to the press, asking for the names of those of us who were saying Mr. Murumbi had a "double" in this matter, will the Minister make it clear that the charge is withdrawn?

MR. LEVY: In my answer I dealt with the information in possession of H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at the time the communication was made to the Egyptian Government. With regard to the latter part of the supplementary question that hon. member's question and answer have dealt with that.

MR. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what progress he had in mind to enable the Colonial Development Corporation to call its terms of reference up and down in the Overseas Resources Department, c. 1944 and thus to become a more effective instrument for Colonial development, particularly in financial matters.

MR. LYTTLETON: The responsibility for carrying out its terms of reference lies with the Corporation. I am not aware

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in any circles preventing the corporation from fulfilling these terms of reference.

Mr. LYTTELTON: Will the Secretary of State confirm that under the Act it is the duty of the corporation itself to initiate and carry out the schemes as well as to loan money to private individuals? The Minister was this morning the last to say that we should we say over the new development schemes have been initiated?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I do not think that is accurate. In any case a large part of the time of the corporation in the last two years has been devoted to clearing up the inheritance from the previous management.

Mr. F. TILNEY (Cons.): Will the Minister say that capital is limited, apart from that as a source of funds has happened in the past? It should be spent in a careful thought?

Mr. LYTTELTON: That is generally so.

Mr. DUGDALE: Would the Minister like the Colonial Development Corporation to succeed? Does he think it is likely to be a success?

Seeking Success

Mr. LYTTELTON: In so far as I and the present chairman have been concerned, my best to make the corporation a success. In fact, we have devoted a great deal of time to the subject during the last two years.

Mr. DUGDALE: Does the Minister think the corporation will succeed?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I have often asked hon. members not to try to translate me from politician-of statesman, just as they think—into the realm of prophet.

Mr. F. JOHNSON: Can the Minister deny that in the last two years no new development schemes have begun? Is it his intention that there shall be new schemes begun?

Mr. LYTTELTON: Certainly, if development schemes present themselves which will satisfy the criterion which has to be applied, the answer is emphatically in the affirmative.

Mr. H. MAU (Lab.) asked the offences for which punishment of Mau Mau members was confiscation of land and trading plots, and whether such punishment would apply only to Mau Mau terrorists who had been tried and convicted or to other persons with the authorities.

Mr. LYTTELTON: There are no such offences at present, but a Bill has been published which, if it passes into law, will empower the Government to make forfeiture orders and to confiscate trading plots, and whether such punishment would apply only to Mau Mau terrorists who had been tried and convicted or to other persons with the authorities.

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or imprisonment for a term of seven years or more, and committed in furtherance of the objects of unlawful societies, which include (a) Mau Mau, or with a seditious intention, and (b) persons who are leaders or organizers of armed or violent resistance against the security forces, whether or not they are at large, charged or convicted.

Mr. HENRY HUGHES (Lab.) asked how many Africans in Kenya had been proved to have been shot in the back; and of how many of those who have been shot it has been officially stated that they were shot while attempting to escape.

Mr. LYTTELTON: This information is not available.

Agricultural Advisers

Mr. A. SKELVINGTON (Lab.) asked how many agricultural advisers were now at work in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and how many were Africans.

Mr. LYTTELTON: I assume that the hon. member refers to staff of the Agricultural Departments of the territories concerned. They total for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika approximately 2,240, 1,000, and 1,624 respectively. Details of the exact distribution of employees are not available. I am thanking the Government on this point.

Mr. J. JOHNSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he was aware that since the new federal immigration regulations of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland had come into force all Indian immigrants to Northern Rhodesia had been detained.

Mr. J. FOSTER: No. My information is that five such immigrants were detained and were subsequently released.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) asked what steps the Government were taking to implement the Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention of 1939, which was ratified by the United Kingdom providing for the abolition of penal sanctions for breach of contract.

Mr. LYTTELTON: The convention laid down that the penal sanctions covered by it should be abolished progressively, and action has been taken accordingly. In the Colonial territories they have been completely abolished. In the few territories in which certain penal sanctions remain, discussions are taking place in preparation for the next session of the International Conference on 1954.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: Is it right in thinking that by the date mentioned by the Minister we shall have a full report? Is he satisfied that by that time we shall be able to say that we have fulfilled our obligations?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I think so. The obligation is to get rid of these things progressively, and I think we can say that we have done that.

Mr. DONALD (Lab.) asked what was being done to deal with the problem of increasing blindness in the Colonial territories.

Mr. LYTTELTON: I cannot agree that the incidence of blindness is increasing in Colonial territories. As a result of the joint survey by the Colonial Office and the National Institute for the Blind from 1942 onwards, the British Empire Society for the Blind has been formed, and is now conducting, in conjunction with Colonial Governments, an energetic campaign for the detection, treatment and prevention of blindness. I would invite hon. members to the recently published report of the society, and to take this opportunity to pay tribute to their admirable work.

Exclusion from Native Trust Areas

Mr. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what grounds any member of agent of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress was excluded from the area of the Native reserve or Native trust land in the Kaloma district unless written permission was obtained from the Native authority, and was prohibited from addressing the meeting of more than three persons or from making collections of money in areas subject to the Tonga-Leya Native Authority without his written permission.

Mr. LYTTELTON: I assume that the hon. member has in mind orders made by the Tonga-Leya Native Authority under powers granted by section 8 (b) of the Native Authority Ordinances. The Native Authority, acting on its own initiative, made those orders because of the disturbances which had taken place as a result of Congress activities in the neighbouring Gwembe District.

Mr. BROCKWAY: Does not the Colonial Secretary think it desirable that we should apply to Rhodesia, in order to develop genuine partnership, the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights?

Mr. LYTTELTON: There is nothing in the idea of partnership which would permit agitators to stir up trouble in any district.

An African postman in Uganda has been sentenced to a total of 30 months imprisonment on three counts of theft and one of false accounting. The sum involved was about £250.

Westminster Model Wrong for Africa. Sir Andrew Cohen on Uganda's Future

European and Native Fears

FEAR IS THE CONNECTING THREAD running throughout Africa's torment of trouble, said DR. RITA HINDEN, former secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, in a recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*.

"On the surface," she wrote, "there is little in common between the savagery of Mau Mau in Kenya and the intransigence of Sir Roy Welensky and his friends in Northern Rhodesia; between a recalcitrant Kabaka in Uganda and the tug-of-war between rival political groups in Nigeria; between outbreaks of disorder in Nyasaland and the unhappy exile of Serete; between the electoral struggle in the new Central African Federation and the quarrel over the position of Lagos."

And suggesting that Africa had never known such a period of economic, social, and political achievement as in the last six years, Dr. Hinden asked: "Why is so much achievement now threatening to turn to ashes?"

"Fear is the connecting thread. It may be fear of the white man for the black, or the black man for the white, but always the fear is there, making men irrational, arrogant, uncompromising, at times plainly stupid, even turning them—Mau Mau and British soldiers alike—back to a primitive brutality."

Two Reasons for Fear

There are two reasons for this fear. The first is that two violently opposed consummations have been crystallizing in British Africa—the triumph of African nationalism in the Gold Coast and of white nationalism in South Africa. What has happened in the Gold Coast fills the hearts of every European resident elsewhere in Africa with fear. What has happened in South Africa has struck terror in the breast of every African.

There may be a halfway house between these extremes in British Colonies where white and black live side by side; it may be called partnership, but its expression has been so halting and nebulous that it is scarcely believed in. What is believed in—whether with hope or despair—are the new realities of the Gold Coast and of South Africa.

Even where we are quite clear that what is wanted is democracy, we, and the peoples of Africa wish to identify democracy with a particular set of institutions—the Westminster model, based on one-man-one-vote.

But democracy is not just a matter of forms and institutions. It is a set of values, and institutions are only a means of safeguarding them. These values spring from a belief in the dignity of each individual, his right to be accorded an equal respect whether he is a part of a minority or a majority. To safeguard these values, quite different institutions may be required in heterogeneous Africa from those we know in homogeneous Britain, which were never designed to settle the problems of a mixed society.

"If our arrangement of one-man-one-vote were introduced to-day in Kenya, then Europeans, Indians, and Arabs would undoubtedly be paralysed with anxiety."

Democratic self-government in any mixed society where different groups fear each other, demands its own peculiarly constructed forms, designed not only to secure equality of right to every individual but to every separate group.

The great need in Africa is to proclaim that our objective is not just self-government but democratic self-government, and to bring all our political capacities to bear on the problem of what institutions will safeguard the values of democracy in these divided societies.

"This is even more important than the claims of economic development, of education, or health—for the fear which is now corroding Africa is not the fear of the old evils of starvation, or disease, or ignorance, which are being conquered. The new fear is tied up rather with status. It is man to be a man in Africa, or only the frightened member of a superior or inferior group."

Nyasaland Police Strengthened

THE POLICE FORCE in Nyasaland is to be increased by 50% above its strength at the beginning of this year. The Standing Committee on Finance has already approved 18 new European posts, one Asian, and 224 Africans, of whom 14 European officers and 200 Africans will form a new mobile unit. It is intended during the first half of 1954 to add a further eight European officers and 100 African other ranks.

Sir Andrew Cohen on Uganda's Future

Sole Purpose of Non-Africans

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said at the closing session of the International Catholic Congress held at Kisubi, near Entebbe, "We look to the future of this country as a primarily African State, with the minorities properly safeguarded."

"We aim to build up the wealth of this country by economic development which will sustain the great social and other services. This economic development will bring a greatly increased wealth to the country and the people. It is not its purpose to bring wealth to outside countries—whether Britain or other countries; but outside capital which is needed must be suitably rewarded."

Native Producers

"Above all, our purpose is to ensure an ever-increasing part in the economic life of this country to the African people. It is already they who are the producers of all our cotton and nearly all our coffee, our two greatest products. Through the cooperative movement and in other ways we are helping to bring them increasingly into the great processing industries and into trade."

"All of us who are not Africans, who live and work here, whether as missionaries, teachers, or Government servants, are here for one purpose and one purpose only—to help forward the African people of this country. That is our work and our life."

The conference was attended by 250 Roman Catholic delegates from 16 countries in Africa.

Nairobi Weekly Paper Warned

Exacerbation of Racial Feelings

THE PRINTERS of the Nairobi weekly *Comment* were recently notified by the Registrar of Printing Presses that that journal was considered to have published matter likely to exacerbate racial feelings, and that continued publication of such matter would render them liable to withdrawal of their licence to print.

When questioned on this matter in the Legislative Council, the Member for Legal Affairs said:

"The registrar has for some time had this publication under examination, and has formed the view that it has adopted an abusive tone in its observations on the European race, which in the circumstances existing during the present emergency, must necessarily tend to exacerbate racial feelings."

"In giving his warning to the printers of the publication, the registrar was intending to be both fair and helpful, concerned, and hoped, and still hopes, that its effect will obviate the need for further action."

"I understand that the printers had given three months' notice to the Publishers of *Comment* terminating their printing agreement wholly before the registrar's warning. There was no connexion whatsoever between the printers terminating their agreement and the warning issued by the registrar, who had no prior knowledge or intimation of the printer's company."

"The action of the registrar in this matter is fully in the view which he had formed, and it is a tone of publication's observations on European race which was not influenced in any way by the fact that the public man holds certain political views, or frequently openly criticized the Government, and persons holding the opposite opinion it does not affect."

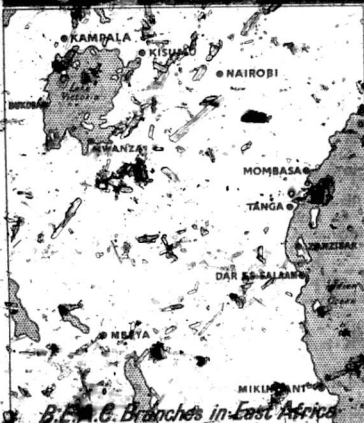
"The Registrar has served eight licences, cancelled one, and issued four warnings during the present emergency."

Service

"It is our duty to serve our country, and our people without fear or favour, and without consideration of politics, race, or creed. We must give as good and as courteous service to the humblest African as to the richest Asian. We are the servants of all."—Mr. A. F. Kirby, General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, in a message to the 50,000 members of the staff.



LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Reberman and Koppf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 5,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 3,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION LTD
 GENERAL MERCHANDISE ENGINEERING INSURANCE



Mining

U.K. Taxation on Mining Companies

Urgent Call for Government Action

MR. ROBERT WALKER, president of the British Overseas Mining Association, said at the annual meeting in London that no new overseas mining company directed from the United Kingdom had been registered since 1939, primarily on account of inequitable taxation, and that of more than £260m. raised on the London capital market for overseas mining between 1946 and 1952 only £15m. was for overseas mines directed from Great Britain.

He said:—

"While overseas Governments have encouraged their mining industries by incentive legislation, as, for example, in Canada, the industry directed from the U.K. has declined in size. Not a single new overseas mining company directed from this country has been registered since 1939, and it is estimated that, out of an amount exceeding £260m. raised in the London market for overseas mines during the period 1946 to 1952 inclusive, only £15m. was invested as additional capital in overseas mines directed from the U.K. Moreover, this latter amount includes over £4m. raised by companies which have since migrated to the countries where their mines are situated.

"The excessive burden of U.K. taxation and the growing aspirations of nascent nationalism in overseas territories have resulted in an increasing measure in the practice of registering new mining companies in the territories where the mines are situated, with boards of directors resident in those territories. Many of these mining companies, though registered overseas, are affiliated to mining finance houses or holding companies resident and controlled in the U.K. Dividends flowing from them are still taxed here, and the funds left available in the hands of the mining finance houses and holding companies for exploration and development work overseas are thus substantially diminished.

Royal Commission

"It is our hope that the Royal Commission on Taxation in its final report will recommend that income from overseas mining is spared the onerous taxation rates prevailing in the U.K.

"It is interesting to note in this connexion that the Fiscal Commission of the United Nations, which has been studying the problem of taxation on overseas income, has expressed the view that the opening up of underdeveloped territories, must inevitably be hampered if income arising in those territories is taxed again in the capital-exporting countries; it is not surprising that the U.K. practice of taxing all income regardless of its source is provoking growing frustration abroad, particularly within the Commonwealth.

"I will mention one practical aspect of this matter. Overseas Governments frequently give incentives to new mining concerns in their own territories in order to encourage them, but are, not unnaturally, averse to doing this if the gainer is to be the U.K. Treasury. If the present U.K. practice of taxing all income arising overseas at the full rate continues, there will be increasing discrimination in overseas territories against companies which are controlled from or owned by companies resident in the U.K.

"A recent example of this is that the percentage depletion allowance in Southern Rhodesia, though available to United States and Canadian companies, is not given to U.K. mining companies operating there.

"It is our hope that, as an immediate step, the U.K. Government will at least implement the third recommendation of the interim report of the Royal Commission on Taxation, and allow relief in the U.K. to match any reliefs given by overseas Governments.

Mining Dividends

THE RHODES BROWN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.—Interim 4d. per unit of stock for the year ending December 31, 1953.

NCHANDA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD.—Interim 5s. per unit of stock in respect of the year ending March 31, next.

Wankie Colliery

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting on January 14 in Bulawayo to discuss a resolution for the transfer of the registration of the company to Southern Rhodesia.

Advancement of African Workers

Self-Association Favours Inquiry

Commenting that the recent statement on African advancement in industry by Mr. P. L. Prain, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, was "ultimately" has been made by Mr. H. W. Handford, the secretary, on behalf of the executive council of the Northern Rhodesian Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association.

"To attempt to deal with this matter hastily would be as foolish as to attempt to delay it indefinitely," said the statement. It should be dealt with "in the right atmosphere by the right people at the right time."

As soon as practicable after the Federal elections, it continued, the Northern Rhodesian Government should approach the Federal Government about the appointment of a board of inquiry composed of persons with experience of the problem.

Tanganyika Concessions Report

Profit Higher at £2,055,914

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £143,734 for Southern Rhodesian income tax, earned a consolidated profit of £2,057,914 in the year ended July 31, compared with £1,827,390 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £147,570 and dividends, totalling 45% require £1,724,135, leaving a carry-forward of 2995,999, against £809,790 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. and £3,831,412 in ordinary stock units of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £795,520, revenue reserve at £1,395,749, and current assets at £2,823,556. Fixed assets are valued at £4,710,384, subsidiary companies at £2,983,271, and current assets at £2,025,706, including £425,096 in cash.

The company holds 179,760 parts sociales of Union Mine and du Neut-Katanga; 50% of the share capital of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd.; and has advanced 50% of the amount necessary to finance its operations, the remaining 50% of share capital and loan capital being provided by the Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., and a loan to the Beira Railway Co. Ltd., of £14m. Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd., is a wholly owned subsidiary.

The directors are Sir Ulrik Alexander (chairman), Sir Alfred L. Beit, Sir R. J. Hudson, Sir E. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, the Earl of Selborne, the Hon. A. O. Crichton, Dr. A. Pinto Basto, and Messrs. J. P. M. Gorman, F. J. A. Guillaume, G. C. Hutchinson, H. B. Lake, G. Murnane, H. J. Robiliart, and E. P. Van der Straeten. Messrs. W. Marshall Clark and Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Follett are alternate directors, and the secretary is Mr. R. S. Dickinson.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 28.

Tanganyika Holdings

TANGANYIKA HOLDINGS, LTD., after providing £2,238 for taxation, earned a profit of £3,132 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,927 in the previous year, making a total unappropriated profit of £6,071. The issued capital is £40,000 in shares of 2s. Revenue reserves stand at £848,148, loans at £774,690, and current liabilities at £70,735. Fixed assets are valued at £4,766, and current assets at £888,840, including £49,836 in cash. The directors are Mr. G. D. Hutchinson (chairman and managing director), Mr. N. C. Selway, and Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Follett (assistant managing director).

Ancient Mine Workings

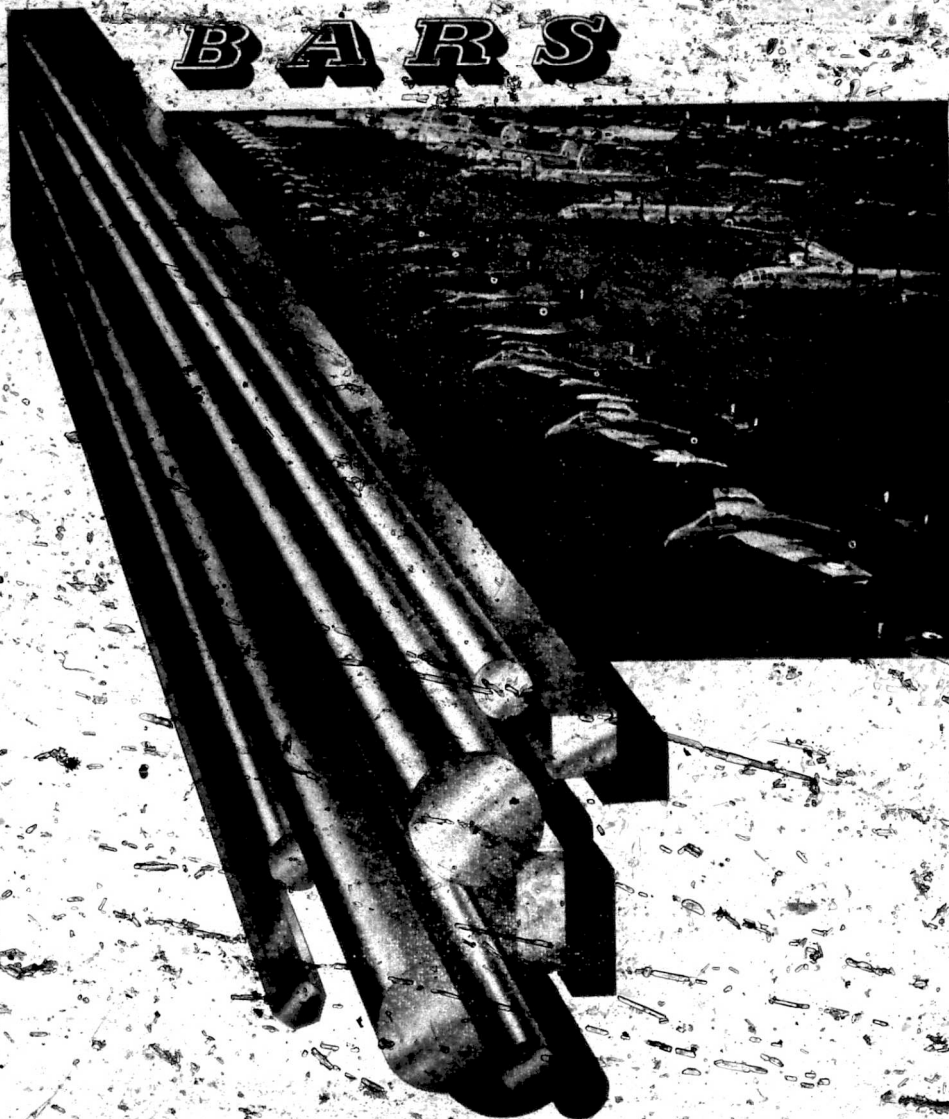
TRACES of a vanished Native culture, thought to be more than 1,000 years old, have been found on the Gaika mine near Que Que. In dense undergrowth, open-cast gold workings and slopes have been discovered. In one of the mine passages here a skeleton was recently found, possibly that of an ancient Bushman, surrounded by mining tools and fragments of old clay pots. Many ancient workings exist on a reef 3,000 ft. long and 150 ft. wide. Modern prospecting began nearly 60 years ago.

Mining Personalities

MR. E. W. BIRBE, ASSOCIATE M.M., is now with the Mine and Geological Department in Nairobi.

MR. F. R. BOSCH, ASSOCIATE M.M., has left Geophysical Surveys (Rhodesia), Ltd., and joined the staff of South African Manganese, Ltd.

BARS



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FOR HIGHEST MECHANICAL PROPERTIES



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Representatives in Rhodesia:
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Salisbury, and P.O. Box 440, Bulawayo.

White Paper on Kabaka

(Continued from page 505)

The Governor was instructed to give the Kabaka a personal message from the Secretary of State and not to accept a refusal as final at the first interview. He was instructed in fact to leave the Kabaka a suitable interval for reflection and to summon him to a second meeting after that time had elapsed. Even if he was still obdurate at the second meeting he was to give him one last chance to retract and only if he did not take this chance was the Governor to inform him that H.M. Government withdrew recognition. These instructions reached the Governor on November 26, and he saw the Kabaka and Ministers the following morning. Before the meeting he received a letter from the Kabaka (sent before the meeting was arranged) indicating that his position was still unchanged. At the meeting when the Kabaka was asked to give the undertakings required by the Secretary of State, he replied that he was not prepared to do so until he had considered the undertakings fully with his Ministers; the Governor therefore arranged for the second interview to take place at 10 a.m. on November 30.

Vain Attempt to Persuade Kabaka

The Governor at the beginning and the end of the meeting and throughout the three hours which it lasted did his best to persuade the Kabaka to accept H.M. Government's decisions. During the meeting the Governor specifically explained that a refusal to give the undertakings would be a breach of the Agreement, he also referred to the grave consequences which would result from such a breach. The Kabaka confirmed that he fully understood the gravity of the position.

When the Kabaka returned with his Ministers on November 30 he brought with him a telegram and a letter addressed to the Secretary of State informing him that he could not sign the undertakings without consulting the Lukiko. The Governor explained that this consultation was not of the question since the undertakings concerned the line which he would take in his speech at the opening of the next meeting of the Lukiko.

During the interview the Governor went carefully through the undertakings one by one, and the Kabaka refused to give any of them. On the Legislative Council issue the Governor, in order to help the Kabaka, asked whether, if the Kabaka himself was not willing to nominate Buganda for membership, he would agree that the Governor should do so. The Kabaka was not prepared to accept this either. He had two breaks to consult with his Ministers but still remained intransigent.

Finally the Governor, in accordance with his instructions, specifically said that if the Kabaka insisted in his attitude it would involve a breach of the Agreement which would entitle H.M. Government to withdraw recognition. He asked him whether he understood this, and the Kabaka replied that he did.

The Kabaka had now had five weeks to consider his attitude to H.M. Government's decisions and over three weeks to reflect upon the serious consequences of his own determination to defy H.M. Government in public. He had been specifically warned of the legal position, and the probable grave consequences of persisting in his attitude had been clearly explained to him on a number of occasions during the discussions, and he had equally often shown that he fully realized the gravity of the position. Nevertheless he had neglected every argument, and every warning, and had made it crystal clear that nothing could change his attitude on the demand for a timetable for the independence of Buganda, and his intended defiance of the decisions by H.M. Government on this issue.

Recognition Withdrawn

The Governor was therefore obliged to sign a formal document notifying the Kabaka that H.M. Government had withdrawn recognition from him under Article 6 of the Agreement and that he was no longer recognized as Native Ruler of the Province of Buganda.

He also signed a proclamation bringing into force in Buganda the provisions of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, and signed the necessary regulations under that order. Under these regulations he issued an order for the deportation of the Kabaka, who was then escorted to Entebbe airfield, whence he was brought to the United Kingdom by R.A.F. aircraft.

On the same day the reply of H.M. Government to the Lukiko memorandum was published in London and Uganda.

The numerous appendices to the White Paper give the full text of the 1900 Agreement, the correspondence between the Kabaka and his Ministers on the one side and the Governor on the other, the Lukiko memorandum, the two draft statements for publication, the text of the undertakings required of the Kabaka, the Secretary of State's personal message to him, the draft telegram to Mr. Lyttelton, and the reply to the Lukiko.

Statement by Baganda Delegation

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT has been issued in London by the official delegation from Buganda:

"The purpose of our mission to the United Kingdom is to urge the withdrawal of the deposition and banishment orders made against our beloved Kabaka. Our delegation, and indeed the whole of Buganda, is completely united behind this request. It is true to say that never before has the Baganda people been so united as they are to-day. This is also reflected in the representative nature of the delegation.

We wish to place the following views before the British people:

(1).—On the question of East African federation, we are glad to be able to say that the last statement made by the Colonial Secretary in which he gave certain assurances sets at rest our concern on this point.

(2).—The situation has also been helped by the timely statement made by the Colonial Secretary in Parliament last week, in which he gave the assurance that it is H.M. Government's policy that Uganda shall develop in the future as an African State. We have welcomed this declaration as a satisfactory basis for future negotiation in regard to nominal members to the Legislative Council, which has been one of the issues in dispute.

Support for Severance Denied

(3).—There has been a great deal of unfortunate misunderstanding about the future place of Buganda within Uganda. It is not our intention—nor was it ever our intention—that an independent Buganda should be severed from the remainder of Uganda. In this connexion it should be explained that under the 1900 Agreement the Lukiko is able to speak only on behalf of Baganda affairs. In passing a resolution asking for independence for Buganda it was never the intention to suggest the dismemberment of Uganda. We want to make it perfectly clear that we are not against maintaining the essential unity of the Uganda Protectorate.

(4).—But in saying this we want to make it quite clear that there are differences of opinion as to the manner in which the whole of Uganda should advance towards independent self-government. There are those who advocate a single unitary State. With this we do not agree. We prefer the path chosen by other members of the Commonwealth who have preferred a federal system of government. We regard this as essential, so that each of the provinces will be able to retain their special identity.

(5).—Finally we want to emphasize that in all the recent negotiations between the Governor of Uganda and the Kabaka of Buganda, the Kabaka has acted as a constitutional head of the Baganda State and has represented the viewpoints of his Ministers and the Lukiko. At no times was he a free agent to act in an independent rôle. He discharged his duties with entire satisfaction to his people in accordance with the best democratic traditions of a constitutional head of State.

Union Exporters Lose Opportunities

"I WONDER whether our industrialists are fully alive to export possibilities in Central and East Africa," said Mr. Eric Louw, Union Minister of Economic Affairs, when recently addressing the Federated Chambers of Industries of South Africa. He deplored the failure by the vast majority of Union industries to take full advantage of the excellent opportunities provided this year by the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, through the Union's exports to the two Rhodesias. The new record reached the second annual figure of £1,000,000. It would be a mistake to ascribe the increase merely to the excellence of South African manufactures or the zeal of exporters. "The fact is that during 1952 Rhodesian importers experienced considerable difficulty in securing delivery of many types of British goods, and there was a dollar shortage. Consequently they turned to South Africa for supplies. Yet Union manufacturers did not avail themselves fully of the opportunity to advertise."

The 11th annual exhibition of Hong Kong products arranged by the Chinese Manufacturers' Union, opened in Dar es Salaam last week, and will close on January 12.

Colonial Harvester

IN HIS WAY, he is a man not without vision. He sees in the cotton he picks fulfilment of wants beyond his own capacity to supply. He sees his cocoa beans and palm fruit, his hides and skins, groundnuts, dates and sisal, transformed into the bicycles and radio sets, the enamelware and textiles he desires. This service The United Africa Company does for him in British West and East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and also in parts of the Middle East. At points easily accessible to his limited transport, the Company collects his crop, offers him a price (frequently controlled by Government) which reflects world demand, and arranges that the goods he wants are available when and where he can buy them. Of further assistance to him is the crop-processing undertaken by the Company in certain cases. By matching the inflow of goods to the requirements of the harvests the Company also does much to stabilise the economy of the Colonial harvester.



From over 2,000 centres, The United Africa Company



collected and purchased, in a recent year, more than 1 million tons of natural produce, worth £91,000,000 — an extensive operation

when much of the total comes from small producers, frequently offering lots of no more than twenty pounds worth at a time.

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Company Report

Arusha Plantations Limited

Sisal Fibre Production Shows Marked Improvement

Dividend of 12% Maintained

Report on Chairman's Visit to Estates

THE SIXTEEN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS LIMITED was held on December 16, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON BART., chairman of the company, presided.

The representative of the secretaries, Treat, Bavin and Company, Limited, read the notices convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The following is the statement by the acting chairman, Mr. C. Ryeport, which had been circulated to members with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1953, and which was taken as read:—

The Accounts

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon visited the company's properties in Tanganyika last month and is at present in the Far East. At his request I am issuing this statement with the directors' report and the accounts. The chairman expects to return to London before the annual meeting on December 16, when he will amplify this statement.

The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1953, show a profit of £21,740 compared with £38,687 for the previous year. This sum is arrived at after charging all London expenses, depreciation and amortisation and after providing for rotation expenditure.

Taxation this time absorbs £11,983 and after allowing for £1,400 excess profits levy refund, which it is estimated we shall obtain. Profit and loss account has been credited with the sum of £3,060 excess provision for taxation in previous years.

The sum of £10,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and this account now stands at £30,000. The board again recommend a dividend of 12½%, less tax, which will absorb £8,667 and leave a balance of £5,987 to carry forward.

Satisfactory Results

Our production of sisal fibre, totalling 803 tons against 784 last year, again showed a marked improvement and was considerably in excess of the estimate. The percentage of the top grades was also appreciably higher. These satisfactory results could not have been achieved without a much better labour position, to which I shall refer later. Nevertheless, they reflect considerable credit on Mr. C. J. Andersen and his staff, who spared no effort to rise to the serious situation created by the fall in sisal prices.

The year was unfortunately one of severe drought, the effects of which will be felt during the current year. Although we hope to increase our production further the increase may not be great because the rate of leaf growth has been seriously slowed down by lack of rain.

Happily our sisal estate began the current year with a stronger labour force than for many years. As this was partly due to the failure of Native crop forcing Africans into plantation work, its continuance is by no means assured. Our force of white labour has been increased and further experience has confirmed the high opinion we first formed of these Natives as plantation labour.

Maintenance of Re-planting Programme

"One of the penalties we have paid for lack of labour in the past is serious arrears in our replanting programme, the maintenance of which, the production in future years depends. With our present labour force we should be able both to maintain our replanting programme and gradually reduce our arrears for which, as you will see, there is provision in the balance sheet. If our own labour force proves insufficient to reduce the shortfall as rapidly as the board considers necessary, other means will have to be sought."

"In this connexion I should mention that when our arrears of replanting have been made good the total area under sisal will be less than the present figure of 4,303 acres, perhaps by several hundred acres. There is good reason for this. The soil on parts of our old areas has proved unsuitable for sisal and will therefore not be replanted. We are satisfied, however, that with better preparation of the land before planting than was possible in the past, and with the greater attention to weeding, which our increased labour force will make easier, we should obtain a higher over-all output of fibre per acre than is at present within our reach. Our expectation is, therefore, increased production from reduced acreage, and our hope is that this will be achieved at a consequently lower cost per ton."

Coffee Crop

"Our coffee, like our sisal, has also benefited recently from an adequate labour force. Unlike our sisal, however, it felt the effects of the adverse weather conditions of 1951-52. The rainfall was badly distributed and was followed by a dry cold spell. The result was that the berries harvested were small. Nevertheless, we did better than in the previous year, harvesting 53 tons of parchment (43 tons clean) against 36 tons of parchment (29 tons clean). Our coffee manager, Mr. H. Weil, is to be congratulated on so satisfactory a result in a difficult year, and again he has encouraged the hope that our old problem of biennial bearing is behind us. Coffee is so dependent on the vagaries of weather to justify any prediction of the coming crop. Subject to reasonably favourable conditions the prospects are satisfactory."

"The proximity of our estates to the Kenya border and Press reports of disturbed conditions in the Arusha district may have caused concern to some of our shareholders. When the Mau Mau troubles broke out in Kenya there was a considerable settlement of Kikuyu in the neighbourhood of Arusha. That it included a number of ardent sympathisers with Mau Mau was known to the Tanganyika Government, who took very prompt action which has, as far as I can tell, removed any threat there may have been to our properties. Shareholders have therefore reason to be grateful to the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, for the vigorous and effective steps he took to anticipate local subversive activities."

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

"Addressing the meeting, the chairman said: "During the month of October, while the accounts now before you were in preparation, I had the oppor-

larity of spending several days at Arusha and making a fairly thorough inspection of the company's properties. I am glad to be able to say that the impression produced on me was considerably more favourable than I had expected from previous reports.

Both the sisal and the coffee estates appear to be receiving careful attention from the respective managers and the result of the work which has been done on them is certainly such as to give a feeling of confidence to the visitor. There is, of course, no doubt that a great deal still remains to be done, particularly in regard to the eradication of fungus in the sisal, and to the solving of certain technical problems with regard to the planting and maintenance of the coffee areas, but the position is now such that these problems can be tackled in an orderly manner and there is a solid basis of existing production behind them.

I would ask members, if they tend to be impatient at being told that certain problems are still unsolved, to bear in mind that both the sisal and coffee industries are still subject to the development of new techniques almost yearly, and it may easily happen, as for instance in the case of the relative merits of single and multiple stem coffee planting, that opinion changes backwards and forwards over a period of years. This, in fact, is one of the things which gives to all plantation work the irritating fascination which it undoubtedly possesses.

More Optimistic Outlook

As regards our own properties in particular, it is not unduly optimistic to say that we have now established a position from which we can hope to go steadily forward.

This must not, however, be considered an expression of carefree optimism; we are always subjected to the vagaries of price fluctuation and violent changes in weather conditions, and over these we have, unfortunately, no control. Furthermore, the labour bogey will, I am afraid, always be a threat to us in Arusha for reasons which have previously been explained. At the moment, as you are aware, we are very favourably situated in this respect, but it must be clearly realized that a good deal of the improvement last year was due to local conditions—particularly the extreme shortage of foodstuffs throughout the territory—which may very easily not prevail in the future. However, I am glad to say that the experiment of importing families from the Belgian Congo appears to be working extremely well, and there is every hope that we may be able to extend this system and make it the basis of a permanent and satisfactory labour force. I am also glad to be able to assure you that the accommodation and amenities now provided for the labour force are such that this cannot be any reason from this point of view. Arusha should be regarded as an unattractive area from the labour point of view.

Useful Visit

Without claiming in any way to be an expert on the technical problems of either sisal or coffee planting, I think I can say that my visit was a useful one from the company's point of view, and that, seen through the eyes of a visitor, I have been able to make a certain number of suggestions which I hope may lead to increased revenue and diminished expenditure in the future. In particular I was able to visit one or two estates where, owing to the great courtesy of their proprietors and managers, I saw various operations in progress which may be of great use to our own company.

In conclusion, I would like to revert to what I said at the beginning of these few remarks and to assure the members that our staff under the leadership of Messrs. Andersen and Weil and with the enthusiastic and intelligent assistance of our managing agents, Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Company, Limited, our visiting

agent, Mr. Nash, and our consulting engineer, Mr. Reimann, are working whole-heartedly and economically towards the building up of a really first class company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend, as recommended, was approved.

Mr. F. C. Rycroft, the retiring director, was re-elected the fee of the auditors, Messrs. Spicer and Pegler, was fixed and the other formal business, having been transacted the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the staff.

London Sisal Association

THE INAUGURAL MEETING of the London Sisal Association, held last week of the month, was held to promote the interests of those engaged in the various aspects of the British East African sisal trade in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The former membership consists of 41 concerned actively employed as producers, agents, spinners or manufacturers of or merchants, brokers or dealers in British East African sisal. Mr. H. Charles Hawkins was elected the first president, with Messrs. A. M. Landauer and G. A. Hunter as vice-presidents. An executive committee having equal representation of the various branches of the trade was elected, and appointed as its chairman Mr. F. Leslie Jarraff, deputy chairman Mr. George Hawkins, treasurer Mr. J. P. H. Hulme, and secretary Mr. R. B. Smallwood.

Fifty years ago the Church Missionary Society began their work at Weithaga near Fort Hall, Kenya. A thanksgiving service is to be held on Sunday, January 3, and special celebrations have been planned for that month.

BEKES LINES



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