

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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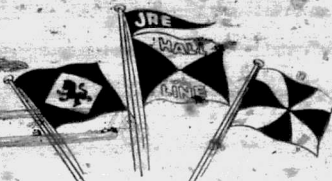
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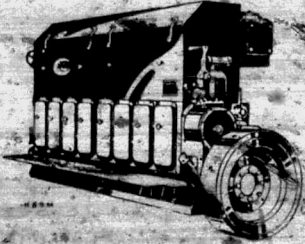
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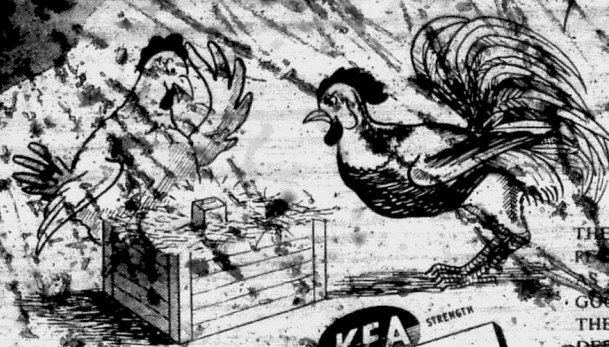


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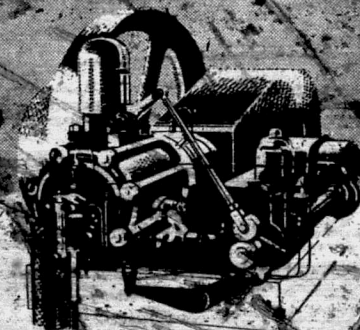
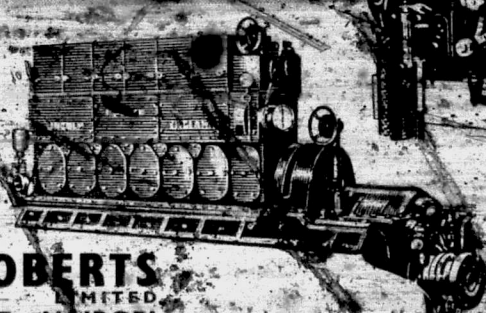
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

GENERAL NEGUIB'S NOTE to Great Britain in regard to the Sudan does not justify the optimistic prophecies by which it was preceded. For about a fortnight the Press in this country had given prominence to telegrams from Cairo which encouraged the expectation that agreement had been reached with Sudanese delegates, even though that meant abandonment of the traditional Egyptian obstinacy and recognition by the new régime that there could be no question of compelling the Sudan to join her northern neighbour in a euphemistically termed "Unity of the Nile Valley." Because EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA did not think it likely that the Egyptian Government would consent to that measure of fair dealing for the Sudanese, we refrained from reproducing the many cables published from Cairo—with suspicious frequency and shallitude. Rather than risk adding to the misdirection of public opinion, we preferred to await the official text of the document, about which speculation was so voluble and so one-sided.

Our scepticism is now proved justified, for the essential feature of the Egyptian Note is that it would withhold from the Sudan the self-determination which it ostensibly accepts in principle. His Majesty's Government have promised self-determination in its full sense, that is, the right of the Sudanese to decide whether their country shall become completely independent or enter into some special relationship with Egypt, the British Commonwealth, or any other group. The Egyptian Government would still tender that freedom, for the Note explicitly confines that choice to "linking up with Egypt in some form" or "a Sudan completely independent

of the United Kingdom, Egypt, or any other country." In other words, while close association with Egypt may be chosen, the Sudanese are to be denied similar association with the Commonwealth. Acceptance of that proposal by Her Majesty's Government would involve the breach of their own reiterated undertakings to the Sudanese, and it is therefore to be assumed that this much-heralded Egyptian plan will be unequivocally rejected, though doubtless in the most polite, diplomatic language.

That concession to General Neguib would be entirely appropriate, for his proposals would go much farther than anything previously contemplated by his country; they are tantamount to a reversal of nine-tenths of the policy to which Egypt has clung with a desperation which became less and less impressive to the outside world. Until the other day—even since the Army seized power and dismissed Farouk—nothing less than a common, if symbolic, kingship over both Egypt and the Sudan would satisfy the authorities in Cairo. Now that demand has been silently dropped. Cairo, similarly required, control of foreign affairs, defence, and currency of the Sudan; those stipulations have likewise disappeared. In these respects it may fairly be said that the Prime Minister has shown a courage surpassing that of any of his predecessors. It is the more regrettable that, having been so bold, he should have hesitated over vital issues and so doomed his own effort to failure. To discuss other objectionable points in the Note appears unnecessary, for complete freedom of choice cannot be acceptable to them.

THE ARITHMETIC OF FEDERATION, as prepared by the Commission over which Sir Jeremy Raisman presided, is much more agreeable than could have been expected. One objection frequently advanced against

Cheap at The Price.

the closer union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was that any such arrangement would cost more than it was worth. The Fiscal Government, however, are unanimously of the opinion that the additional annual charge will be no more than £350,000. At that price federation must surely be considered an exceptional bargain among governmental offerings. Moreover, the prospect of lower taxation is held before the territories. Because Northern Rhodesia's contribution to the federal revenues is likely to be very large, the commissioners accepted two principles: that the uniform rates of federal taxation should, wherever possible, not exceed the present Northern Rhodesian rates, and that Northern Rhodesia's suspension of import duties on a range of articles which have an important effect on the cost of living should be maintained and extended to the other territories. The annual revenue involved, excluding the question of motor spirit taxation, is about £1,800,000, and that benefit would thus accrue to consumers in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Northern Rhodesian rates of income tax are lower than those in Southern Rhodesia, except in the lowest ranges, and, on the above proposals, it is suggested that the aggregate yield of the

Prospect of Lower Taxes.

federal income tax and the territorial surcharge in Northern Rhodesia ought not to exceed the present yield. The Federal Government will need about £26m. annually from income tax, of which it will pass 60 per cent. and pass 17 per cent. each to Southern and Northern Rhodesia and 6 per cent. to Nyasaland. This year the three territories expect a yield from income tax of about £31½m., or £5½m. more than is calculated to be necessary under the proposals. If the three territories require £3½m., as their latest budgets do, there will be a margin of £2m. from which the average incidence of tax in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may be reduced. Taxpayers should welcome this unexpected bonus. The abolition of export duties by Nyasaland is strongly recommended.

The Fiscal Commission, whose task was to define how government activities should be redistributed between four

instead of three, estimated the cost of the services to be controlled by the federal and territorial Governments at £50.7m.

Arithmetic of Federation.

The overriding importance of the new central authority is evident from the fact that its expenditure is assessed at £26.9m., while those of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland would be £12.7m., £8.3m., and £2.8m. respectively. Revenues would be raised as follows: the Federal Government £27.6m., Southern Rhodesia £13m., Northern Rhodesia £8.6m., and Nyasaland £2.9m. The amount of public debt to be taken over by the Federal Government is calculated to be £79m., made up of £56m. transferred from Southern Rhodesia, £16m. from Northern Rhodesia, and £7m. from Nyasaland. The commissioners write: "In Southern Rhodesia the Federal Government will take over a more highly developed but encumbered estate; in the northern territories it will take over estates which are much less developed but which are comparatively unencumbered, since the assets in the federal field have to a large extent been constructed out of revenue in the past. It follows that the money available for development in the sphere of federal subjects will have to be applied with due regard to the necessity of bringing the standard in the other territories up towards the level of Southern Rhodesia. In other words, the development should be more rapid in the northern territories." That offers a guarantee which many people have demanded as one of the conditions of federation.

Leadership In Africa

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS has contributed to the *Sunday Times* an article on "Leadership in Africa" which emphasizes that much less can be done by the Imperial Government, however benevolent, to uplift the indigenous Africans and to work out a pattern of race relations than can and must be done by the Europeans permanently resident in Africa. Their sense of responsibility and enterprise, and their knowledge and technical skills are, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia wrote, vital to the solution of African problems; but the cause of liberalism in Africa is seriously if unwittingly damaged by extremist comment in the United Kingdom by would-be friends of the Africans. Sir Godfrey Huggins concluded on the note that in a multi-racial society it is necessary to have "some parity in knowledge and experience before introducing universal suffrage," that it would be wrong to consider giving responsibility to people as yet quite irresponsible, and that universal suffrage is in any event still in its experimental stage even in the United Kingdom.

An economic and marketing Commission set up by the Department of Commerce has as its special purpose of encouraging wholehearted trading by Africans.

Notes By The Way

Moderates, Forsooth!

SOME NEWSPAPERS which ought to know better are now engaged in the attempt to portray Mr. Mathu and the other African members of the Legislative Council of Kenya as moderate and responsible leaders of their people, despite the fact that as recently as last month, when the emergency legislation was discussed in the Legislature, every one of them evaded his responsibility to support the Government in its measures for the maintenance of law and order. They had similarly found excuses for Mau Mau, even after its agents had committed murder. Yet the public is told that such men are leaders. The one characteristic common to them all is lack of leadership, whether it be from incompetence or want of courage. Their chairman, Mr. Mathu, complained a few days ago that he and his colleagues had been "placed in political cold storage." He postdated the event and ascribed it to the wrong agency. The African members put themselves in political cold storage long ago, and apparently they are satisfied with that position, for two of them, Messrs. Odede and Awori, who have become acting-president and acting-treasurer of the Kenya African Union, have now publicly criticized the steps to which the Government has been driven.

Cogent Comparisons

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, who was leader of the European elected members in Kenya before he accepted appointment to the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, has, I learn, seized the opportunity of Mr. Lyttelton's visit to Kenya to suggest to the Secretary of State that a battalion of British troops should be permanently stationed in the Colony and that the Government of Kenya should contain a Member for Home Affairs who is not a civil servant. Moreover, he proposed that the terms of reference of the Royal Commission should be so framed as to enable members to visit the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa in order to study the methods of administration of these territories, which, Sir Alfred said, had proved their ability to handle their Colonial problems and retain the respect of the indigenous peoples, whereas British Colonial policy has been less successful in at least some aspects of that matter.

The Brockway Visit

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY'S irresponsibility can never have been more clearly shown than by his present visit to Kenya (in company with another Left Wing M.P., Mr. Leslie Hale) at the request and expense of the Kenya African Union, so irresponsible a political organization that all its leaders have had to be arrested. The need for the Government of Kenya to declare a state of emergency quite rightly led the Secretary of State for the Colonies to decide to fly out to examine the situation on behalf of the Cabinet. The circumstances should have assured him of support from all quarters; and Mr. Griffiths, speaking for the Socialist Front Bench, promptly offered it. Yet two of his extremist back-benchers have gone on their own "fact-finding mission."

Confirmed Racialist

THEIR PRESENCE must be an embarrassment to the Minister and the Colonial Government and an encouragement to misguided Africans, who, attributing to the two Members of Parliament an influence which they do not possess even among their own party colleagues, will deduce from their arrival that there are

two conflicting opinions in the House of Commons, one in sympathy with extreme views, if not actions, by Africans in Kenya. What Kenya needs is an assuagement of interracial tension, and it is certainly not likely to be reduced by the presence of Mr. Brockway, whom Mr. Welensky well described the other day as "a confirmed racialist."

Outrageous

THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS COMMENT on the Mau Mau movement which I have yet read has appeared in the Socialist newspaper *Tribune* under the heading of "Mau Mau: The Guilty Men," and over the signature of Mr. Richard K. P. Pankhurst. He suggested that it was not surprising that Mau Mau adherents and other Africans in Kenya were beginning to think that there is sometimes such an opposition within society that the rich say to the poor: "Our life is your death" and that the poor reply: "Your death would be our life." Having quoted that passage from a Swiss writer of 1836 he continued: "Is it too much to say that, instead of arresting the head of the African Union and the Kikuyu in Kenya, we should be arresting the Colonial Secretaries and Governors whose policies have been responsible for the present disturbances?"

Untrue

THE LETTER, which is muddled throughout, begins with a quotation from an official assurance issued by the first Labour Government that the Native reserves would be kept for the use and benefit of Africans forever. Mr. Pankhurst, apparently, does not even know the meaning of a Native reserve, for he proceeds to complain that "despite this assurance there have been ceaseless encroachments from the so-called white farmers on the reserves, separate and distinct from the Native reserves as covered by the document quoted; and since they are reserved for European occupation there cannot be 'eviction' of Africans from them in any fair sense of the term. Then he adds recklessly that "the five million Africans are gradually being driven from all the best lands." That allegation is completely untrue. African land boundaries have been gazetted and have remained inviolate. Some scores of thousands, not five millions, have been driven from the land by two causes only: the rapid increase in population as a direct result of British administration and the wasteful misuse of their land by Africans, resulting in such erosion and decreasing fertility in some areas that the local population could no longer be fed. But, given reasonably good husbandry, some redistribution of population, and expenditure on the provision of water supplies, there is land enough in East Africa for all who will cultivate it.

Disgraceful Misrepresentation

MR. PANKHURST'S suggestion that the Mau Mau movement is a logical development of British Colonial policy is a disgraceful misrepresentation—as is proved by the fact that this anti-European and anti-Christian secret society has developed only among the Kikuyu, not generally throughout East and Central Africa. That would have been the case if British policy were the true cause of what has happened in Kenya. There is no justification whatever for the assertion, now made by too many speakers and writers, that this is a natural consequence of economic development committed by British officials or non-officials, simply and solely a conspiracy carefully organized by ruthless and ambitious Africans avid for power.

Egypt Would Limit Sudanese Self-Determination

Link with Commonwealth Forbidden under General Neguib's Plan

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT firmly believes in the right of the Sudanese to self-determination and the effective exercise thereof in the proper time and with the necessary safeguards. To attain the above-mentioned objectives there should begin forthwith a transitional period envisaging two objectives: (1) to secure full self-government for the Sudanese; (2) to provide the requisite free and neutral atmosphere for the Sudanese to exercise self-determination.

The transitional period, being preparation for an effective termination of the dual administration, shall be considered as a liquidation of that administration.

The Egyptian Government declares that the sovereignty of the Sudan shall be kept reserved for the Sudanese during this transitional period until self-determination is achieved. The Governor-General shall be, during the transitional period, the supreme constitutional authority within the Sudan and shall exercise his power according to the following:

Five-Member Commission Proposed

With the aid of a five-member commission consisting of two Sudanese (proposed by agreement between the Egyptian and British Government, and subject to subsequent approval by an elected Sudanese Parliament, which shall be entitled to nominate them in the case of disapproval), one Egyptian, one British, and one Indian or Pakistani, each proposed respectively by his own Government. The five-member commission to be appointed by the Egyptian Government by decree.

In the absence of a Governor-General the elder of the two Sudanese commissioners shall act in his place.

The Governor-General shall exercise his powers in the manner set out in the statute, save as regards the discretionary powers delineated in the appended amendments, which he shall exercise subject to the approval of his commission.

The Governor-General shall remain responsible to the liquidating Governments as regards: first, any affairs which are not strictly transitional; secondly, any change requested by the Sudanese Government as regards any part of the statute.

Within one month of the date of implementation, the Commission's resolutions shall stand unless the two Governments agree to the contrary.

There shall be constituted a mixed commission of seven members: three Sudanese appointed by the Government after the approval of his commission, one Egyptian, one British, one American, and one Indian or Pakistani nominated by their respective Governments. The Indian or Pakistani shall be chairman of the commission.

The functions of this commission shall be to appoint sub-commissions for each electoral constituency, to decide on its own rules of procedure and methods of work in order to observe effectively preparations for and conduct of elections and to ensure their impartiality.

Direct election constituencies shall be increased to comprise all constituencies throughout the Sudan except the following provinces, Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile. However, elections in the Yei constituencies, together with constituencies comprising the towns of Wau, Juba, and Malakal, shall be direct.

Subject to preparations to be made by the mixed commission, the Egyptian Government hopes that the elections shall begin before the end of 1952 in the following order: (1) the 24 direct-election constituencies listed in the draft submitted to the Legislative Assembly; (2) the indirect-election constituencies; (3) remaining constituencies which are changed from indirect to direct, together with 11 direct-election constituencies listed in the draft submitted to the Egyptian Government, which has not yet been officially published.

To provide a free and neutral atmosphere for self-

Being the full text of the Egyptian Note to Great Britain which was handed to the British Ambassador in Cairo on Monday.

determination being a free one, there shall be established a Sudanization Committee consisting of: First, one Egyptian and a British member to be proposed by their respective Governments and subsequently appointed by the Governor-General, together with three Sudanese members to be selected from a list of five members submitted by the Sudanese Prime Minister. The selection and appointment of these three Sudanese members shall have prior approval of the Governor-General's Commission.

Secondly, one or more members from the Civil Service Commission to act in a purely advisory capacity without the right to vote.

The function of this committee shall be: (1) to speed up Sudanization of the administration, police, Sudan Defence Force, and any other Government posts that may affect the freedom of the Sudanese and self-determination; (2) the committee may co-opt one or more members, as they deem fit, to act in an advisory capacity without the right to vote; (3) the committee shall take its decisions by a majority vote which shall be submitted to the Governor-General for his assent.

The Sudanization Committee shall complete its work within three years.

The Egyptian Government strongly recommends the creation of a post for a Sudanese under-secretary to act as a liaison between the Governor-General and the Council of Ministers, the functions of whom shall be to prepare for the representation of the Sudan only in international technical conferences.

The transitional period shall begin with the appointment of the Five-Member Commission and shall not exceed three years, subject to the completion of the Sudanization explained above. It shall end following a move by the Sudanese Parliament expressing that desire and ratification by the two liquidating Governments.

On ratification by the two liquidating Governments of the date on which the transition period is to be terminated, the Sudanese Government then existing shall draw up a draft law for the election of a Constituent Assembly which it shall submit to Parliament for approval.

The Governor-General shall ratify the law with the agreement of the (five-member) commission. Safeguards assuring the freedom and impartiality of the election shall then be agreed upon.

Withdrawal of Troops

Troops shall be withdrawn from the Sudan as soon as possible after the election of the Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly shall have two duties to discharge. The first is to decide the future of the Sudan; the second, to constitute for the Sudan compatible with the law to be taken in regard to that future, as well as the law for a permanent Sudanese Parliament.

The future of the Sudan shall be made either by the Constituent Assembly choosing to link up the Sudan with Egypt in any form, or by the Assembly choosing a Sudan completely independent of the United Kingdom, Egypt, or any other country.

The Egyptian Government trusts that the British Government will agree to join in an undertaking, respectively, in connection with the future of the Sudan, and that each Government shall, on its part, take all necessary measures to give effect to this decision.

The Queen's Speech

My Ministers are determined to make ever closer that co-operation with the other members of the Commonwealth and with the Colonial Empire which must be the keystone of our policy. Further consideration will be given to the draft scheme for federation in Central Africa. For this purpose my Government invited the three Central African Governments to a further conference in London in January. **Majesty THE QUEEN, in her speech to the Parliament on Tuesday.**

"Both the iron oxen and the colts are in the faith of God and the value of man."—Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York.

with their individual problems of how to reconcile the interests of different races and religions living side by side. Some cases it has been solved; in others it is on the road to solution; elsewhere the prospects are less hopeful. We are applying our own techniques of what we call the system of "partnership." We believe it is through this partnership that we shall find a solution in keeping with our British ideals and traditions.

British Responsibility

"Colonialism" in its objectives and purposes is indistinguishable from the United Nations and other programmes for the economic and social development of underdeveloped countries, except in one important respect. That is that it is we and we alone who have the responsibility for guiding our territories towards political self-government. This responsibility and duty, from which we cannot divest ourselves, applies equally to Colonies and Protectorates. It is only in the case of Trust Territories that it is to some extent shared with others.

I hope, therefore, that in this seventh session of the Assembly and in this committee we shall be able to conduct a dispassionate and reasoned examination of the problems which we face; and that we shall approach them in an objective way, deal with them in moderate speeches, and at all times observe respect for the need to maintain international harmony and friendship between members of the United Nations.

If this basic good will does not exist I cannot see how this Organization can function effectively to promote the objectives which we share. Such good will involves acknowledgment of the existence of the rights, interests, and duties of each of us, and our common purpose can be achieved only if we work together in a spirit of harmony.

After all, in this committee our object should not be to glorify ourselves or seek political advantage for our country to make propaganda, or even to pay off a few old scores. It is to promote the well-being and happiness of the millions of simple men and women toiling in the fields or working in mine and factory who are entrusted to our care.

Our policy is not simply a collection of good intentions to be voiced in the United Nations, but consists of a whole series of vigorous and effective plans which are being steadily and resolutely carried out. There are to-day very few British territories which have not got their own representative institutions, in a Legislative Council or House of Assembly, which correspond roughly to Parliament in the United Kingdom. We are not so vain as to assume that our own particular machinery of parliamentary democracy is necessarily suited to all the peoples whom we are leading to self-government. Nevertheless, the great independent States associated with us have drawn upon British practice and precedent either for their parliamentary institutions, their common law, their system of justice, their education, their finance or machinery of government in one form or other.

Be that as it may, we do believe that self-government in the terms of the Charter means democratic self-government. We sincerely believe that the form of political democracy which has been evolved over the centuries in the United Kingdom is a sound training ground for the inhabitants of our territories in democratic principles and will serve as models for them as they work out the institutions and practices best adapted to their own characteristics.

Growth of Democratic Institutions

The growth of democratic institutions in our Colonial territories in modern times has generally followed a common pattern. First we have a central legislative body which has been formed of officials only. A number of prominent local persons representing all sections of the community are then appointed as non-official members; in this capacity they gain valuable experience in the practice of government and the formulation of policy. The next stage is to give these non-official members a majority in the body concerned and to proceed from a situation in which most of these non-official members are appointed to one in which the majority is elected. As a final stage the whole council or assembly is elected on the broadest suffrage possible, and a ministerial system is introduced whereby elected members are placed in charge of departments of government and are answerable for their policies to the Assembly. The principle here is that power must be matched with responsibility.

This is perhaps the most delicate stage and is a prelude to complete self-government. At this stage the greatest vigilance must be observed on both sides. It is to be hoped that the world at large, if the critical approach to the final transfer of power is to be smooth. There are now non-official majorities in the legislative bodies of no fewer than 25 British territories, approximately two-thirds of the total.

(To be concluded)

Power Should Be Dispersed in Africa

Miss Perham on Multi-Racial Problems

IN AFRICA BRITAIN FACES the "almost impossible" task of trying to ensure that her African peoples, while demanding European civilization, do not make it impossible for Europeans to help them to attain it, wrote Miss Margery Perham in *The Times* last week.

She noted that nearly every young African student in London is "tempted to project all his bitterness at the one obvious target, the Colonial Power," and that their influence gives a "seditious colour to the vague discontents of a disintegrating society, especially in and around the problem-ridden towns."

The article admitted the great contribution to African advancement made by the colonists who are our kinsmen, but stressed that in all the British African dependencies, including Southern Rhodesia, they number only about 200,000 in an African population of more than 66 million.

Miss Perham argued that "constitutions for multi-racial and uneven societies should not follow Britain, a mature and solid democracy, in concentrating parliamentary sovereignty. They should rather disperse power as far as possible between black and mixed areas in order to provide political education, divert the oppositions between races, and give both of them the security of a rigid, written, imperially guaranteed framework."

Solving Racial-Constitutional Puzzle

"If the racial-constitutional puzzle could be solved, a developing Africa could absorb vast numbers of Europeans, though these are not likely to attain a majority in any territory north of the Zambezi. If it cannot be solved, the modern world's unhappy and impoverished method of meeting irreconcilability via complete partition may be the only remedy."

Renarrriage of the Commonwealth Relations Office with the Colonial Office was advocated together with reshaping of the Colonial Service.

In conclusion, Miss Perham wrote:

"If the present division of the world continues, with its balance of peoples, resources, and strategic space, the choice of the last uncommitted continent may be decisive for the future of our civilization."

Police Report

People Undermined by Drink

MR. J. W. DEGAN, Commissioner of Police in Uganda, writes in his annual report for 1951:

"In 1951 penal code offences again showed a rise over the previous year's figures. To some extent these increased figures are undoubtedly due to the opening of new police stations, to which I reported a number of petty crimes which formerly would not have been known to the police. For the most part the increase related to petty stealing, partially owing to the high prices paid for produce, with a consequent circulation of money and greater number of goods purchased, giving the petty thief wider scope for his activities.

Bicycle thefts are on the increase. The loss of his bicycle is a serious matter to an African in Uganda; not only is it his means of transport, but it is frequently used as his beast of burden. At a conservative estimate an average of five bicycles a day (valued at about £75) are stolen in the Protectorate.

"Most districts report a noticeable increase in the drinking of *waragi*, and to this may be attributed many of the horrible cases reported. Unhappily, few of the responsible Native authorities appear able or willing to eradicate this evil, which is slowly undermining their people both physically and morally."

Forty-nine men recently arrived at Kampala by specially chartered aircraft from the Rhodesia railways as shunters and firemen.

Mau Mau Anti-Christian and Anti-European

Secretary of State Discovers that Movement Springs from Economic Grievances

SOON AFTER LANDING IN NAIROBI last week OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, held a Press conference, at which he said that he had been led to meet a delegation from the Kenya African Union, but would not see Jomo Kenyatta.

He expressed approval of the way in which the situation had been handled by the Government of Kenya and said that the Royal Commission on land and population in East Africa should start work early next year, but would take a longish time to report. In answer to a question Mr. Lyttleton said that if there were genuine African grievances it was the duty of the Government to put them right, but the problems were extensive.

Among non-officials received by Mr. Lyttleton in Nairobi were Sir Alfred Vincent, M.L.A., Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C., Mr. A. B. Patel, M.L.C., a delegation of the Christian Council of Kenya, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Zahziba, and Bishop Cavallera of Nyeri.

Having started his tour of the affected areas on Saturday, he said in Nakuru on Sunday night that confidence among law-abiding Africans had noticeably improved and that the situation was now fairly quiet.

Responsibility of Kenya African Union

It was false to believe that Mau Mau was the direct outcome of the Colony's economic problems, grave though they were. Mau Mau was an anti-European and anti-Christian movement which had gone deep and stimulated racial hatred. The emergency was delaying long-term economic and political measures, which could not be indefinitely retarded.

The Minister was satisfied that the members of the Kenya African Union detained under the emergency regulations had had a great deal to say with the unions. [One member reported Mr. Lyttleton as having said that Kenya officials had had a great deal to do with Mau Mau.]

Although the situation methods and the formation of cells was similar to what had been seen elsewhere, there was no similarity between the disturbances in Kenya and those in Malaya. The European and Asian populations had behaved with steadiness and humanity in face of great and bitter provocation, and chiefs and headmen and other loyal Africans had faced threats with great courage.

The standard of security was improving, but was not as high as the authorities could wish. Their first obligation was to give the people freedom from fear. When that was achieved more information should be forthcoming, and it should be possible to establish the guilt of those responsible for the outrages.

Mr. Lyttleton dined that night with Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, at his Sabukia farm.

Chiefs Denounce Mau Mau and Mr. Brockway

In the course of his tour the Colonial Secretary visited schools and hospitals and talked with chiefs and headmen. He gave assurances that the emergency forces would not be withdrawn until the trouble was over.

Chief Muriuki of the Embu tribe, which is akin to the Kikuyu, said: "Some people have said that there is no Mau Mau in this area. But there is. We have never seen such trouble as we have recently. We are not afraid of Mau Mau, and we will fight it till it is finished."

Chief Ehad, on whose life an attack was made on Thursday during a round-up of Mau Mau terrorists near Nyeri, declared that though he hoped for self-government eventually, this was not the right time. He regretted that Mr. Fenner Brockway

during his first visit had seen no Africans, except in the Kenya African Union.

Mr. Lyttleton saw Senior Chief Njiri, the only surviving senior chief of the Kikuyu, the other two having been murdered.

Last week an emergency regulation came into force which gave power to ban unauthorized people from restricted areas if it appears "That persons are or may be resorting thereto, or concealing themselves or residing therein in circumstances wherein the presence, activities, or movements of such persons in, into, or out of such an area constitute a threat to the maintenance of public order." Anyone disobeying this order may be arrested.

Twenty-three Africans arrested in the Naro Maru district on Friday were armed with knives and spears and were in possession of four boxes of money.

African Victim Chopped to Pieces

Near Kiseru the body of an African, who had given evidence against Mau Mau, was found chopped to pieces.

Arrests during the week included three Africans in the coast area, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce workers at the Royal Naval Armament Depot to strike; 500 Mau Mau suspects on Thursday; seven in Sabukia, 16 at Katyeri, near Meru, and 41 at Kiriri in the same area, 80 at Fort Hall, 42 in Naro Maru, 25 at Thompson's Falls, and 16 in Nyeri on Friday; and 100 in Bahati Forest near Nakuru on Saturday. Two Africans confessed during the week to the murder of Mr. Bowyer, of Kinangop.

In one location in south Nyeri a group of 200 Kikuyu is operating as a pro-Government unit to bring in people and information concerning Mau Mau. Already 22 Africans have been brought in on accusations of intimidating.

A mass meeting of Kikuyu in Nyeri proposed to the district commissioner that oaths should be administered to cleanse Kikuyu from the Mau Mau oath they had already taken.

Buses have been dropped by aircraft over selected areas giving details of the emergency. Regulations have been announced by which a school may be closed if a teacher is suspected of association with a subversive organization, or if teaching is prejudicial to law and order.

In the Kinangop area, where a settler was murdered last week, local defence has been organized by Colonel Kent, of the Kenya Mounted Rifles. Some 80 Europeans and 30 African police service is maintained by the Government.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition arrived by air last week from the Government of South Africa.

Mrs. M. Bayliss, organist of Mombasa Cathedral, received a knife wound in her left hand when an African attacked her at her home in Mbaraki. Mrs. Bayliss struck out at the African, who fled.

A group of Kikuyu attacked the conductor of a bus on which they were travelling after they had refused to pay their fares. They stole his satchel containing the day's takings.

A gang of Africans who entered the house of Mr. J. N. Gregory near Ruika, stole three rifles and other property, and killed two of his two African servants.

Babu Kamau, one of 130 suspected terrorists wanted under the emergency regulations, was arrested while talking to Mr. Brockway in an Indian bungalow.

Mr. Brockway Arrives

When Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., arrived in Nairobi a large body of police were on duty at the airfield, and a senior police official warned him that he might need to act with particular discretion. An African leader, Mwengo Chokwe, for whom the police had been searching for a week, was arrested on the airfield.

Mr. Michael Blundell told the Legislative Council that the European members were concerned about the visit of a man called Fenner Brockway, on whom rested an element of responsibility for the present situation in Kenya, on account of the imputation of suggestions he had made to certain Africans, particularly those now under arrest. He said that a cheque financing Mr. Brockway's visit had been signed by Jomo Kenyatta.

Mr. Brockway, he continued, was a doctor to Africa, and because the electors of Eton and Slough had elected him for their representative in Parliament, there was no reason why he should interfere in Kenya affairs, and the gulf between Europeans and Africans was immeasurably increased by the visit.

Mr. Macdonochie Welwood declared that the blood which could not be held guiltless of the blood which has been shed

When Mr. Awori rose to speak the European non-official

members left the chamber. Mr. Awori contended that as Mr. Brockway made speeches about Kenya in England he should be allowed to see what was going on.

His reply was made from the Government benches. After the meeting Mr. Brockway refused to comment, saying that the proper place for his reply would be in Parliament. He had come to try to heal the wounds of racial bitterness but his aims would not be facilitated by entering into controversy. He wished to meet European settlers.

It is revealed that a week before the state of emergency was proclaimed in Kenya Air Commodore L. T. Parkhurst, C.B.E., East Africa, ordered a full-scale defence exercise at the R.A.F. station at Eastleigh, since which time constant day and night patrols have guarded the station area.

During their tour of the Fort Hall district Mr. Brockway and Mr. Hale were compelled to have an escort of two European policemen and 40 armed Africans. Mr. Brockway complained that so large a guard would discourage free expression of opinion. He therefore refrained from approaching Africans during the tour, for fear of attracting crowds and causing police to disperse them.

The appeal of Chitai Chokei, chairman and secretary of the East Coast branch of the Kenya African Union, against a fine of £6 for convening a meeting without a licence, has been dismissed.

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a Press conference in Delhi said that racial conflicts could be solved only by putting an end to all kinds of racial domination. The longer it was allowed, the more disastrous would be the consequences. He hoped that Indian lawyers would help the African leaders who had been arrested in Kenya, as they might not have any other competent legal aid. He hoped too, that the accused would have a fair trial and full opportunities for presenting their defence.

Kenya African Union's Statement

Mr. Mbiya Komange, signing himself as "Delegate in Britain and member of the executive committee of the Kenya African Union," has issued from 42 Seymour Street, London, W.1, the following statement:

"The Kenya African Union and its leaders, including myself, have repeatedly condemned acts of terrorism. At the same time it must be emphasized that the direst problems of land hunger, poverty, and homelessness cannot be neglected without provoking unrest. It was with this in mind that the Kenya African Union sent a delegation to Britain nearly a year ago to place before the British Government and people the facts of the situation in my country and to urge upon them the serious plight of my fellow countrymen.

"I believe that it is the failure of the Colonial Office and the Kenya Government to offer some hope to the poverty-stricken Africans in Kenya that has led directly to the present situation. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to over-emphasize the significance of recent acts of violence in Kenya. The incidence of violent crimes has been no greater than in neighbouring Uganda.

"The Government has stated that Mau Mau represents only a small section of the people, and the fact that the Kenya African Union has not been proscribed, even though most of its leaders have, is an admission which indicates that the Government does not believe that it is behind Mau Mau. Indeed, right up until their arrest the leaders of the Kenya African Union were urging Africans to keep calm and were denouncing violence as a political weapon.

Government Action Criticized

"Only two days before his arrest Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, condemned terrorism and urged a round-table conference between all races in Kenya so as to arrive at some solution of the economic problems and to restore confidence in the country.

"It is impossible to over-emphasize the harm that has been done in Kenya by the steps the Government has taken in imposing emergency conditions and arresting hundreds of Africans who could speak with authority on behalf of their people. As Mr. Mathu stated when he would need to go into the tribal areas to speak against violence, it is impossible for responsible Africans to exercise any influence while they are prevented from speaking to more than three persons at a time.

"The arrest of so many leaders of the Kenya African Union has increased immeasurably the gulf between the Government and the African people. It will inevitably bring thousands of

Africans to the view that social advance by any means means just what is possible. The present African situation are.

"For nine months the Kenya African Union has been organizing by peaceful means a petition to the British Parliament pressing for urgent social and economic reforms, as well as reforms in the system of land allocation in order to bring relief. It was upon the success of these methods that Kenya Africans had set their hopes. Now, however, a serious crisis in a few days by a series of measures which seem to have arisen out of a state of panic in Kenya.

Appeal for Release of Arrested Africans

"It is in the hope that even now the situation is not beyond repair that I appeal on behalf of the Kenya African Union for a last effort to halt the dangerous drift of events. The first and most essential step is to release from all the African leaders against whom no specific criminal charges have been brought. Only then can an appeal of Africans by Africans be made.

"If the African leaders release has any effect in restoring confidence in the Government, it must be in a position to assure the people of concrete and immediate action along the following lines:

"The most immediate steps which must be taken are:

- (1) Release of African political, trade union, and educational leaders, as well as all persons against whom no specific criminal charges have been brought;
- (2) Restoration of freedom of assembly and Press;
- (3) Re-opening of African schools;
- (4) Establishment of a minimum wage;
- (5) Abolition of racial discrimination;
- (6) Immediate reform of the election system;
- (7) Universal franchise for all races;
- (8) Repeal of the Native Land and the Native Land Trust Ordinances of 1938.

"While we welcome the latest statement by Sir Evelyn Baring, which reveals a realization of the necessity for general social and economic improvements in Kenya, we cannot feel that he has offered any fundamental political and economic reforms, nor that the concrete proposals in so far as they affect African conditions have been sufficiently comprehensive.

"We also welcome the announcement that a committee consisting of all races is to be established in order to deal with the present situation.

"We feel that these demands will assist in restoring confidence among the Africans and enabling them to develop along the lines of self-help."

Mau Mau Oath

Testimony of witnesses in Mau Mau cases in Kenya that the Mau Mau oath may contain any of the following conditions:— These conditions may vary from place to place and from ceremony to ceremony. Seven clauses of the oath are sworn. The conditions include:—

- Not to disclose the working of the organization to the Government or to Europeans;
- Not to inform against fellow members of the organization to the Government or to Europeans;
- Not to sell any land to Europeans;
- Not to assist Europeans;
- To chase the Europeans from Kenya;
- Not to inform against those seen stealing European property, but to assist them;
- To obey all orders of members of Mau Mau;
- Not to attend Government-aided schools;
- Not to attend mission schools or church services;
- If called at night by the society to get up at once and carry out any instructions given;
- When a person is killed to assist in the disposal of the body;
- If employed by a European who possesses firearms to steal them;
- To denounce the Christian faith;
- In company with four others to kill Europeans when called upon;
- If Jomo Kenyatta is arrested, to follow him wherever he is and free him.

Some of the Men in Custody

The following information about Africans arrested in Kenya has been officially supplied:

FRED KUBAI—Approximately 35 years of age. Educated locally. Editor of *Sauti ya Mwafrika*. Runs a dispensary. (Native). Chairman of Kenya African Union.

RICHARD ACHIENG ONEKO—General Secretary of Kenya African Union. Formerly Secretary of Luo Union. Visited London in 1955. Member of K.A.U. and returned early this year.

PETER GATARIKI.—Abiti. Locally educated farmer. President of the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association. At one time vice-chairman of Kenya African Union, Githunguri. J. W. KIRARI. Age 20. Educated locally. At one time secretary of K. A. U. Eldoret, now ex-chairman, Kikuyu General Council, Eldoret, and ex-chairman of African Artisan Construction Union, Eldoret.

WILLY JIMMY WAMBUGU. S/G. MAINA.—Educated locally. Former rickshaw boy in Nairobi; now landowner in Nyeri area. In 1948 on board of trustees of Kenya Teacher College, Githunguri. Prominent member of Kikuyu Independent Schools Association. Close friend of Jomo Kenyatta. Supporter of Kenya African Union.

VICTOR M. J. WOKABI.—Age 40.—Educated locally. Editor

of Kikuyu paper, *Gikuyu na Mumbia*. Supporter of Kenya African Union.

J. GAKHARA. Age 30. Educated locally. Publisher of booklets and pamphlets. Supporter of Kenya African Union.

B. M. KAGWA. Age 35. Educated locally. Editor of three cyclostyled news-sheets. Secretary of Kenya African Union, Nairobi branch. Chairman of the newly formed Anti-Federalism League.

SARAH SARAI.—Age 30 years. Educated locally. Assistant teacher in City Council school. Strong supporter of Kenya African Union.

REBECCA NYENGE. Age 45 years. Educated locally. Farmer-Leader of Kikuyu women age groups. Strong supporter of Kenya African Union.

Lords Debate Present Position in Kenya

Comments of Peers with Personal Experience of East Africa

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has debated the situation in Kenya.

LORD OGMORE (Lab.), said that in taking emergency measures against the brutal Mau Mau campaign the Kenya Government's attitude had in some ways been curious.

There had at first been an attempt to allay public concern. Mr. Davies, the Member for African Affairs, had said in London in September of the emergency regulations: "They are not needed now so much, but are a safeguard against further subversion."

The official spokesman had said at the end of one week: "The situation is more than disturbing," only to announce at the start of the next week: "It is on the whole stable, and gives no cause for alarm or despondency."

Replacement of the Governor had in leisurely for three crucial months Kenya had been without one, and Lord Ogmore suggested that the reason was that neither the Colonial nor the Home Government wanted to pay the new Governor's salary for three months.

"The Kenya African Union's position is curious," commented Lord Ogmore. "All officials have been arrested, but the union is not proscribed, laying it rather in the position of a Cheshire cat, with only the grin left."

There has been no clear demarcation in official minds between the Kenya African Union, a reformist body believing in the inevitability of gradualness, the Mau Mau, a terrorist body, and the ordinary criminals who are cashing in on the situation.

Political Consciousness of Kikuyu

The Kikuyu are intensely political. A few years ago I addressed a very large *baraza* near Kiambu, and Jomo Kenyatta and many other leaders were present. I have never before addressed an audience with such intensity of interest, not particularly in what I was saying but in the fact that their future was being discussed.

The white settler element is highly criticized in certain quarters, but they have played and are playing an important part in the Colony's economy. Were it not for them, Kenya would starve, because what surplus there is for the towns comes largely from the European farms.

The Government must first restore law and order, and settle the financial problem arising out of the emergency. Education, agriculture, health, and other things had to be dealt with and necessary improvements had to be made in order to tackle the underlying problem. The Governor's statement in the Legislative Council had been of absolutely the right lines.

The broad mass of moderate Africans were anxious for a peaceful settlement. It was a good thing that the executive of the reformed Kenya African Union was now not confined to the Kikuyu; everything should be done to encourage the expression of moderate opinion. A vexed question was the 400 independent schools, with 62,000 children. If they were subversive, they should be closed down; if they were doing good work, they should be supported. He regretted that the Royal Commission would have to take in Tanganyika and Uganda as well as Kenya.

LORD SILVERTON (Nat. Liberal) pleaded again against excessive speed in laying races, who only yesterday

emerged from savagery, along the untrodden roads of western democracy.

There must in these matters be a little sociological common sense. Two thousand years of progress could not be swallowed in one generation, and race relations could not be created by doctrinaires from office chairs or armchairs in this country. They could be worked out only through the day-to-day contact of living together in the country of domicile.

There were discontents and maladjustments everywhere, but nowhere was a more honest attempt being made to deal with this than in Kenya. The basic fact was not that the African had been held back by racial discrimination, but that he had travelled too far too quickly.

A gross misrepresentation of the facts by men who could not conceal the dependence of the African not only for the preservation of his present standards, but also for the hope of better ones, upon an occasion of European guidance, enterprise, and control.

The Daily Hops

The key to a high-wage economy in Africa, as elsewhere, is hard, efficient, and skilled work; and no starry-eyed theorists can evade this necessity. The African in Kenya has a higher value on leisure than do western races. We are told that in our economy to-day there is no room for the idle rich; it should add with equal emphasis that there is no room for the idle poor.

I remember the words of a Nigerian chieftain, who said: "I conceive the land as belonging to a vast family, of whom many are dead, few are alive, and countless numbers are still unborn." That is the attitude which we must cultivate if we are not to abuse, as the land throughout had been by the Africans, but are there to be utilized by human ability and handed on to their successors.

The present in Kenya has been amazing, but the work is still a long way from half done. Are we then to abandon it and let it sink back into jungle at the bidding of impatient idealists who talk blandly and blindly of self-government and do infinite damage to the cause they profess to uphold? The European settlers are the main authors and architects of Kenya's present successful economy. They come of a race with a long tradition of responsible self-government and a great national talent for its exercise. They should be given more power to exercise it, not less. It is vitally in their interest to help the Africans on their road to an active share in civilized government.

The hope for a peaceful future in that country lies in qualitative, not quantitative, democracy—the principle of Cecil Rhodes, of equal rights for all civilized men. In other words, the aim of Sir Godfrey Huggins in Central Africa—the slow evolution of a multi-racial society in which there will be parties no doubt differing from each other, but divided from each other by considerations of policy, not colour.

One cannot but deplore the attitude of certain members of the Press of this country, on the one hand, of a historical exaggeration of present troubles, and on the other, an accusation of disbelief in the very existence of Mau Mau at all. Strange, though it may seem, for calm

unruffled wisdom one has to leave this country and go to Kenya.

"The Kenya Government has a difficult, but not an impossible task, unless it is made so by interference from this country. I read that two gentlemen who are members of the executive committee of a non-party organization, which calls itself the Union of Democratic Control are proceeding to Kenya on the invitation of the Kenya African Union for a visit lasting from October 28 to November 9. Their published statement reads as follows: 'I should like to read it because it is so emblematic of the folly of the attitude of certain people. These are the words:

"The visit has three purposes. First, we desire to learn the facts of the present situation in Kenya, and what steps can be taken to remove the causes of unrest; secondly, we desire to strengthen the hands of the great main body of African opinion, which is strongly opposed to violence and eager to advance along constructive education, social, and political lines, to racial equality; and thirdly, we desire to meet people of good will, of all races, who believe that the only effective solution rests in a common understanding, a sincere effort at the fullest measure of racial co-operation, and a progressive approach to full democracy."

Incantations and Mumbo-Jumbo

These gentlemen go on to say that they hope while in Kenya to see the Chief and Ministers, members of the four races in the Legislative Council, representatives of the leading organizations including the Churches, and to visit districts in Kenya which reflect the economic, social and political problems as related to the present unrest.

Not a bad programme for 12 days' work! I feel it difficult to take it seriously, especially as I see that they are to take in Uganda for their days on their way back. But one has to be serious about these apparently foolish things. All these incantations about 'a progressive approach to full democracy' have no helpful meaning at all in this backward ground. They are just the mumbo-jumbo of the 'interference' doctrine. Let us grant that they may mean well, but the probable results of such unqualified intervention are bound to be pernicious."

Lord Milverton said that the non-official African members of the Kenya Legislative Council had failed recently in their hour of trial by refusing to be associated with any responsibility for powers taken by Government to legalize resolutions. If African leaders claimed a position of leadership and responsibility they must be capable of shouldering responsibility and showing leadership.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL (Lab.) believed that the Kenya Government was acting wisely and in the right direction. It clearly sought to remedy grievances as well as to end violence.

He regretted, however, that the proposed Royal Commission would not deal with the question of land-use in the white highlands. This Crown land was leased exclusively to Europeans. He was informed that some of it was either uncultivated or miserably cultivated and developed. It would surely be right to turn out bad farmers, as was done in British India, the gesture of offering land to African farmers would give everyone that white farmers did not seek to monopolize an extremely fertile land.

Partnership

"For better or worse, we have indoctrinated the African with our own ideas of political and social organization. Striving for equality is at the root of African thought. Africans will distrust Europeans so long as they believe that their rule means permanent inferiority of status. The real reason for partnership because we have failed to convince them that they will not always be subordinate partners."

"We are we going to persuade them of our good faith, that we really intend that the present unequal partnership, which is inevitable when two races mix, one more advanced, such different levels of social and cultural development, will eventually become an equal partnership? We can prove this only by deeds, not by words."

"There must be a gradual lifting of the many varieties of racial discrimination. It is the humiliation and resentment caused by colour bars, whether they are social, administrative or in the law itself, which present the danger of a new type of African nationalism, which we must guard against in time to come. Political activity should be directed along constructive and constitutional channels. Africa is a growing place should be a place of initiative and executive responsibility for Africans. Indeed, this is being done. It is not possible that representation of Africans in the House of Representatives is smaller in relation to Africa's population than in Uganda."

"What we really need is a Royal Commission, not the kind of reference to the Royal Commission of 1931 in the West Indies under Lord Moyne. With this is an inquiry

would be able to cover everything it considered relevant to East African economic and social progress and the furtherance of racial co-operation. It would, no doubt include problems of education, land-use, racial discrimination, and constitutional development."

Lord Tweedsmuir's Views

LORD TWEEDSMUIR (Cons.) said that Mau Mau was one of the phases of Africa, a secret society which lifted the curtain on the old dark days before the white man.

"Some societies, like the Hyena Society, the Baboon Society, and the most widespread and sinister Leopard Society, have been going on for generations. Societies that have sprung up in recent years have in nearly every case come from relapsed Christians. Their obscenity has taken the form of blasphemous parody of the Christian ritual, as indeed does the Black Mass itself.

"No amount of reforms, no amount of concessions, will ever affect the man who voluntarily joins such a society as this. The first objective must be to restore the rule of law, one of the greatest gifts ever brought to the African continent. We should make the gravest error if we made apparent concessions which could be construed as reacting to the terrorism of Mau Mau."

Some people reading Sir Evelyn Baring's speech might have thought it the first one in Kenya ever to carry a really strong content of social and economic reform, whereas that process had been continuous. But this was a very long road to go. The Colonial Service was a permanent of perpetual change, not one of obstruction.

Lord Tweedsmuir said that he was in Kiambu about two years ago and went round with the district commissioner. "I say without the slightest disrespect to the Kikuyu people, who at that time were loudly asking that more land be made available to them, that because of the way they are handling their land they are producing from it only about one-tenth of what it could produce."

Lord Strabolgi's Accusations

LORD STRABOLGI (Lab.) said that the plea that "we must not give way to violence" had always made us too late in our reforms, and that the comments of Lord Tweedsmuir were "unimpeachable, familiar, and fatal."

"In the past, in Britain, had exaggerated the emergency, and had made the excuse for repressive measures, by a section of the white settlers who wanted at all costs to prevent any kind of constitutional advance in the Colony."

If 10% of the money devoted to the acute problem had been devoted to the chronic one, the disasterly the problem would have been solved."

Lord Strabolgi said that Britain had not had great Colonial Ministers. Joseph Chamberlain and the 9th Duke of Devonshire had been great Ministers, and Mr. Griffith might have done great things had he remained in that office, but the constructive work seen, for example, at the start of the century in North Africa under the leadership of Sir A. Gordon Guggisberg and Marshal Lyautey had been missing.

To-day there was a revolt against white European domination by Asians, Africans, and Arabs, being in some cases blind xenophobia; but we must guard against alienating moderate elements who would co-operate with us. Lord Strabolgi hoped that Jomo Kenyetta, who could be a great leader, would be quickly brought to trial.

LORD RENNELL (Lab.) pointed out that Mau Mau regarded the moderate element among their own people as possibly their principal enemy. He asked if there was any evidence that Mau Mau was affiliated with secret societies elsewhere in Africa, and if there was evidence about the society before the beginning of this year.

Were the Kenya police adequately equipped? In 1951 years the legislature had been inclined to parsimony in many directions. Could present terrorism be traced to such old subversive organizations as the Watch Tower? Given the proper material, the Kenya police force could deal successfully with the present situation; it was under one of the best police officers in the Commonwealth.

Have the Government been able to get people from Kenya to other parts of the world who are calculated to produce the best results, and to what ends? If not, Her Majesty's Government should consider legislation as is necessary to have them returned, or to be prevented from going there.

Lord Rennell hoped that the Royal Commission reference would be widened to include the question of land tenure. Under communal

Fiscal Basis for Central African Federation

£19m. of Public Debt Would Be Transferred to the Federation

THE PROPOSALS of the Fiscal Commission on Central African federation, under the chairmanship of Sir JEREMY BENTHAM, were briefly summarized in our issue last week. Fuller details appear below.

The recommendations are intended to redistribute the cost of existing services between the new Federal Government and the three territorial Governments, along the lines of the draft federal scheme, after allowing for the extra cost of federation and for certain tax remissions, they provide sufficient revenue to balance the budgets of all four Governments with small surpluses.

Estimated Federal Expenditure. The Federal Government is expected to need £26m. a year for expenditure on defence, external affairs, education, health, development projects and other services. The net cost of additional federal services is estimated at about 350,000 per annum. After the transfer of federal services the expenditure remaining with the territories is expected to be £13.7m. in Southern Rhodesia, £8.1m. in Northern Rhodesia and £2.8m. in Nyasaland.

Taxation proposals. To provide the resources to meet this expenditure the Fiscal Commission propose that the Federal Government should levy a basic income tax, the proceeds to be divided 60% to the Federation and 40% to the territories.

In addition each territorial Government might impose an income-tax surcharge on its own residents and on the income of companies derived from sources within its territory. To avoid double assessment a single Federal assessment and collection is recommended, and territorial surcharges on personal incomes could be limited to uniform percentage additions, which would be levied with the basic tax. Territorial surcharges on companies would be limited to a maximum of one-fifth of the federal tax rate.

Avoiding Income Tax Conflicts

We set out with the intention of achieving a position whereby the subject of income tax would be included in the Exclusive Federal List, not only to a provision for the power of the territorial Governments to levy a surcharge. We are, however, doubtful whether this is constitutionally possible, and it may be necessary that the subject should appear in the Concurrent List with a section in the Constitution Act delimiting the spheres of jurisdiction of the federal and territorial legislatures. In this way we hope to avoid the conflicts which have occurred so frequently in regard to income tax in the history of federations.

We also consider that in time of war or whenever a state of emergency arises in connexion with defence, the federal Government should be in a position to impose a surcharge for purely federal purposes, the proceeds of which should not be shared with the territorial Governments.

In view of the extreme importance of securing that such action is only taken when it is justified by the situation, we recommend that it should be provided in the constitution that the Federal Government will be empowered to levy such a surcharge only on a declaration by the Governor-General in his discretion that a state of emergency exists connected with the defence of the Federation.

There is another feature of the system we envisage to which attention must be drawn: if the power of the territorial Governments is limited to the levying of a simple surcharge, it is clear that the basic federal taxes on personal incomes must be arranged to conform with the feature. In order to avoid the surcharge of basic income tax and super tax will be levied on the different groups of people, and should contain that element of progressivity which is common to all modern systems.

This is already the case in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland but in Northern Rhodesia the distribution of the burden of taxation is not such as to make it suitable as a model for the Federal tax. The Northern Rhodesian system in fact contains no element of super tax on the highest personal incomes, since the maximum rate of personal tax coincides with the tax on corporate incomes.

It is worth noting that in the Federal model the whole of what is now the income tax in Southern Rhodesia would have to be levied in the territorial spheres, and this would require a degree of elaboration and refinement which would be far more confining on the territorial legislatures than the present economic jurisdiction than at present.

It has also been pointed out in our issue that the Federal income tax must be suitably graduated from the fact that the advantages of that income tax systems are to be realized. In our view, if this matter is accepted, it would mean that the tax on personal incomes exceeding say £1,000 a year will be higher than at present in Northern Rhodesia, but since the federal and the territorial Governments together will on our estimates not require more than £10m. of the existing revenue of Northern Rhodesia, the tax on incomes below this figure will be somewhat reduced.

In the first year of federation the basic tax is expected to yield £26m., as compared with current receipts of £31m. According to the states recommended, the Division would be Federal Government, £15.6m., Southern Rhodesia, £4,420,000, Northern Rhodesia, £4,420,000, Nyasaland, £1,560,000.

The territorial surcharges are expected to yield about £31m. Thus the total taxation on incomes of the federations is estimated at £2m. below the existing level, on account of reductions in the rates of tax in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These percentage additions to the basic tax, together with the surcharge on Northern Rhodesian taxpayers should not exceed that of their existing tax.

There will be a net saving on personal incomes exceeding £3,000 a year in Southern Rhodesia, and a net gain on account of federal super tax, the net saving being below this figure will be somewhat reduced.

The shares of income tax to be levied by the Commission are to be fixed in the constitution. After they have been in operation for three years, it is proposed that the Federal Government, after consultation with the territorial Governments, should appoint an independent committee to review the rates of surcharges and to recommend any changes necessary in the territorial allocations.

Goods

Federal Customs Legislation. Setting-up of a Federal Customs Union is proposed, with the following characteristics:

(1) Complete free trade for goods of federal origin, and for goods of non-federal origin on which duty at the general rate has been paid; (2) a unified tariff for goods of non-federal origin; (3) the maintenance of suitably aligned preferences in the territories not falling within the Congo Basin area, with the necessary provisions to deal with re-exports from one area to the other.

Products originating in the three territories and goods of non-federal origin on which duty at the general rate has been paid will be able to move freely throughout the federation without having to pay any customs duties. A Tariff Commission is to be set up which will take evidence from the traders and industries concerned and draw up a draft tariff for enactment by the Federal Legislature.

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To give time for this to be done, the Fiscal Commission recommend that all existing customs arrangements, including those with the Union of South Africa, should be maintained for the first year of federation.

Export Duties.—“At present such taxes exist only in Nyasaland, and we have assumed that these will be discontinued when the Customs Union is set up. The objections to the levy of customs duties on exports for revenue purposes, as opposed to purposes of economic stabilization, are well known, particularly when the commodities concerned do not enjoy a monopoly position, but are exposed to competition in world markets.

We are not, however, primarily concerned with this aspect of the matter, but with the effect of such taxes on income-tax yield. It would be possible for the Federal Government, by having recourse to export duties on important commodities, to attract to itself substantial revenues at the expense of the distributable pool of income tax revenue. While we do not envisage deliberate action of this kind, we feel it is important to provide a safeguard in the interests of the territorial Governments.

“We have come to the conclusion that the best way to do this is to provide that the net revenue from export duties, if any, should be distributed between the federal and territorial Governments in exactly the same proportions as the revenue from general taxes on income.”

Taxes.—“There is another matter which has proved a source of serious trouble in federations, and that relates to sales taxes, purchase taxes, or taxes on turnover. Such taxes may have an important influence on the revenue, not only from income tax. But even more serious is the revenue implication of the effect which they may have on the federation, if imposed by the units, of interfering seriously with the flow of trade across the boundaries of constituent States. On the other hand, it must be recognized that they have been found to be effective instruments in curtailing inflation.

“There is no mention of taxes of this kind in the White Paper, and if no mention were to be made they would be a territorial subject. We feel that it is important that any legislation on this subject should be of uniform character throughout the federation, and we therefore recommend that there should be some such entry as: ‘Taxes on sale of foods; taxes on turnover’ in the Exclusive Federal List.

“We also recommend that the distribution of the resultant revenue should be determined by the federal law imposing the taxes, with a proviso that not more than one-third of the revenue should be allocated to the Federal Government.”

Effect of Copper Prices.—“It may be argued that the estimates of revenue in the four budgets are based to a great extent on existing copper prices and profits and that the whole financial structure would be liable to be upset by important changes in those prices. It is, of course, impossible to ensure that Government revenues will not be vulnerable to large economic change, but we have applied our minds to this particular problem and have obtained certain information and made certain calculations. Our present estimates are based on production in 1951 and on the average price in that year.

Expansion Possibilities

“There are, however, projected increases of prices which could largely compensate for considerable falls in prices, and there are important factors of cost which would move down with prices. We are not taking account of the large increase which would result from more adequate supplies of coal due to improvements in transport or from other sources of power such as hydro-electric schemes. We have in mind only the immediately practicable expansion from existing mines, though we are aware of plans for the opening of further mines for the production of copper and cobalt.

“On such consideration of the immediately relevant factors as we were able to give to the matter, we have concluded that a very substantial fall in the price of copper could occur without seriously invalidating the basis on which our estimates have been framed. Moreover, there are flexible elements in the financial structure which should provide scope for adjustment. Expenditure on development could be slowed down or financed from loans. If the fall in copper prices did not coincide with a general economic recession, there should be taxable capacity in other fields which could be mobilized to meet the situation.”

Customs and Excise.—Uniform general rates of customs and excise duties are to be fixed and collected by the Federal Government, except that the petrol duty levied in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is to remain with the territories.

The duties on beer, wines and spirits, cigarettes and tobacco are expected to come down to the level of those in Northern Rhodesia. It is also assumed that the suspension of import duties on textiles, clothing, and other articles which affect the cost of living, now current in Northern Rhodesia, will be maintained and extended to Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The loss of revenue on this account is put at £1.8m. a year. A further drop of £340,000 has been allowed for on account of the probable abolition of the export duties on tobacco and tea in Nyasaland.

“In regard to motor spirit, we have felt bound to proceed differently. The petrol duty of 6d. per gallon in Southern Rhodesia brings in over £800,000 per annum, and since there would be strong objection to raising the price of petrol in Northern Rhodesia, where there is at present no duty, and where owing to transport costs the price is already high, we came to the conclusion that the best solution would be for duty on motor spirit to be placed in the territorial field. We therefore recommend that in the definition of Federal Legislative powers, item 9 of the Exclusive List may be amended to read ‘Customs and Excise, except the duty on motor spirit.’”

Transfer of Assets and Liabilities.—All assets connected with federal services, such as European schools, hospitals, post offices, etc., would be transferred to the federation without payment. Valuation was found to be unnecessary as well as impracticable, because when the Federal Government is to provide certain services for the community, it must obviously be given the means with which to carry out those services.

“It may be argued that this is an over-simplification, and that the transfer of assets from territorial Governments to the Federal Government affects the balance or proportion between the contributions initially made by the units to the setting up of the centre. There is some force in this contention, but it is answered in the main by the fact that we have set out to place the territorial Governments in a viable financial position and to provide them with resources which will remain with them.”

Avoiding Distortion of Balance-Sheets

“We have, indeed, gone further than this: we have considered with great care the public debt of each of the territories, and we have been concerned to ensure that what may be called the balance-sheet of each territory after federation is not distorted by the transfer of assets without a corresponding reduction of liabilities.

“The position is comparatively simple in relation to certain public utilities such as the Rhodesia Railways, the Electricity Supply Commission, and the Nyasaland Waterworks. Here the debts which have been incurred by the territories are either specifically related to the enterprise, as in the case of the railways, or the service of an amount of debt corresponding to the capital invested is a specific charge on the receipts. The interest and sinking fund charges are paid by the units owing to the territorial Governments, and are directly allocated for the service of the corresponding debt.

“It will be easy to arrange that the Federal Government, when it receives these payments, should pass them to the territorial Governments for the service of the debt.

“In the case of the Rhodesia Railways, we recommend the issue to the territorial Governments of federal stock bearing the same rate of interest and the same sinking fund provision, so that the capital account of the territorial Governments can be exhibited as being in complete balance in these respects.

“In Nyasaland the position is more complicated, since H.M. Government in the United Kingdom are also involved, but we have proceeded on the basis that the Federal Government will merely replace the territorial Government in its relations with the companies operating the railways.

“We would observe here that the question of the nationalization of the Nyasaland Railways was brought to our attention, but we did not feel called upon to deal with that matter, which must be left for the consideration of the Federal Government. For the present we recommend that the relevant public debt be treated in exactly the same way as the railway debt of the other territories.

“The case is somewhat different with that body of debt which, especially in Southern Rhodesia, has been incurred not for specific purposes but with the general object of financing the construction of assets such as schools, hospitals, and roads, which are not directly repayable but which will now pass to the Federal Government. We are firmly of the opinion that no territory should be left with a volume of debt which would be excessive in relation to the position after the transfer of assets and revenues relating to the public utilities.”

“The position appears to be different in the case of the construction of unfinished buildings, the responsibility for completion will clearly rest with the Federal Government. An asset completed out of loan money, instead of being constructed over a period

of years out of revenue, is comparable to an unfinished project, and it is reasonable that the Federal Government should take over responsibility for completing the payment for assets of which the cost has not been fully met.

We have on this basis provided for the transfer of the responsibility for the interest and amortization charges of a portion of Southern Rhodesia's public debt to the Federal Government. The portion so treated is based on a broad estimation of the proportion of the territorial public debt arising from the acquisition and construction of assets now to be transferred to the Federal Government.

On similar considerations we recommend the transfer of the responsibility for the interest and amortization charges on the whole of the existing public debt of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, since this is not greater than the value of the assets constructed out of revenue or loans by them in the past, which will now be transferred to the Federal Government.

The responsibility for interest and sinking fund payments for the public debt of the territories which represents federal assets other than railways, will be assumed by the Federal Government for 50 years. After that time the debt will be deemed to have been repaid from the sinking fund payments. In addition, federal stock bearing the same rate of interest and the same sinking fund provision as the loans raised for the railways will be issued to the territorial Governments to balance their capital accounts in all respects.

Public Debt Transfers

On this basis £79m. of public debt will be transferred to the Federal Government, £35m. from Southern Rhodesia, £16m. from Northern Rhodesia, and £7m. from Nyasaland. The amount of debt remaining with Southern Rhodesia will be roughly £50m., while virtually the whole of the public debt of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be transferred to the Federal Government, since the amounts outstanding are less than the value of the assets which will now pass to the federation.

Development.—Nearly 6000 a year have been provided for federal and territorial development in addition to the cost of projects included in the existing budgets. It is also expected that large schemes, such as those for the manufacture of hydro-electric power, will be financed from loans.

The commission point out that the Federal Government will have to pay special attention to development in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in order to bring the standards of these territories up towards those of Southern Rhodesia.

Loans Council.—The establishment of a loans

the co-ordination of all external borrowing is recommended. The members would consist of one Minister from each of the four Governments, each Minister having one vote and the Federal Minister having in addition a casting vote. The loans council would decide the amount which could be borrowed each year and the allocation between the federation and the territories. All external loans so authorized would be guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The membership of the Fiscal Commission was as follows: Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.I.E., F.R.S.I., (Chairman); Mr. Donald MacIntyre, C.B.E., M.P., (Southern Rhodesia); Mr. A. H. Strachan, C.B.E. (Secretary to the Treasury, Southern Rhodesia); Mr. G. F. M. Van Eeden (M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia); Mr. G. E. Thornton, C.M.G., M.B.E. (former Financial Secretary, Northern Rhodesia); Mr. M. P. Barrow, C.B.E. (M.L.C., Nyasaland); and Mr. K. W. Simmonds (Financial Secretary, Nyasaland). The Joint Secretaries were Mr. H. A. C. Gill and Mr. J. West.

Queen's Message to Tanganyika

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN to the Rt. Rev. Alfred Stanway, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, was read in Dodoma Cathedral by Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of the Territory, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the diocese, since the establishment of which 400 new places of Christian worship have been opened. THE QUEEN'S message read: "I send you my warmest congratulations, and share with you and the people of your diocese the joy which I am sure that you must all feel in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika. I pray that God will preserve and extend the great work which has been accomplished by the Church Missionary Society in Tanganyika during the past 25 years, and that with His help and guidance you and your clergy and all members of the church in your diocese may be strengthened and encouraged to continue the devoted labours which have already achieved so much."



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PERSONALIA

MR. L. C. CHOPRA has arrived in London from Tanganyika.

MR. H. C. BRUNETZIN is on leave in Kolding, Denmark, from Uganda.

THE RT. REV. FRANK O. THORNE, Bishop of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country.

THE RT. REV. W. L. MARK WAY was consecrated Bishop of Masasi on October 18.

MR. T. R. PODSON has been appointed clerk to the Executive Council of Tanganyika.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK is due in London from Tanganyika Territory within a few days.

MR. REGINALD STACEY has been appointed to the Road Transport Panel in Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. R. SAYRE, world president of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, has been visiting East Africa.

DR. S. H. FRANKEL, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Nuffield College, Oxford, has returned from his visit to South Africa.

MR. OWEN MEIKER, an American journalist, who is touring East, West, and Southern Africa, is writing articles for the *New Yorker*.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL, a director and general manager of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., has flown from Nairobi to London on a brief business visit.

THE REV. DONALD STOWELL, of St. Faith's Mission, Rusapi, southern Rhodesia, spoke at the recent annual meeting in London of the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia Mission.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. D. PACKARD, Chief of Staff, Middle East Land Forces, has arrived in East Africa. His visit is a matter of routine, and in no way connected with the emergency.

MR. OSCAR SPENNER and MR. T. Y. WALSON, Financial Secretary and Director of Agriculture respectively in Uganda, have flown back to Entebbe after discussions with the Raw Cotton Commission.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. E. D. WATSON, who has lately commanded the 4th (Gandari) Battalion The King's African Rifles, is expected to the country to rejoin his regiment in Gloucestershire.

MR. J. K. R. THORP, a district officer in Machakos, who has been appointed Administrator of Siaya, joined the Kenya Administrative Service in 1945. He is shortly due in this country on leave.

MR. ALAN WOOD, at one time public relations officer in Tanganyika to the Overseas Food Corporation, and author of "The Groundnut Affair," has just written a biography of Mr. Rank, the film magnate.

MR. E. W. BOVILL will leave London by air to-morrow for Nairobi. He expects to be back about a week before Christmas. A new book of his, entitled "The Battle of Alcazar," has just been published.

SIR SIDNEY MARSHALL, Conservative M.P. for Sutton and Chesham, and chairman of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., a company with interests in Kenya, disturbed an intruder in his home last week. The man escaped.

BRIGADIER G. M. GAMBLE, executive officer of the Tanganyika European Council, will leave London by air to-morrow for Dar es Salaam. Mr. H. H. RUSSELL, a member of the council, will be a fellow passenger.

MR. ANTHONY BEVIR has received by The Queen last week. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

MR. FRANK HINDS, who is farming with his brother in the Usa River district near Arusha, has been appointed a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, as successor to the late MAJOR S. DU TOIT.

MR. J. F. G. BRINGTON, at one time Financial Secretary in Kenya, who was called to the bar after resigning from the Colonial Service, has been gazetted a first class magistrate for Mengo District Court, Uganda.

Federation will be debated before the Oxford Union on November 13, by MR. PETER SMITHERS, who will speak in support of the policy, and MR. JAMES GREENHILLS, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, who will oppose.

MR. W. PARRY will attend the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers as adviser on Kenya affairs to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. MR. R. DE S. STAPLETON will act in the same capacity for Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the East Africa High Commission.

SIR ERNEST GUEST, a former Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, was last week elected president of the newly formed Rhodesia League, which, while claiming to support federation in principle, is highly critical of the White Paper proposals.

MR. WILLIAM GERALD LELY, a director of the National Bank of India, the Union Assurance Company, and other enterprises, and a partner in Messrs. Wallace Brothers & Co., East India merchants, has been elected to the board of Cotton Land and Produce Co., Ltd.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, lately treasurer to the Royal Household, and now chairman of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., and LADY ALEXANDER, are outward bound in the STIRLING CASTLE to take up their residence in Southern Rhodesia. Their address will be Glenlyth, Avonvale, Salisbury.

MR. J. J. BLAKE, the new president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, was recently described at Arusha branch manager of Messrs. Riddoch Motors, Ltd., who has been managing director of the company since its incorporation in 1941.

MR. D. K. PATEL, who has been appointed a temporary non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council in the absence of MR. L. C. CHOPRA, is a member of the Indian National Congress, and was a member of the Indian Council from 1945-46. He has also acted as a member of the Council on several occasions since.

MR. PETER FREEMAN will speak on "The Federal Reunion of Ethiopia" in a committee room of the House of Commons at 7 p.m. on Thursday, November 11. The meeting has been organized by the International Ethiopian Council for Studies, of which he is the present chairman. Miss M. M. M. is the honorary secretary.

MR. J. C. GIBSON has been appointed Archdeacon of the Diocese of Natal, where the Revs. WILLIAM TURNER and JAMESON MWENDA, the new Canons of Pietermaritzburg. The Rev. GEOFFREY B. HAND, having resigned the European chaplaincy in Blantyre, is now in charge of the African Church at Chigini, between Blantyre and Limbe.

Among the guests at a reception given at London House last Thursday by the Coffee Buyers' Association were MESSRS. H. F. HEINEMANN and S. J. SOUTHWELL of the Colonial Office, MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, the East African Commissioner in London, and MESSRS. P. SMITH, of the East African Office, Messrs. IAN McLEAN, executive officer of the Kenya, and the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR.

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Sir Hugh Dow, who has been appointed chairman of the East Africa Royal Commission, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1909 at the age of 23, and within 14 years had become Secretary to the Finance Department, Bombay. Two years later he was made Financial Adviser on Public Works in Sind. He was a member of the Sind Conference of 1932 and Governor of that province from 1941 to 1946, when he was transferred to Bihar in the same capacity.

Dr. F. A. Lewis, who has been appointed Director of the East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization, joined the Kenya Service as veterinary entomologist in 1930, and made a study of tick-borne diseases. He became chief field zoologist to the Department of Veterinary Services and executive officer to the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee in 1946. Three years later he was transferred to the East Africa High Commission as Director of East African Tsetse Reclamation, and later as deputy director of the unified organization.

Obituary

Senior Chief Nderi Wangombe

Colonel S. H. La Fontaine has written:—
Senior Chief Nderi Wangombe, an outstanding chief of the Nyeri district, is the latest victim of Mau Mau atrocity. In courage, loyalty, and progressiveness he was the counterpart in the Nyeri district of the late Chief Waruhiu in Kiambu.

Appointed chief of the Tcheenge location in 1913, he served with distinction until the date of his death. He was awarded the certificate of honour in 1930, the King's Medal for Chiefs in 1938, and the Coronation Medal in commemoration of the late King's accession. Like Chief Waruhiu, he was made an honorary senior chief in 1951, and at the time of his death was a nominated member of the African District Council.

"Like Chief Waruhiu, the promotion of friendship between the races was part of his creed. Loyalty to Government was the other part. In agriculture he set an example to his people of up-to-date methods of farming. Tcheenge was one of the areas most disturbed by Mau Mau activities, and from the start he set his face firmly against them, thereby incurring the hostility of that body. His courage was shown in no uncertain manner on July 26 in Nyeri before an enormous gathering of Kikuyu, when he spoke fearlessly in support of law and order, and hard work and was howled down by a hostile mob.

Chief Nderi is one of the growing list of outstanding African Government servants who have become the victims of Mau Mau atrocity. We pay tribute to a fine man and a loyal chief, who faced and met death bravely in the service of his people."

SIR FRANCIS JAMES WYLLIE, who died in this country last week at the age of 87, was appointed Oxford secretary to the Rhodes Trustees in 1903, a post which he held for more than a quarter of a century, retiring only when the difficulties caused by the interruption of the Rhodes scholarships by the 1914-18 war had been completely overcome.

MR. JOHN WALTER LENON, who has died in Kenya at the age of 73, went to East Africa 48 years ago to live in the Administration, but a year later started a coffee farm near Kiambu, and was later one of the early members of the Coffee Planters' Association. He was the founder of Kiambu church.

MR. GUYMAN, of Kisumu, and T. M. H. SANDERWALT, of Nairobi, have been killed while motor racing on Kenya.

MR. JOHN HENNING, of Mr. John Henning, has died in Nairobi.

**Kenya Loses Wheat Breeder
Accusation of Bureaucratic Ineptitude**

MISS RA KENYA SENIOR PLANT BREEDER in consequence of bureaucratic ineptitude has been criticized by Mr. Mervyn Hill, editor of the *Kenya Weekly News*, of Nakuru, in the following terms:—

Kenya is about to lose the services of Mr. Thorpe, the senior plant breeder, and that is a grievous set-back. A few months ago he was offered a research appointment in Nigeria which meant promotion in the Colonial Service and some increase of salary. Mr. Thorpe was not anxious to leave Kenya where he has done invaluable work as a plant breeder, especially of new varieties of rust-resistant wheat. Very reasonably he asked that a post should be created in Kenya which would give him seniority equivalent to that of the Nigerian post. He also asked for an increase of salary rather less than the Nigerian post entailed.

I know that the president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union and others urged that Mr. Thorpe's services be retained. The Kenya Farmers Union and Unga, Ltd., offered to subscribe the increase of salary, for there is none available in Kenya to carry on his invaluable work. Plant breeding is a very intricate and highly specialized business, and there is bound to be a lag before any imported expert picks up the threads.

Authorities "Dilied and Dallied"

The powers that be dilied and dallied, and now Mr. Thorpe has lost his present appointment. For the sake of a few pounds and some small facilities in respect of position, the future of wheat breeding in Kenya is jeopardized, and the output of wheat in Kenya is worth over £300 a year.

This comment will greatly annoy Mr. Thorpe, which I regret, but I sincerely hope that it will stir some others. In recent years Kenya has lost too many good men from the Department of Agriculture. I trust that wheat growers will emphatically express their opinion of such folly.


A general meeting of the English branch of the East Africa Women's League will be held at the headquarters of the Overseas League, Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.1 at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November 11. The subject for discussion will be "The Mau Mau Situation in Kenya."

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Letters to the Editor

Mr. Fenner Brockway's Visit "East Africa and Rhodesia" Criticized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Those of us who are as concerned and sympathetic with the problems of white settlers in Kenya as with those of the Native population are impatient of misrepresentation from either side. In this Sir, you might well set a better example.

You quote a statement from two Members of Parliament which says, reasonably enough, "We desire to learn the facts of the present situation in Kenya and what steps can be taken to remove the causes of unrest." And a paragraph later you inaccurately paraphrase these intentions thus: "For Mr. Brockway to say that he was coming on a fact-finding mission to discover whether legislation passed by the Council was necessary (my italics) was . . . an insult to the local Legislature." It is true you ascribe this paraphrase to Mr. Blundell (without quoting his actual words) but, even if he were responsible for it, you did not think fit to correct him, preferring that the misrepresentation should gain currency.

Moreover, even if Mr. Brockway had said what you impute to him, there could be no question of insult. Parliament still carries constitutional responsibility for Kenya. Members of Parliament, therefore, have not only the right but the obligation to inform themselves before debating Colonial issues. If they are satisfied with second-hand information (which is often unavoidable), that is their responsibility, though Kenyans of both colours are the first to protest at arm-chair commentaries from the remoteness of Westminster—at least if these commentaries happen to be unpalatable. Yet when Members go to the trouble of investigating facts and opinions on the spot, their thoroughness is denounced as insulting.

It has been argued that Mr. Lyttelton's report should be sufficient. Perhaps it will be. We do not know. But that is not how democratic Parliaments work. They do not rely on the pronouncements of Ministers unchecked. If we in England never shall, we think it healthier that private members should be in a position to endorse or refute before accepting Government proposals. Local Legislatures must not expect to be exempted from this habit of rigid scrutiny any more than the Parliament at Westminster.

Yours faithfully,

BENN W.

London, S.W.3.

[As Mr. Levy's letter shows, we merely reported a statement by Mr. Michael Blundell. Does our correspondent suggest that a newspaper should comment on every utterance of the man which may differ from, or even "inaccurately paraphrase," some statement of someone else? No publication could fulfil such a task even if it wished, if only because the space which would be occupied could in almost all cases be put to much better use. In refraining from "correcting" Mr. Blundell we did not prefer that misrepresentation should gain currency. We withheld comment for the simple reason that we considered it unnecessary.]

As a Note on the further page of this issue shows, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA certainly does not side with Mr. Brockway. Had he shown a zeal for the real facts about Kenya hitherto, his visits would be regarded more sympathetically by East Africans. Over the years we have reported many of his inaccurate and extreme statements, which showed irresponsibility—not the high sense of responsibility implied by Mr. Levy. Kenyans who welcome impartial examination of the problems of the Colony, have concluded from his recorded public utterances that Mr. Brockway is concerned to propagate only a one-sided account, not a balanced appreciation of the position. (Ed. note.)

A ticket-holder in Perth, Scotland, won £10,000 in Southern Rhodesia's 68th State lottery.

Africans Avid for Political Power Shortcomings of Democracy

To the Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—May I bring to your notice a few words recently written in the *Spectator* by Professor W. M. Macmillan after his return from another visit to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

"The future of Africa now depends more than anything else on how quickly Africans acquire a sense of political responsibility to match their claim to political rights," he wrote, "and critics should note that Africans in the Tropical Colonies can positively learn from the mature conduct amidst greater difficulties of the Africans of the Union."

We hear too much of African demands for rights and practically never even a passable reference to corresponding responsibilities. Indeed, I think it may fairly be said that nearly all of the Africans who clamour for their rights are to be distinguished by lack of a sense of responsibility. In recent issues you have pointed out that the presidents of the African National Congresses of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Uganda have all shown irresponsibility in their public utterances; and the same failing in politically minded Africans in Kenya has now been made evident to everyone.

You also dealt with the matter in another setting in your leading article on the African Education Conference in Cambridge. Did those who took part seize their opportunities? I wonder to impress the Africans present with the need to establish among their leaders a higher sense of responsibility?

I recognize that we must not apply unduly strict standards of judgment in so far as politics are concerned, since one of the weaknesses of the democratic system anywhere is that those who do not form part of the Government party consider themselves entitled to a measure of irresponsibility in their utterances and are regarded by others as entitled to some degree of freedom from a strictly ethical course. Why it should be so I cannot understand; surely public life cannot be as healthy as it should be if dual standards of political probity are thus allowed? But those who insist that Africans, the vast majority of whom are politically immature, should be given the trappings of our type of democracy take no account of these and other shortcomings.

It is not too much, I am sure, to say that such movements as Mau Mau are not unconnected with the encouragement given by some unbalanced Europeans and Asians to a few Africans avid for political power (which they are completely unfitted to exercise).

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham

D. B. BARBOT

Points from Letters

"It is INDOUBTIOUS, as you recently commented, that the Government of Nyasaland should continue to levy an export tax of 2d. per lb. on tea when a high proportion of the output, certainly not less than half, now sells at a loss. On last season's crop, the Government has collected about £130,000 in export duty. Yet some authorities calculate that tea planters in Nyasaland must have lost three times that total between them in the season as a result of the sharp fall in price at the London auctions."

Straw, the Kenya lion, who was exhibited at the London Zoo, has died from pneumonia aged eight. An East African planter presented him

Conditions in the Belgian Congo A Minister Replies to Dr. Rita Hinden

MONSIEUR R. GODDING, a former Belgian Minister for the Colonies, who has known the Congo for 30 years and spends some months in that Colony every year, has corrected a recent statement of Dr. Rita Hinden, who wrote when commenting on the position in Kenya: "We might try to turn the clock back on recent advances in political opportunity, education, trade union organization, and local government, by imitating the policies of the Belgian Congo, where peace prevails just because all these opportunities are denied to Africans. There, strong, impartial government exists, and there is no 'nonsense' talked about democracy and self-government."

"If Dr. Hinden has visited the Belgian Congo," wrote the former minister, "she would know that the natives are denied neither education, trade union organization, nor local government. About one million children attend the 25,796 elementary schools which provide primary education all over the Congo. Opportunities for secondary education are afforded in many centres, and three colleges, to be opened next year, are about to provide university tuition."

Native Labour Unions Active

As regards social legislation, Native labour unions have been active since 1946, and every industrial undertaking has its works council, where elected representatives of Native workmen discuss their group interests with their Euro-pean employers. Moreover, the Belgian Congo is, to my knowledge, the only African Colony where there exists a compulsory system of family allowances in favour of the Native workers and a Workmen's Compensation Act. And we have no colour-bar whatever.

As regards local government, Natives in their villages are ruled by their traditional rulers under the supervision of the

Government, and those in the large centres who are decentralized are ruled by local Native councils. The Natives have their own courts with the judges. They are represented by Natives both on the municipal councils and on the Legislative Council in Leopoldville.

True, they have no voting rights, no universal franchise, and in that respect one may say that "no progress" is talked about democracy and self-government. We Belgians are, as a rule, naturally in favour of "order" when we look at the skies which we do, we keep both our feet steadily on the ground, and we think that the surest way to the heart of the African passes through his stomach—a phrase a translation of *niye sana in*

We know that when Caesar invaded Gaul he found our ancestors much more civilized than the very primitive people to be found in the Congo only 60 years ago; many of them are the grandfathers of our present Native clerks, chemists, medical assistants, teachers, engineers, etc., and that it has taken us some 2,000 years to attain our present, and very relative, degree of civilization.

"We do not think the human mind can be perfected as quickly as an aero engine. We consider that a decent minimum of prosperity and generalized primary education are the indispensable prerequisites for later and more extensive political development."

"Dr. Hinden observes that 'peace prevails in the Belgian Congo,' which, after all, is something which can hardly be said of many countries in the world. But peace does not prevail because all those opportunities are denied to Africans, but because they have those opportunities and, in addition, which is more important, improved housing, feeding and clothing, improved standards of living, proper medical care, and freedom such as they never had under their former Native rulers."

Dr. Hinden states also that we have in the Congo a strong, impartial Government. I wonder whether a strong, but just, humane and progressive Government would not be a blessing to many countries who are completely immature in the luxuries which should be reserved for highly civilized countries—democracy and self-government."

A portrait of F. C. Selous, the famous hunter and explorer, has been presented to the Central African Archives by his son, Mr. H. C. Selous, a retired Native Commissioner, who is living in Basaland. The artist is unknown. An elephant gun used by Selous has also been given by the family.



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Mr. John Foster on Federation Plan Commended to All Races

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION is one of the most important questions of the day, said Mr. John Foster, O.C., Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations Office, when addressing the Liverpool Luncheon Club on Monday.

If federation is achieved the economies of the three territories will help and supplement each other. When Southern Rhodesian tobacco is not doing so well, the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and the agricultural products of Nyasaland will come to the help of the territory. Coal from Southern Rhodesia is vital to the copper industry of the north; the Federal Government can better create the conditions in which the railways can maintain the supply of minerals and the coal mines increase their output.

Federation Not Rushed

Among those connected with the administration of the territories there has been a remarkable unanimity on the desirability of federation. Federation has not been rushed, it has been under consideration for 20 or 30 years, and no acceptable alternative has emerged. Some critics have said that voluntary co-operation has failed only because of the attitude of Southern Rhodesia. This is not true.

All the peoples in the territories stand to gain from closer association. Africans, perhaps even more than the Europeans, will benefit, more housing, and increased production of raw material depend on a large influx of capital which will be easier to attract if the territories are better communicated with the electric scheme for industrial planning on a Central African basis.

The great conception of a prosperous Central Africa blended with British ideas can be realized only if the territories speaking through a central authority find a common bond. If we do not do this we are bound to go backward.

To those Africans who oppose federation, I say that they are not considering the best interests of their fellow citizens, since they will hinder development which will greatly benefit them. To Europeans who wish to reject federation on the grounds that their status, standards of living, or their economic advancement would be diminished through federation, they will gain in social and economic strength.

Federation is not a party matter. The proposals were launched under the Socialist Government, and leading Opposition speakers accept the principle of federation. Some of them differ from Her Majesty's Government as to methods and timing, others are broad in agreement with the proposals agreed between the two Governments after the Conservative Government had come to power. All political parties reject firmly the idea that either Europeans or Africans should ever dominate the other. Her Majesty's Government are solidly and wholeheartedly behind federation.

It is the duty of the Government to make the Federal Government effective, which are the responsibilities of the Federal Government. It is the duty of the Government to make the Federal Government effective, which are the responsibilities of the Federal Government. It is the duty of the Government to make the Federal Government effective, which are the responsibilities of the Federal Government.

Greater Benefits

The African inhabitants will notice a change in their ordinary routine of life, except that in due course they will find that they are receiving greater economic and social benefits and a rise in their standard of living which without federation they would never have had.

The Government is a new constitutional device which Her Majesty's Government are firmly determined to review all legislation and administrative regulations which touch the position and welfare of the Africans. On one side it is said that it will clog the machinery of Government because, being independent, it will be responsible and answerable to no one; on the other it is denounced as a device that will be weak and over-ruled and incapable of safeguarding the African's interests in any way correct.

The six nominated members of the board, of which three will be Africans, will, we can be certain, have the interests of the Africans in mind. The persons who will be appointed will on the European side be sensible, practical men of the kind who are now members for African interests in the

northern legislatures. The chairman will be appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State. If his casting vote has to be used it is provided that it will always be used to keep the subject under discussion. Thus the Africans' point of view cannot be overborne. Any matter on which the board is divided will go forward to the Secretary of State.

Another criticism is that the draft scheme enables the Europeans to override the safeguards and secure domination over the Africans. This also is untrue. It is provided that any constitutional amendment to which any one of the territories of the African Affairs Board objects shall go to the Secretary of State. It is provided that it does not even then become law until it has been laid before Parliament, where it can be negatived.

It has been said that after federation the African Affairs Board will be no better safeguard than the entrenched clauses in the South African Constitution. This is an entirely false analogy. In the case of Central African federation the safeguard remains with the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom. In the other case South Africa is a completely independent country, has full control over her own destinies.

Safeguards for Africans

Another objection is to say that the present safeguards for Africans in the Southern Rhodesian Constitution do not work, and that those proposed under federation will likewise be ineffective. The safeguards which ensure that Southern Rhodesian legislation which discriminates against Africans shall be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure do work. There is prior consultation, and any clash or restriction is avoided by prior consultation.

In the majority of cases it can be expected that exchange of views between the board and the Federal Government, and if they do not agree between them and the United Kingdom Government, will usually settle the matter. If it does not, the decision lies with the Secretary of State.

The scheme, as I see it, represents the highest common factor of all interests of all the peoples in the territories. It safeguards their existing rights and ensures their future prosperity. I believe we can confidently uphold the principles of the scheme to world-wide public opinion as heralding a great advance in Central Africa and constituting an important contribution to peace and interracial good will.

Many Africans have genuine fears about their land and their matters, and it is important for us to try to convince them that these fears are quite groundless. There is also the opposition stirred up by agitators, many of them of the worst

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type, who want to destroy the authority of Government and create confusion and disorder.

"These are the people who have used intimidation, who have tried to prevent Africans from reading and discussing the White Paper, and have even threatened their lives if they should support federation. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Hopkinson, who went round these territories in the summer, has authenticated cases of intimidation of this kind. In spite of this he found in Central Africa many chiefs and others who were favourable to federation, who realized its advantages, but were frightened to stand up against the agitators.

"One accusation is that there will be no political advance for Africans under federation. Again this is untrue. African political advancement continues in the hands of the territories exactly as now. There would be six Africans out of 35 in the Federal Assembly. At their present stage of development no larger representation of Africans would be justified.

"I believe that all honest men here and in Central Africa can accept the federal plan with a clean conscience as a great plan for the future of Central Africa. The proposed federation honours in detail all past obligations of Her Majesty's Government, preserves in detail all the rights, and considers the interests of all communities. There is no workable alternative. Central African federation is a great concept designed to ensure the progress and achieve the prosperity of these three territories."

Federation the Feasible First Stage

Roman Catholic Magazine's View

STRONG SUPPORT for federation has been suggested in an editorial in the *Shield*, a monthly magazine of the Roman Catholic Church, published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The article said (in part):

"We can reject federation, but it is extremely doubtful that we can stay as we are for very long. Our neighbours to the south are working very quickly up to a crisis in which the country can easily become involved. They have nothing to offer us in the way of a Christian solution to the Native problem more than we have ourselves. It is manifestly much better for Southern Rhodesia not to become involved. But they are on the move, and it is their emerging leadership to keep us out.

"In countries to the north there is a rising tide of African nationalism which, because it was so badly born and is so badly instructed, cannot but be regarded as a mistake, not only to us Europeans but to the bulk of the African people themselves. But again it is on the move, and never in history have such movements been stopped.

Irresistible Movement

"As well as to stop the movement of an iceberg by leaning against it, we must try to stop the movement of Southern Rhodesia in the present state to stop the movement to the south and north of us.

"The greatest danger facing the colonies of these days of large groups is to be left a single isolated unit, a choice of the 'large group' that gets her first. The only way of resisting this pressure would seem to be to have a powerful Central African Dominion based upon those principles that have so far held sway in this country, for that Dominion to come into existence sometime, it looks as though federation as a first step is vitally necessary at once.

"As we stand, we have not the numbers or the money to develop our resources; we have not the political influence or the means of acquiring it. Realistically, an essentially a slow process and to be healthy it should be only stage by stage. The only way to do this is to have a powerful Central African Dominion as the aim in Central Africa. It is hard to see any other feasible first-stage than federation. There may be points in the White Paper that we do not like, a better informed opposition seems to be arising, and to be healthy it should be only stage by stage. It is likely that there will be changes, though possibly only minor ones, at the next conference. But, by and large, we cannot afford, nor have we the time, to quarrel quickly about details. It is better to throw the whole scheme overboard for the sake of a detail or two; it would be better to leave the working out in practice of the proposals to the ordinary good sense of those who will be responsible for them."

THE REV. B. L. ELLINGWORTH wrote recently to the *Rhodesia Herald*:

"Many of the people speak against federation, but most of their ideas are misapprehensions. Is federation to founder on misapprehension? Almost invariably a little clarification of the issues brings complete agreement.

"I know personally that there has been some mild intimidation in the north. In Northern Rhodesia it has been much worse.

"Is the Mission Council of the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland converting Africans to Christianity by trying to Europeanize them? There is a vast difference between the two. This civilization is a carefully synthesized of western customs with a too small admixture of Christianity. If we are only trying to civilize Africans we are feeding them on husks.

Overseas Information Services

LORD DROGHEDA is chairman of a committee of inquiry established to investigate British Overseas Information and Broadcasting Services. The other members are Sir R. Bruce Lockhart, Mrs. Mary Stocks and Messrs. J. W. Platt, Gertrude Huxley, Donald McLachan, Victor Feather, and Laurence Heyworth. The terms of reference read: "To assess the value, actual and potential, of the overseas information work of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office, Colonial Office, Board of Trade, and Central Office of Information; the external services of the B.B.C.; and the work of the British Council; to advise upon the relative importance of different methods and services in different areas and circumstances; and to make recommendations for future policy."

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The Influence of Jomo Kenyatta

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley's Reminiscences

SEVERAL LEADING NEWSPAPERS in this country have discussed the significance of Jomo Kenyatta from the standpoint of the present troubles in Kenya.

He was the subject of the profile in *Sunday Observer*, which recalled that he was one of the Negro intellectuals in England who formed the Pan-African Federation, which aimed at uniting the political efforts of all Negro organizations in Africa and elsewhere. Kenyatta was elected president, with last as general secretary. Prime Minister of the Gold Coast years ago Kenyatta

Since his return to Kenya (title that the Kikuyu has adopted "an irrational as nonsense marking the are always right, this anthropologist by the demagogic eclipse of the studious anthropologist of his followers appealing to the national pride of the Kikuyu custom, he

Who, flaunting the virtues of the tribal custom, he lives in a European-style house, enjoying the best food eaten in the Colony. Carrying as his trade mark a showy elephant-headed stick, he dresses in European clothes.

His speeches are almost ranting in their stressing of the need for hard work and the eschewing of sensual pleasure and antisocial habits. . . . but he is self-indulgent to a degree.

He can be gay and charmingly discursive, but the reasonably detached attitude of Europeans shown in his book has degenerated into a sneering contempt for white settlers.

Magnetic Personality

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* MRS. ELSPETH HUXLEY wrote:

"I first knew Kenyatta 15 years ago when he was an intermittent student at the London School of Economics, studying anthropology. He was a man of exceptionally magnetic personality, with his pointed beard, glittering eye and fluent tongue he put me in mind of the Ancient Mariner before he grew old and learnt the danger of blood-sports at sea. I regarded him as clever (even brilliant), unscrupulous, ruthless, and obsessed by ambition.

"About this time he became a Communist, and during his stay in England through the war he was associated with various anti-imperialist, pan-African movements, some of them inspired by the Soviet Union. One need not conclude that he is an ardent Marxist, but can, I think, assume that he received some training in the technique of 'agit-prop'.

"It was obvious that he did not return to Kenya in 1946 with the idea of cultivating cows. The Government well aware of this, at first tried to woo him with membership of committees, but he withdrew into a kind of ebony tower, refusing to fraternize with white folk.

Spellbound Meetings

"Last time I was in Kenya I did not meet him, as I was told by his African friends that he did not receive Europeans. I heard him speak, however, and was greatly impressed by his powers—not so much of oratory, as of holding a meeting spellbound and subjecting the mass will to his own.

"Through his training college, the Kenya African Union, and the academically detestable schools, he has profoundly influenced a whole generation of Kikuyu, and it would be useless to expect that influence to fail just because he has been locked up.

"Kenyatta is in some respects a small-scale African Hitler. An overwhelming ambition is the base. Added to this is that mysterious ability to compel others to believe and follow. There is the same gift of words, the same instinctive skill in twisting truth, and the same belief in magic and spells—accentuated in Kenyatta's case by his African background. He differs in one respect: Hitler was an ascetic, Kenyatta is not.

"Both used nationalism as a tool. I hope nationalist sympathizers here will not fall into the trap of regarding the Mau Mau movement merely as a crude expression of legitimate grievances, to be cured by political change. There are grievances, of course. Germany had grievances too. Appeasing Hitler did not cure them, nor will appeasing the Kikuyu, so long as they nourish the Mau Mau.

"Meanwhile, Kenyatta is withdrawn from circulation and the Kenya Government is to close some, at least, of the 'independent' schools. (Click goes that stable door!) But

five years is a long start. . . . long. . . . Government which does not carry Hitler or Kenyatta at work, . . . armed with powers to stop him before he downs, hundreds, or it may be, millions of people are slaughtered, instead of afterwards."

Mr. J. T. Simpson's Services

Resignation from Legislature

MR. J. T. SIMPSON has resigned his membership of the Legislative Council of Uganda, "for the time being at any rate," in order to devote himself wholly to the work of the Uganda Development Corporation, of which he was recently appointed chairman. While accepting his resignation with regret, the Governor has expressed the hope that he may continue a member of the Executive Council.

Members of that body are normally also members of the Legislature, and the advice of the Secretary of State has accordingly been sought on the matter.

Sir Andrew Cohen referred appreciatively to Mr. Simpson's past services as a member of the Legislative Council and as chairman of the Non-Official Members' Organization, and said he hoped that he would later return to the Legislature.

Comet Mishap

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., made the following statement on Saturday: "After a personal examination today of the Comet airliner which crashed on take-off from Rome last Sunday, and a technical review of the dismantled parts, I am satisfied there is a perfectly straightforward reason for the mishap. It will completely exonerate both the engines and the aircraft from any blame of a technical failure. I propose having a meeting with de Havilland, as soon as I get back to London on Monday, and we will make a joint statement that should leave no mystery in the matter."

Those who smoke

Craven 'A'

seldom care for other cigarettes



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Lords Debate on Mau Mau

(Continued from page 264)

process was practically impossible, because if a Kikuyu with a piece of land wished to improve it by building a house and putting on irrigation and a terrace, he would be liable to lose it. This was a grave, intractable problem.

If there were individual tenure in the land farmed by the Kikuyu, the product of that land could more than support the existing population. The cure is a modification of tribal custom and law, not the allotting of other land, which, if allotted, would only produce subsistence farming.

"Nor is it true that the white highlands are the best of all Kenya land. A great deal of Kikuyu land near Nairobi is as good, if not a great deal better, than the white highlands, but it does not produce the same crops or the same return, and it will not so long as it is farmed as it is now."

LORD SEMPILL (Cons.) said that, having for several years been closely concerned with an engineering development in Kenya, he had the greatest respect for Kenya's officials.

Lord Munster's Reply

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in reply that the Kikuyu were not only tribe associated with the Mau Mau, an organisation pledged to end all lawful government and to liquidate persons opposed to their principles. The Indian and Pakistani communities had shown their support for the Government and hundreds of Africans had volunteered for extra duty.

"It is sometimes said that Mau Mau is a demonstration of African nationalism. It does not seem to me that a return to the law of the jungle by an organization whose background is associated with many evils of tribal witchcraft is the kind of nationalism which would commend itself to any of those seeking the political advancement of the African."

There had been no complacency in dealing with the outbreaks of violence. Until a short time ago the activities of Mau Mau had not appeared to be uncontrollable, but on August 1, the Acting Governor, Mr. Patten, had reported a deterioration of law and order in the Kikuyu areas and that special legislation was contemplated.

That legislation had reached London on September 8, and a few days later the Attorney-General and the Chief Native Commissioner had flown to London. On September 10, the Colonial Secretary's comments were sent to Kenya, and the proposed Bills were published in the Colony two days later. On September 23 the Legislative Council began discussing the ordinances, and the day after the Social Bill had received the Governor's assent.

It was not until the middle of September that the number of murders started to rise, and that a large number of European-owned cattle were slaughtered and mutilated. At the beginning of October Senior Chief Waruhiu was murdered.

Sir Evelyn Baring's Conclusions

On September 27 the new Governor left for the Colony, and on his arrival immediately carried out an extensive tour of various parts. His own investigation confirmed to him the Mau Mau terrorism was carefully planned and centrally directed, and that its object was to destroy all authority.

The Governor was satisfied that the military forces were adequate to control the situation in the Mau Mau areas, and that reinforcements from the Middle East, and from England,

India and Malaya, would enable him to display an overwhelming show of force so that all forms of terrorism would be vigorously discouraged.

Lord Munster denied that money had been the sole concern in the intrigue between Sir Philip Mitchell's departure on June 21 and Sir Evelyn Baring's arrival on September 29. The Colonial Secretary had issued instructions that such intervals should be as long as possible, and that the public interest demanded that the Chief Secretary, who during that period had administered the Government, had shown firmness and discretion.

At the beginning of 1952 the Kenya police force, with a total strength (excluding the reserve) of just over 5,000, was almost up to establishment. The establishment had since been increased by 1,000, of whom approximately 10% would be Europeans. The police reserve, with a total strength of 1,500, was near up to establishment.

As to powers to remove temporary visitors, the principal immigration officer, who might also be the chief of police, could on reliable information decline a visitor a prohibited immigrant and cancel his visitor's pass.

It was the intention of His Majesty's Government and the Government of Kenya that the improvements should not be jeopardised by the Mau Mau.

Service Pay Increase

CONSIDERABLE INCREASES in the pay of civil servants, European and African, are recommended in two reports of the special commission which has considered the matter in Northern Rhodesia. The increases suggested for Europeans range from £100 to £350 annually, respectively to January 1, 1951, but they are offset to some extent by consolidation in the salary of part of the cost-of-living allowance now granted. That a normal retiring age of 55 (50 for women) should be fixed is one of the recommendations. Substantial increases in the pay of African civil servants are proposed, on the basis that those above should be two educational standards only (standards VI and X) for senior positions filled by Natives, and that those of the lower standard in certain classes of work should be able to advance to a monthly maximum of £17 5s., whilst in the case of men of matriculation standard (i.e. standard X) the maximum should be £21 5s.

Butter

BUTTER AND BACON from Kenya were exhibited at the London Dairy Show. A box of butter from each of the seven factories operated by Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., competed in the East African section, in which the first prize was won by Eldoret, the second by Nakuru and the third by Thomson's Falls. Kenya was awarded first and third prizes in the competition for Devonshire produced and cured bacon, and in the section for hales of four sides produced in the same way and cured in this country. The only entries were from the Colony. Of these Mr. J. G. Evans, of Hoey's Bridge, was first, Mr. W. D. Turner, of Sabatia, and Danley Estates, Ltd., of Menengai, third, and Mr. J. W. Gouley, of Hoey's Bridge, reserve.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A 21-year-old Asian, Mr. Hemant B. Kelshiker, has been admitted to the Uganda Bar.

A large native drum has been presented by the Kabaka of Uganda to the British India liner UGANDA.

Thirty tentons, insects about half an inch long which feed on flies, have reached the London Zoo from Uganda.

Letters to the Press in this country have advocated female suffrage in the Sudan. The draft constitution provides for votes for educated women.

Four modern houses, a cookhouse and a recreation office in Chilongola, Portuguese East Africa, which had been vacated on account of floods, have been occupied by lions.

Byelorussia, Russia's spokesman, told the United Nations last week that she was opposed to the plan for Central African federation because it would mean the perpetuation of white supremacy.

In the two months following the opening of the Rhodesia Holiday Association's centre at Inyanga 115 people spent holidays there. The centre is non-profit-making, but is not a charitable institution. The weekly tariff for adults is £4 18s.

Mr. Brockway to Visit Uganda

The Federation of Uganda African Farmers and the Uganda National Congress have jointly announced that Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and Mr. Leslie Hale, M.P., will spend three days in Uganda as their guests from next Sunday until the following Wednesday.

Of 873 traffic accidents in Northern Rhodesia in the first half of this year, 494 occurred on the Copperbelt. Fatal casualties numbered 31 and the seriously injured 145. Accidents in 1951 totalled 1,483. The territory's first road safety committee has been formed in Lusaka.

Letters written in the nineties by Dr. Jameson, Sir Henry Loch (then O.K. High Commissioner in Cape Town), and (allegedly) Lobengula have been presented anonymously to the National Museum in Bulawayo. They were salvaged in 1891 from a fire in which many Government documents were buried at Palapye, Game Reserve.

Mr. H. C. Durrant, a former non-official member of the Legislative Council in Nyasaland, has called attention to the fact that at a time at which there was a local shortage of fresh milk and no limited milk obtainable in the shops for European and other children, large quantities of tinned milk were purchased in Blantyre and Limbe. The price of the tinned milk was about the cost being 18d. per 32 oz. tin.

S. Rhodesia Place Names

The changing of place names in Southern Rhodesia is to be considered by a Geographical Names Subcommittee set up by the Minister of Internal Affairs. The committee members are: Mr. L. M. O. Dear, Chairman; Mr. V. W. Hildebrand, Mr. J. G. Benzie, and Mr. P. G. Hogg.

A sentence of 12 months' imprisonment was passed in Gambia on Martin G. Luma, African editor of a local newspaper, *Gambuze*, for publishing a seditious document. The *Gambuze* Printing and Publishing Works were fined £50 on two occasions for the same offence. The seditious document was that of the Protectorate Government and growers concerning the disturbances of 1949 and that the judges were under Government influence. Notice of intention to appeal has been given. Luma admitted two previous offences, one of them by a public servant and the other of printing and publishing seditious articles.

East African Royal Commission

Sir Hugh Dow Appointed Chairman

THE GOVERNMENT has approved the appointment of Sir Hugh Dow, B.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., as chairman of the Royal Commission which is to visit East Africa. Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the following terms of reference to the Commission:

(1) To investigate and report on the rapid rate of increase of the African population in East Africa and the composition of the population on the basis of certain localities to examine the measures necessary to be taken to raise to an approved standard of living, including the introduction of improved methods of peasant farming to develop and expand production and to make recommendations thereon with particular reference to—

(a) The economic development of the lands already in occupation by the introduction of better farming methods;

(b) The adaptations or modifications in traditional rural systems of tenure necessary for the full development of the land;

(c) The opening for cultivation and settlement of land at present not fully used;

(d) The development and extent of industrial activities; the conditions of employment in industry, commerce, mining and plantation agriculture, with special reference to social conditions and the growth of large urban populations;

Urbanization Problems

(f) The social problems which arise from the growth of permanent urban and industrial populations.

(2) The Commission should examine and report on the above matters taking as a basis the general propositions embodied in Part VI of Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch to the Secretary of State No. 193 of November 16, 1951.

(3) The members of the Commission should hold themselves free to examine and where necessary comment upon, policies in such fields as, for example, education and public health which appear to them to have a bearing on the problems with which they are primarily concerned. In particular the extent to which existing technical training facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of extensive industrial development. The Commission should also consider probable trends of population in East Africa and make such recommendations as they consider appropriate on this subject in relation to the other problems involved.

(4) In their deliberations the Commission should take into account the obligations incurred by treaty, agreement or otherwise in policy in relation to the security of different races and groups in various parts of the territories concerned.

The names of the persons appointed to serve as members of the Commission and the correspondence between Mr. Lyttelton and the Government of Kenya about the appointment of the Royal Commission will be published later.

D.C.M. for African Warrant Officer

WARRANT OFFICER P. C. KIBEREN ARAP TANJA, of the 1st (Kenya) Battalion The King's African Rifles, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The official citation states that on April 10 W. O. Kiberen was commanding a patrol searching for a band of jungle in Malaya when a terrorist sentry was guarding a camp. The warrant officer immediately ambushed his men and captured the camp. The terrorists formed the fire seriously wounding the fire gunner and automatic fire thus reducing the fire power of the patrol. The warrant officer hurled his grenades at the camp and charged, followed by his men. The 15 occupants of the camp fled leaving three behind.

On June 27, 1952, W. O. Kiberen was a member of an ambush party of 12 men, which four terrorists were expected to enter in a party of 100 bandits was ambushed. During the fight Kiberen allowed only his own men and the fire gunner to fire. His fire was very limited, jumped the track and allowed the bandits to escape. He then fired a Verrey light machine gun, the result being three terrorists being killed. The citation concludes: "The warrant officer's complete disregard for his own safety and his resolute leadership have been an example to all and his conduct in the field has been of the highest order."

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Of Commercial Concern

Tea's Auctions in London 1,366 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold at an average price of Is. 8.33d. (highest, 2s. 2d.; lowest 83d. 7/4 per lb., 474 from Kenya averaging 2s. 6.15d. (highest, 3s. 83d.; lowest 2s. 01d.); 970 from Portuguese East Africa averaging Is. 7.1d. (highest, 1s. 91d.; lowest, 91.); 990 from Tanganyika averaging 2s. 11.9d. (highest, 3s. 11d.; lowest, 9d.); and 432 from Uganda averaging 2s. 9.7d. (highest, 2s. 11d.; lowest, 1s. 51d.) making a total of 4,432 packages averaging 2s. 0.87d., compared with 3,784 averaging Is. 7.24d. per lb. in the previous week.

Building permits issued in Northern Rhodesia include the following: M. G. Caravolius, Chingola, £22,000 (bakery and shop); Rhodesia Broker Hill Development Co., Broker Hill, £17,624 (African dwellings, etc.); Bradford Clothing Factory, Lusaka, £17,000 (warehouse, offices, flats); Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., £16,000 (store rooms); Atlantic Refining Co., Ltd., Lusaka, £4,786 (oil storage); Chilanga Cement Co., Ltd., £13,287 (single quarters); and United Services Memorial Club, Kitwe, £10,000 (extension to Servicemen's club).

Benguela Railway Returns

Freight returns of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., for the first 10 months of the year show 2,900,000 kilometers compared with 2,682,700 in the corresponding period of the previous year. A total of 559,463 (58,795) passengers and 1,913,133 (1,392,496) tons of freight were carried. Receipts amounted to 236,538,903 (185,443,904) escudos, and working expenses in Africa to 110,108,273 (87,936,162) escudos. Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., own all the debentures and 90% of the equity of the company.

Flue-cured tobacco grown in the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia is expected to be sold on the Salisbury auction floors next season, and sun-cured and Burley leaf at the auctions in Limbe. The Nyasaland Tobacco Association has expressed its opposition to the proposed division, urging that the whole crop should be marketed through Nyasaland.

Southern Rhodesia's first pig research and testing station has been established on a 260-acre farm near Salisbury. Capital and recurrent costs will be borne by the pig producers through a levy of one-eighth of a penny per lb. on all pig slaughter to sale. By this means the Pig Industry Board has accumulated over £40,000.

Incomati Estates, Ltd., announce the sale of all the company's assets in Portuguese East Africa worth approximately £1 m. Half this sum has already been received, and the remainder will be paid by guaranteed annual instalments to be completed in 1957. The board does not contemplate the liquidation of the company.

Diesel-electric locomotives ordered by 1954 have replaced steam engines on the Umataz-Salisbury section of Rhodesia Railways, both for passenger and goods traffic. The first two of an order of six have now arrived from the U.S.A., and the railways have placed an order in Britain for 25 more of the same type.

Kenya Aluminium Products

About 20,000 articles a day are being produced in Mombasa by the Kenya Aluminium Works, which now employs 400 Africans. The company has been allocated £1 m. Canadian dollars expendable over the next four years for the import of aluminium ingots.

The issue of import licences in Zanzibar for the present quarter in the non-sterling area, excluding Japan and dollar account countries, provides for essentials only, and excludes all luxuries and textiles, with the addition of wearing apparel.

Since March there has been a fall of over 5% in the number of employers engaged in the building industry of Southern Rhodesia, and the artisan strength has fallen by 2%.

As a result of overstocking several small Asian traders in Nairobi and Mombasa are involved in bankruptcy proceedings.

Business in coal on the London market has been done in the last few days at £108 per ton c.i.f. for No. 1. First grade tow is higher at £84 c.i.f.

British East African castorseed is quoted at £75 per ton c.i.f. U.K., for shipment up to January.

Nyasaland's production of tea during the past season is put at about 16m. lbs.

Zanzibar cloves have risen in London to 41s. per lb. for spot parcels.

Marketing Uganda Cotton

NEXT SEASON'S COTTON CROP in Uganda, estimated at a minimum of 300,000 bales, will be entirely sold on the free market. The Uganda Lint Marketing Board explains this decision as due to the insistence of the British Raw Cotton Commission on the withdrawal of the usual clause prohibiting re-export as a condition of purchase, and to the Government of India's disinclination for bulk purchase. Under present arrangements 15,000 bales will be sold by tender on November 26 and a further 15,000 bales by auction on December 3. In the next two weeks the board will sell cotton for the balance of the period. Exporters at a daily basis will sell an average of 15,000 bales per week held on December 17, followed by free sales until the announcement of another auction. Marketing will thereafter proceed in this manner until the crop is sold.

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Business View of Mau Mau Activities Confidence in Local Authorities

Mr. E. W. Bovill, chairman of Messrs. Treat, Bovill & Co. Ltd. and Bovill, Matheson & Co. Ltd., who leaves this week for East Africa on one of his routine visits, issued the following statement a few days ago:

"The declaration by the Kenya Government of a state of emergency and the wide publicity given by the Press to the Mau Mau troubles in the Colony naturally cause some concern to those with interests in Kenya and neighbouring territories.

"Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are keeping us fully informed about the implications of this lawlessness for their clients and themselves, but we can add nothing of importance to what has already appeared in the Press. The situation appears to be neither better nor worse than has been represented by responsible newspapers.

Prudent Precautions

"The disturbances have so far been confined to a comparatively small part of the Colony. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., consider it prudent to assume that they may be confined to three reasons for this: (1) there are Kikuyu reserves situated far beyond the tribal territory; (2) Kikuyu are widely employed as estate labourers and domestic servants in many parts of East Africa; (3) there is a danger of the subversive activities of the Kikuyu causing unrest in other tribes, although the loyalty of the bulk of the African population, including many Kikuyu, is not questioned.

"In the circumstances the directors of Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have issued certain directions to their own staff and the staff of their clients in districts liable to disturbance, of which the following is a résumé:

"(1) It has been shown that in times of disturbance European children present a problem which may bring the authorities and embarrass individuals. Arrangements should be planned for assembling them in case of need in a central place where they can be easily protected without undue waste of man-power.

"(2) As numerous cases of arson have occurred in the affected areas, it is imperative that all fire-fighting appliances already on estates be overhauled; if they are not sufficient, more should be obtained to ensure protection of all essential buildings, stores, etc.

"(3) Watchmen are necessary for all buildings, crops, cattle, as well as labour camps, both by day and night. Existing watchmen should be screened and only reliable men chosen. It has been found that loyal Africans serving as watchmen are the most helpful of the Special Police Reserve.

"(4) Every European member of the staff should have a firearm. If more firearms are wanted, requirements should be made known to Nairobi without delay.

"(5) All estates employing Kikuyu should muster daily and report additions and appearances to the authorities.

Tactics

"(6) Up to date the Mau Mau have been chiefly confined to damaging live stock and crops on farms, although many Africans have been murdered as well as a number of Europeans. The Mau Mau may change its tactics and try to cause strikes amongst labour forces employed on estates. Precautions should therefore be taken to see that no strangers are allowed to mix with the labour force, strangers endeavouring to do so should be handed over to the police.

"(7) Stores should be kept as low as possible in order to minimize possible losses from theft and arson.

"(8) In potentially dangerous areas all property should be adequately insured against riot and civil commotion.

"(9) In future managers are to attach to each monthly report a security report in which will be recorded what action they have taken to implement the foregoing instructions and any incidents bearing on the present state of emergency.

"(10) Finally, it should be emphasized to all concerned that those who can should join the Kenya Police Reserve or the Special Reserve, the first duty of Europeans to-day is the protection of life and property on their own estates.

The statement continues:

"Last week we dispatched by air to Nairobi all the firearms Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., had asked us to supply from London.

"Visitors to Kenya, especially those going to stay on outlying farms and estates, are advised to take with them an automatic pistol or revolver with ammunition. While there is

unlikely to be any call for its use, its absence might embarrass host arrangements for the security of a guest.

"We should add, however, that at present we see no reason for advising our friends not to visit Kenya at this juncture. The energy with which the Kenya Government is combating the Mau Mau troubles inspires confidence and encourages the hope that the present state of emergency will soon terminate."

Scope for Better Business Views of A Commercial Leader

MR. GEORGE A. TYSON, a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of East Africa, writing in the monthly journal of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, has suggested that British manufacturers have not yet realized the extreme rapidity of British Eastern African development, and that East Africans themselves had not appreciated the pace of progress, with the consequence that they had failed to increase port and railway capacity in good time and provide water and electric power supplies to keep pace with the swift advancement of the urban areas.

"The Africans, particularly the urban and suburban types, are no longer content to live in a mud hut, complete with a family, chicken and goats. In my view, sufficient has not been made by British manufacturers of their local representatives of the information and facilities which are at their disposal in Eastern Africa, indicating where this spending power and development is taking place. The East Africa High Commission has been building up an excellent statistical department which can to-day provide valuable information indicating the areas where production, and consequently spending power, is developing.

African Money Lying Idle

Quite recently a representative committee, including European, Indian, and African members, has been considering ways and means for improving the standard of life in the northern provinces of Tanganyika by the provision of consumer goods. This Incentive Committee, as it is called, states that there is a great deal of money lying idle in African hands and asks the Government to do with it.

"This is emphasized by the energetic Governor Saladin last December, when he said: 'It is asserted that, with a few notable exceptions, the commercial community is not in touch with the enormous market for consumer goods, let alone capital goods. The extent of the truth of this assertion I do not know, but it is so persistent and is so widespread that I feel bound to draw attention to it.'

"Is this not a challenge to British manufacturers to go and find markets to replace not only those which they have lost for good, but to create fresh markets by providing African population with the goods they are requiring to an increased extent?"

Mr. Tyson reminds his readers that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have now some 55,000 Europeans and more than 17 million Africans.

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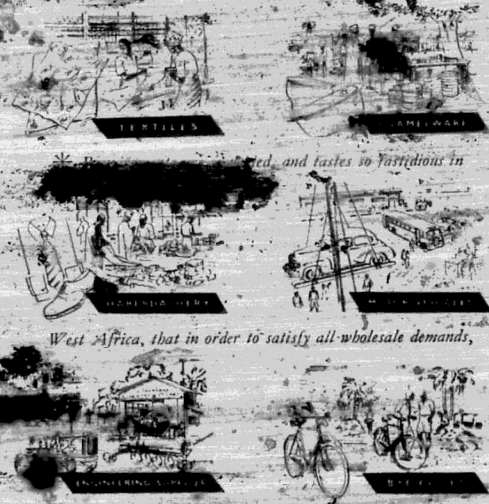
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An American View of Africa

MR. W. CLIFFORD SHIELDS, vice-president of Farrell Lines, who recently returned to the United States after a further long African tour, said when addressing the National Foreign Trade Council:

"In all of Africa south of the Sahara the railways and harbours are State-owned and State-operated. This means that the railways do not have competition, and in many places road motor transport is controlled, primarily to protect the business of the railways, but this does not always result in efficient transportation.

"The railways are short of locomotives, rolling-stock, engine drivers, and of the things required for the growth of a railway. The insufficiency of transport facilities affects the export trade. Not only in South African ports, but in East African ports, particularly Beira and Mombasa, is this true.

Waiting at Mombasa

We recently had one ship that waited 52 days to secure a discharging berth at Mombasa and another ship that waited 50 days at Beira. Because of port congestion, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda have formulated a phasing plan to regulate the flow of traffic passing through Mombasa and because of conditions at the port of Beira, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have formulated a phasing plan to regulate the flow of traffic through Beira.

As far as the U.N. is concerned, Great Britain continued in every way with the requirements of the United Nations. Then they set up a High Commission form of government to administer Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. To-day Tanganyika, although still a U.N. trusteeship, is to all intents and purposes a part of British East Africa. The postage stamps used in British East Africa read Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and are used throughout the area. Railways, harbours, customs, import licensing, and many other services are administered from Nairobi and apply uniformly throughout Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

"The Union of South Africa wanted to do very much the same thing in South West Africa, except that they wanted South West Africa to be an integral part of the Union. But the Union by its methods and procedure in handling the South West Africa affair got into a serious quarrel with the

U.N., got a bad Press in the United States, and tended the 'dogooders' throughout the world. Had South Africa pursued its aims quietly, as did Great Britain in the case with Tanganyika, it might have accomplished its end without creating ill will.

"The British Colonial Office has a policy of preserving the rights of Africans and of providing for ultimate self-determination. The trouble is that statesmen have spoken of freedom of rights, but have failed to emphasize the duties and obligations attached thereto. This has led to serious misunderstanding between the Colonial authorities and Native peoples."

Mr. Shields concluded:

"In the past 25 years I have spent seven in Africa south of the Sahara. I like Africa. I think Africa has a great need for the United States. I think that the United States can guide and assist Africa, but I think that we should not be too critical without knowing all of the problems that exist."

"Tanganyika is, in our view unfortunately far from being 'to all practical intents and purposes a part of British East Africa.' In many matters that Territory is not accountable to the East Africa High Commission, which administers only those inter-territorial services which Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika agreed in their mutual interest to entrust to the High Commission. Editor, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

Wood-cutting on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt last year gave employment to 150 Europeans and more than 7,000 Africans, says the Forest Department's annual report; 654,000 cords of firewood were sold, a 25% increase over 1950 and representing a scale of cutting probably unequalled in any other British Colony in Africa. A timber survey unit located an area containing about 30m. cubic feet of saw logs, enough to supply the copper mines for 15 years. Mines last year consumed 940,000 tons of wood because of the continued coal shortage, involving clearance of 29,000 acres. Eighty thousand acres of Copperbelt woodland have now been felled.

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Company Report

Uruwira Minerals, Limited

Chairman's Speech

Delivered at the annual general meeting of Uruwira Minerals, Limited, held at Nairobi on October 27, 1952. Agreement has been reached with the American Government to postpone the date for the completion of the new plant and therefore to postpone until July, 1954, the beginning of repayments under the loan agreement dated January 30 last. This decision was taken in view of the delays in implemation of the terms of the agreement.

"Because of increase in the price of machinery and equipment in the United States of America since the agreement was concluded, some orders originally included in the dollar budget are being placed in the sterling area. The necessary steps to meet the additional costs in sterling have been taken. This transfer of some orders from the dollar area to the sterling area should not delay the development programme.

Our consulting engineer has recently spent several months in the United States engaged on the design and ordering of the new plant and mill, and I set out below his report:—

Southern Minerals Limited,
Stansbury, Southern Rhodesia
October 20, 1952.

The Chairman,
Uruwira Minerals, Limited.
Dear Sir,

New Plant.—Design of the concentrating plant, head gear, hoist, tailings disposal, concentrate storage and other new plant has been completed. Detailed drawings are 85% ready.

Orders have been placed for all surface plant, machinery, and equipment. Delivery at site has begun and should be completed not later than September, 1953.

Excavations for foundations of the new mill have been started at the mine. Piping for construction of the main water supply has been secured and is arriving regularly on the site.

A contract for the supply of fabricated structural steel is being completed with delivery during the first half of 1953.

Development.—Underground development has generally confirmed the ore reserves previously reported. A slight increase in the copper content of the ore is apparent on the lower mine levels.

Pilot Plant.—Operation of the pilot plant has served as a guide for the design of the new concentrating plant. Recovery of the metals and grade of concentrates has continued good, with much larger tonnages treated.

Foundations have been prepared for additional crushing and grinding equipment which is being installed this month to provide further milling capacity.

Yours faithfully,
LLOYD E. DAUME,
Managing Director

"I wish to express on the company's behalf our thanks to Mr. Daume for his close attention to our interests. There has been a serious fall in the price of copper particularly since the reopening of the London Metal Market last month. But the original estimates for developing and operating the Uruwira property were based on values considerably less than the present prices, and your directors are confident of the ultimate success of our efforts."

R. BRASSER,
Chairman.

Tanganyika Audit Criticisms
Numerous Frauds Reported

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Audit Department remarks that the classification of the accounts as a whole in Tanganyika Territory "again showed little improvement on the previous year," and continues:

Eighty losses of cash and stamps totalling £1,949 and 106 losses of stores totalling £2,655 were reported. Losses written off against Territory funds amounted to £2,218.

"These losses show a marked decrease in amount but an increase in number compared with those of 1950. The numerical increase is due to burglaries which are difficult to prevent in the conditions at present prevailing in the Territory. Frauds on the part of Government servants, though still regrettably numerous, are not so serious as in the previous year, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that there have been no further cases of fraud reported in which officers of senior service status were directly involved."

Existing checks against irregularity and fraud are adequate, but cases of negligence and lack of supervision on the part of senior service officers continue to occur.

At Mtwara two thefts were perpetrated by successive cash clerks within a period of five weeks. As a consequence the cash books of the cashier had to be closed except on two days and the cashier's work was unmanageable. This illustrates the difficulty of obtaining adequate clerical staff, particularly in the smaller centres."

Milk output per cow in Southern Rhodesia is pathetically low, according to the Central Food Production Committee, which urges farmers to give more individual attention to herds, and particularly to young stock. They recommend increased production of proteins, since dairy meal and concentrates are likely to be dearer; this could be done by growing a small acreage of nuts and cotton in addition to legume hay and silage. The committee say that a production increase of at least 25% by dairy farmers is possible.



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Copperbelt Strike

THE AFRICAN MINERWORKERS' UNION in Northern Rhodesia is prepared to resume negotiations in the present dispute provided that a conciliation board appointed by the Government was announced by the Union's president, Mr. Lawrence Katilunga, who added: "The union believes that the time has come when something must be done to place industrial relations on a sound basis."

Since the start of the strike, the average wage for surface workers up to £3.75 per week, including a 2s. 8d. a shift increase in 1951, has risen to £6.68 per 2-day week. The Rhodesian African Miners' Union has employed a total of 48,000 African miners, employed at a cost of the increase based on 30,000 men, amounting to about £1.8m. It is claimed that 20% of the basic rations and accommodation are in excess of a reasonable standard of living, and that 50% of the wages are lost in the form of deductions for rent, rates, and other charges.

Copper Deliveries

NO REDUCTION of copper deliveries has yet been announced by the Government in view of the strike of African workers in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, for which deliveries in December of 1951, the time being, amounted to three quarters of the allocations.

Gold Mining

MR. H. H. GIBSON, Director of the Gold Mining Department, has announced that the Government intend to publish a report on the gold mining industry in Northern Rhodesia by next March, and that the Government will consider the proposals for the industry which will result from the report.

Mining Dividend

WANKIE COLLIERY CO. has announced that it is deducting all charges from the dividend payable to shareholders.

Company Progress Reports

THE ROYAL DUTCH SHELL GROUP has reported that its production of oil products in the East African region for the first nine months of 1952 was 1,119,000 tons, an increase of 10% on the corresponding period of 1951. The group's production of oil products in the East African region for the first nine months of 1952 was 1,119,000 tons, an increase of 10% on the corresponding period of 1951. The group's production of oil products in the East African region for the first nine months of 1952 was 1,119,000 tons, an increase of 10% on the corresponding period of 1951.

Mining Personalities

MR. E. O'BRIEN, Director of the Southern Rhodesian Mining Association, has announced that the Association has elected Mr. E. O'BRIEN, of Queenstown, as its president for 1952. Other members of the Association elected for a mission to the Government of Southern Rhodesia are Mr. J. P. POPE, of Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. A. SERFONTEIN, of Salisbury, as associate members. Mr. F. A. LORING, a mining engineer and partner in Messrs. Loring & Co., has resigned from the Board of Directors of the General Exploration Co., Ltd. Mr. J. JACKSON, ASSOCIATION, has been appointed as the new Director of the Kirwa Warrant Mines, Ltd., Kabale, Uganda.

Zimbabwean Mineral Exports

ZIMBABWEAN EXPORTS, Southern Rhodesia for the first nine months of 1952, amounted to £2,323,444, compared with £2,250,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of mineral exports of which the value of diamonds exports of which rose to £1,180,000. As against 1951, exports were £276,000 more.

Our Advertisers

THE EAST AFRICAN ORGANIZATION, dealers in postage stamps and stationery, have published their 27th annual directory for 1952, which includes much interesting information on the East African region. The total turnover of the organization for 1951 was £632,000. Copies of the directory are available from the organization, 43 New Bond Street, London, W.1, at a price of 10s. 6d. per copy, plus postage.

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Under takings operated by the organization include: Electricity supply, water supply, telephone, telegraph, and post office services. The organization is a public utility company and is a member of the East African Council of Ministers. The organization is a public utility company and is a member of the East African Council of Ministers. The organization is a public utility company and is a member of the East African Council of Ministers.



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Game in abundance is to be found on the open plains and on the wooded slopes of snow-capped mountains; trout streams abound amidst delightful surroundings and facilities exist for every popular sport.

The quaint charm of Zanzibar, the mysterious ruins of ancient Gedi, the awe-inspiring Ngorongoro Crater and the Mountains of the Moon—each is but a sample offering from the four East African territories.

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Telegrams: Esmatters, Rand, London. Cable: Esmatters, London

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MARINE AND ROAD SERVICES OF EAST AFRICA.

SOME of the largest of the great lakes of Africa, which form such a prominent feature on a map of the continent, are situated in the East African territories. On Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Albert and Kioga and on the River Nile above the Sudan border, the East African

Railways and Harbours Administration operates a large fleet of steamers, tugs and lighters, over 1,000 miles. These carry more than 300,000 tons of cargo each year and play an important part in the development of areas which would otherwise be cut off from communication with the outside world.

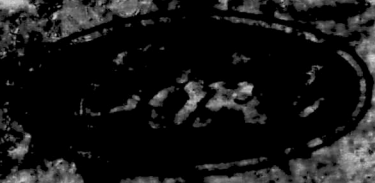
In other parts of the territories, particularly in Tanganyika, in areas where there is no railway and no possibility of inland navigation, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates road motor services, carrying passengers and goods over many hundreds of miles of roads, sometimes so rough that only specially constructed vehicles can stand up to, and cover them.

The Administration's road fleet covers 3 million miles a year carrying nearly 300,000 passengers and 80,000 tons of goods.

These road and marine services are vital to the development of the East African territories and provide an indispensable transport service in a vast area stretching from the River Nile in Northern Uganda to Lake Nyasa in Southern Tanganyika, 1,000 miles away.

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