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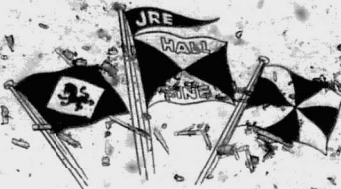
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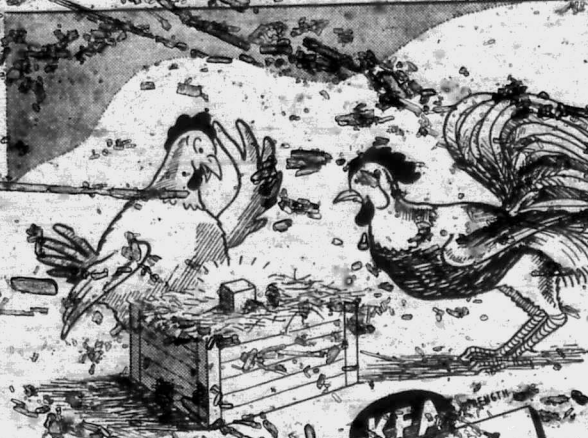
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In other parts of the territories, particularly in Tanganyika, in areas where there is no railway and no possibility of inland navigation, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates road motor services, carrying passengers and goods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

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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HEAT, NOT LIGHT, is generated by those Opposition speakers and writers who are engaged in furious assaults on the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connexion with the situation in Kenya.

Rocking The Boat

Not until next week can we report the debate which is taking place in the House of Commons as this issue goes to press, but there can be little expectation that it will produce evidence more convincing than that which has been stretched so far within recent weeks in Parliament, in the Press, and on the platform. Independent observers will have concluded from the torrents of unhelpful comment that the prime purpose has not been to strengthen the Government in Kenya at a time of grave crisis, but to buttress the Labour Party in the view of the electorate. Riven by personal quarrels and lack of policy, the party has desperately needed some topic on which to appear united, and it has not scrupled to use for that purpose the plight of Kenya when threatened by a rebellion organized by a few fanatics who have terrorized thousands of Kikuyu into crime and open defiance of law and order.

Men who have held high office might have been expected to refrain in such circumstances from words or actions which could comfort the Queen's enemies, and to withhold criticism until murder, arson and other outrages had been checked. If they were still in office the Socialists would have looked for such succour, and they would not have looked in vain. But it is not merely the Brockways, Dugdales, Hales, Hinds and Plummers of the party who are in full cry. Even this strange crew has not been more persistent, more pernickety, more unhelpful than Mr. Griffiths, Labour's last Secretary of State, who, while professing his support for his successor and

the Government of Kenya, has lost no opportunity of making interventions which have contradicted that declared intention. Whether at his instigation or not, his two superiors in the party hierarchy, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morrison, have now joined with him in tabling a motion which, beginning with an affirmation of support for lawful action to eliminate Mau Mau and to re-establish peace and order, continues in critical vein and accuses the Secretary of State of "unaccountable delay" in the appointment of the East African Royal Commission. The motion, like every other in connexion with the situation in other quarters, is based on the point that it was in November of last year that the Governor of Kenya first proposed a Royal Commission (which was not notified until months later by the Government of Tanganyika and Uganda).

But none of the critics are honest enough to face the fact that Sir Philip Mitchell was in the very document "as a target case" I would suggest that the Commission should start its work before the end of the year of 1952." Mr. Lyttelton, who is almost certainly the most experienced great result in recent months in securing the services of the right men for a task which will demand at least a year of their time, has told Parliament that he hopes the Commission will begin its work in East Africa early in the New Year. So the difference between the time-table originally proposed and the arrangements now contemplated will be a gap of a few weeks only, not a gulf of more than a year, as is being unfairly and sedulously suggested. This fact—which appears not to have been mentioned in any publication in this country—is indicative of the exaggerations characteristic of the present manoeuvres. They do no credit to the Labour Party and a grave disservice to the British Colonial Empire.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said when he opened the budget session of the Legislature of that Protectorate: "We believe in private enterprise and the contribution which private enterprise can make to the health and well-being of the country. That assurance was badly needed, and could usefully be repeated on suitable occasions, for there are financial and commercial leaders in this country, and well-known businessmen in Uganda itself, who are very far from persuaded that private enterprise has had or now has a fair field in that country. As recently as August 24, and not for the first time, we drew attention to proposals for the reorganization of the coffee industry which we regard as desirable to establish private enterprise. We then wrote that the measure, while designed to ensure the participation of Africans in the processing side of the industry, would unfairly prejudice those non-Africans who had had the initiative to establish the curing works and factories which have hitherto handled the crop. It is officially estimated that the crop now averages about 27,000 tons annually; but the authorities propose to allow the existing factories to process only 20,345 tons a year, which means that they would be forcibly deprived of almost a quarter of their business at one stroke. That can only be termed encouragement of private enterprise."

While in the United Kingdom Her Majesty's Government is progressively restoring private trade in commodities which have been under official direction for a dozen years, the Uganda Government, though subordinate to the Cabinet of Great Britain, has lately extended its control of the country's two leading primary commodities, cotton and coffee. There is no disagreement in any quarter with the basic design of encouraging African participation in the ginning of cotton or the processing of coffee for market. Public bodies and commercial concerns alike, both in Uganda and in this country, accept that principle, but there is resentment, in our view justifiable, with some of the measures proposed for its implementation, especially the plan epitomized in the above quotation for its swift and confiscatory application to the coffee industry of Uganda, which was pioneered entirely by Europeans, and to doubt the sincerity of its attitude to private enterprise the Government could not do better than amend its intentions by excluding all non-African coffee planters from the penal legislation with which they are now threatened. It would be no answer to reply that there must be no racial differentiation in the ordinance, for that differentiation is already made by the Government itself.

Notes By The Way

Developing the Commonwealth

THAT COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT will be fostered is the essence of the agreement reached during the Commonwealth Economic Conference, the official summary of which appears on other pages. But capital for that investment can be obtained only if savings are expanded in this country, which means that the Imperial Government must reduce taxation in order to fulfil its undertakings. This country stands committed to increase its annual export of capital to The Queen's territories overseas. That capital will be in the form of manufactured goods, especially in engineering and similar categories, and they can be provided by one of two courses only: (a) by substantially raising the output of those industries and sending the surplus to the Dominions and Colonies, or (b) by denying such articles to this country, with the consequence that United Kingdom industry will be less and less well equipped to meet foreign competition in world markets. This second alternative would be a policy of folly.

Decades Too Late

BUT IF (a) IS TO SUCCEED, attention must be offered much greater incentives to higher effort. Though Mr. Eden has described the conference as the most fruitful of the past 20 years, some newspapers have been highly

critical. By a happy coincidence on the day before the conference ended it was announced that a new company is to be formed in the City to assist in the provision of finance for Commonwealth projects. Some of the most influential men in Great Britain are actively associated with the enterprise, which will therefore be assured of businesslike management from the outset. If only that spirit had prevailed two or three decades ago, how different would be the position of the British Empire to-day!

Why Drag in Trade Unions?

THE OVER-CONCEPT that prominence in trade union circles automatically confers the right to pontificate in Colonial matters has flourished in recent years. Indeed, under the Socialists scarcely any committee could be set up by the Colonial Office without one or more union members. Whereas some have been more of a hindrance than a help, others have thrown themselves to the first task of acquainting themselves with the problems upon which they were supposed to advise, and that represents gain. Now the President of the National Union of Railwaymen has passed public judgment on the current situation in Kenya, though he has evidently scant knowledge of the matter. In his personal capacity Mr. H. W. Franklin, the present

holder of that office is as envious as anyone else to express an opinion on them. The Times published a letter over his signature, it was by the senior officer of that great trade union, not as a private individual. Mr. Franklin must have signed in that capacity, presumably because he recognized that what he wrote would be strengthened by dragging in the N.E.R.

Foolish Comment

THIS TRADE UNION LEADER declared: "Unless we are prepared to accept, and openly admit, that Mau Mau and its followers have justification for discontent, and legislate accordingly, there will be more and more riots and murders with all the horrible tragedies which inevitably will follow." No one attempts to condemn murder or its like, but it is folly not to recognize that those who are called malcontents and murderers of today may be the "admitted" statesmen and leaders of tomorrow. Is that the voice of an individual or of a union he was elected to serve? Presumably the former, but the latter is directly and deliberately implicated, as he fully, surely, is to accept national justification for Mau Mau and to suggest that the malevolent malcontents and murderers of to-day may be the "admitted" statesmen and leaders of tomorrow. It is astonishing to find one of the most influential trade unionists in this country telling the public that the instigators of Mau Mau murder can, through the success of their conspiracy, become "admitted" statesmen. Does he imagine that the capacity to organize violence is proof of constructive ability, and that the invention, exaggeration, and exploitation of grievances indicates true leadership? That is the plain inference from Mr. Franklin's foolish comment.

Kenya Traded

THE FANATICAL DEMOCRAT is not seldom enamoured of dictatorship. Mr. Kingsley Martin, for instance, in an article headed "Policy for Kenya" suggests that the Governor should "disband" the Legislative Council, apparently on the grounds that "if the settler members will oppose with vehemence an enlightened programme of African emancipation." If that accusation were justified, would it not be better to allow that minority to express itself in the Legislature, where it can be answered by other non-officials of all four races and by official members? Of course, Mr. Martin offers no proof whatever for his suggestion that any enlightened programme of African emancipation will be opposed. The recent history of Kenya—as of every other British territory in East and Central Africa—suggests quite the contrary. In fact, and if one thing has been remarkable it has been the steadiness and moderation of the European community as a whole.

Outrageous

ANOTHER JOURNALIST, Mr. James Cameron, who has paid several short visits to East Africa in recent years, contributed to last Friday's Daily Mirror an open letter addressed to the Governor of Kenya in which the settlers of that Colony were described as "a trigger-happy white minority howling for Kikuyu blood." That is perhaps the most outrageous statement yet published in this country about the situation in Kenya, the more outrageous because it appeared not in some obscure sheet, but in the daily paper with the largest circulation in the United Kingdom. To brand the settlers as "trigger-happy" is despicably false. Their restraint under dire provocation has been immensely to their credit. Compare it with the lack of restraint even in words of the Kingsley Martins and Camerons of the Socialist Press. To write that the British settlers "are already howling for Kikuyu blood" is as disgraceful a calumny as I recall, and as reckless a comment as any paper could publish. That it will be used by the Communists is certain. Does Mr. Cameron care?

Mr. Pritt's Outburst

AN EXPLANATION appears to be due from Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., who is in charge of the defence of Kenyatta and his colleagues. Newspaper correspondents present at the trial have reported him as saying: "Every telephone conversation I make is listened to, and every letter which I read." When those charges were categorically denied by prosecuting counsel Mr. Pritt merely replied: "If this Colonial Government in an emergency is not opening my letters and listening to my telephone conversations, then the whole of my personal property and my conscience is standing on its head. To make things worse, if possible, he added later that he had not the remotest idea that he had suggested anything unusual. That, I imagine, will not be the attitude of other Queen's Counsel.

Sentiment in Business

ANYONE WHO REFERS IN FUTURE to "hard-faced mining men," as the enemies of private enterprise delight to do, should be referred to the voluntary surrender by the great base metal mining companies of Northern Rhodesia of contracts by which they would have continued to buy their coal supplies on most favourable terms. As will be seen from the report on these pages of the most interesting statement by Mr. Robert Foot, chairman of the Mining Colliery, the directors of these companies—and of Rhodesia Railways—have deliberately deprived themselves of advantages worth large sums of money in order to make their contribution to the development of the colliery enterprise which contributes so greatly to the prosperity of both the Rhodesias. So far as I know there has been no parallel case in East or Central Africa or anywhere else; and this generous gesture deserves to be remembered. It is, of course, a high tribute to Mr. Foot, for unless the companies had been able to exercise in his ability to order the colliery to stop work, they would not have made this sacrifice.

Eclipse

SOME SOCIALIST CRITICS of East and Central Africa will appreciate publication by a Left-wing newspaper of the results of the ballots for membership of the Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party. At the bottom of the list, with merely six votes, was Mr. John Dugdale, the particular protégé of Mr. Attlee, who, to the astonishment of his Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, by East Africa's vote, is to be remembered only for the "Aristo" incident. Two other colonial critics of the territories, Mr. John Hynd and the Rev. R. Sorrell, found 15 supporters each. Mr. Strachan, of good name, polled 52 votes, indicating his declining popularity since, as Minister of Trade, he was regarded as one of the pillars of his party. Mr. James Griffiths topped the list with 194 supporters. Others who have visited East or Central Africa, Mr. W. Glenvil Hall had 113 votes; Mr. E. J. ... 92; Mr. Arthur Bottomley 29; Mr. Hilary Margaret 22; and Mr. Stanley Evans 21.

The Secretariat Mind

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia did well, I am sure, to obstruct the Government's intention to spend £75 on kennels for the dogs of Europeans working in the Secretariat. I write as a lover of dogs, but also as a student of human affairs. It would scarcely be argued that the admirable staff of the Secretariat is more susceptible to canine charms than are business men or mining officials, and if the general manager or accountant of a thriving commercial concern would not expect his employers to build accommodation for his dog on their premises during office hours, why should the taxpayer provide housing for the Alsatian or Pekinese of an official?

Provision for Pets

IF THE PRINCIPLE were accepted that an official might ask his non-official fellow citizens to pay for the temporary housing of his four-legged pets at his place of employment, why should an eccentric in the cadre not demand, with equal plausibility, that there should be no discrimination against his pet pig or python? And why should Secretariat pets be singled out for favours denied to those of mere doctors, veterinarians, or, say, the Chief Justice? An official spokesman has said that the Government had failed to prevent officials from bringing their dogs to the Secretariat. Why? That was apparently not explained. Nor was the failure to prevent the items of £35 for kennels slipping into the budget. But they will not be built, and ought not to be built, at the expense of the taxpayer. Let a man who loves his dog express his affection at his own expense, and if necessary at his own inconvenience.

Six V-Cs Before Breakfast

THE LANGSHIRE Fusiliers, one battalion of which regiment is now serving in Kenya for the first time, had the proud record during the 1914-18 war of winning six Victoria Crosses before breakfast on the day of the landing at Cape Helles in the Gallipolis campaign. The history of the regiment dates back to 1688, when it was formed from the supporters of William of Orange after his landing at Torbay. The first title was the East Devonshire Regiment, or the 20th Foot, but in 1801 the present name was assumed. The 20th Foot saw service at Minden in 1759, in the campaigns of Marlborough, the Peninsula War, the Crimea, the relief of Lucknow, with Kitchener in the Sudan, and added to its honours during the South African War and the last war.

Official Statement on Commonwealth Economic Conference

Stable External Balance the First Objective for Each Country

THE COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE was convened with the aim of considering measures for increasing the economic strength of the Commonwealth countries, including the Colonial territories, and creating conditions in which their peoples can play their part in securing prosperity and contentment for themselves and for the world.

In recent years the sterling area has been faced with recurrent economic crises which have forced its members to take emergency measures of trade and exchange restrictions. These measures were necessary, but they have inevitably tended to frustrate the long-term economic development which our hopes and opportunities for the future are founded. This was recognized at the January meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers.

More Positive Policy

The measures taken in accordance with the conclusions of that meeting have, however, enabled the present conference to decide that a more positive policy can now be adopted, both by the Commonwealth countries and in concert with other friendly countries, to promote the expansion of world production and trade.

The conference agreed that Commonwealth countries should work together to achieve certain broad common objectives; they have no intention of seeking the creation of a discriminatory economic bloc; rather, their object is by strengthening themselves, to benefit the world economy generally.

Accordingly, the following principles were agreed upon as governing the approach to the whole range of subjects under discussion:—

- (a) National economic policies designed to curb inflation and raise the cost of living should be rigidly followed.
 - (b) Sound economic development should be encouraged with the object of raising productive capacity and competitive power, providing employment, and raising the standards of life.
 - (c) International trade and payments should be extended to the widest possible area.
- The application of these principles will require individual action by Commonwealth Governments, co-operation among them, and international action with other leading nations and existing international organizations.

All Commonwealth Governments have agreed to persevere in their efforts to curb inflation. Inflationary conditions frustrate the progress of sound development, both by increasing the cost and by destroying the savings necessary to finance it. Moreover, they damage

the external balance by stimulating excessive imports and by diverting to internal use goods which would otherwise be available for export.

An adequate and stable external balance must be a first objective for all Governments. Failure to achieve this means repeated crises, a continuously rising cost of living, a constant threat to employment, and failure to develop resources effectively.

The conference welcomed the improvement which had taken place in the balance of payments both of the individual sterling areas and of the sterling area as a whole, following the introduction of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers at the meeting in January, 1952. It noted with satisfaction that the sterling area would achieve balance with the rest of the world in the second half of this year.

It was agreed, however, that this achievement, while reassuring, was only the first step towards a stable balance for the sterling area. Policies were agreed upon for 1953 which, it is hoped, will lead to further improvement in the reserves during that year. Nevertheless, while there has been steady improvement, the level of the reserves is as yet too low to warrant any substantial relaxation of the restrictions on imports from outside the sterling area.

The conference considered the extensive restrictions which have been imposed on imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth sources. There was agreement that restrictions imposed because of balance of payments problems should be relaxed as the external financial position of countries improved. In considering the whole problem the Governments concerned should have clearly in mind the difficulties which the restrictions have caused for the export industries affected.

The economic and social objectives of the Commonwealth countries, individually and in association, depend upon their ability to produce and supply under competitive conditions an expanding flow of exports. There was, therefore, general agreement in the conference on the vital need to expand the earning power of all sterling countries.

Development Plans

Throughout the Commonwealth there is wide scope for expanding the production of the essential supplies which the whole world needs—food and agricultural products, minerals and engineering products—and improving the means of transporting them. The development of the basic essentials has, on occasion, been impeded by other development of a less sound and permanent kind, which has overtaxed the resources and has failed to contribute to economic strength.

The conference agreed that in sterling areas the development should be concentrated on projects which will indirectly contribute to the improvement of the area's balance of payments with the rest of the world. Such projects should strengthen the economy of the countries concerned and increase their competitive power, provide employment, and improve their balance of payments, bring increasing prosperity to their peoples.

In some countries of the area, however, development plans

have been of great help in providing some basic improvement of the standards of living, which is a necessary foundation for further economic development. Some of the investments also made are needed in the more developed countries, a number of which have rapidly increasing populations. The conference recognized the need in such cases for these types of investment.

In order to be able to go forward, a substantial flow of savings must be provided in the countries undertaking the development and also in other countries which are ready to invest in their own. The amount of savings which will be available from internal sources will at best be small in relation to the size of the development programmes of the countries of the Sterling Commonwealth, and it is therefore essential that these countries should themselves adopt policies which increase the flow of savings. Although this is inevitably a slow process for countries with low incomes, the means to achieve the basic means of existence. The process of development will itself increase income and increase the flow of savings.

Flow of Capital from London

The United Kingdom is the traditional source of external capital for Commonwealth investment and has special responsibilities in the colonial territories. The United Kingdom Government are determined that the flow of capital from London for development throughout the Commonwealth shall be maintained and increased. This will be possible only if the United Kingdom can sustain the necessary level of internal savings and can achieve a surplus on overseas account additional to that required to meet its heavy existing commitments.

The United Kingdom Government have, however, undertaken to make a special effort to provide additional capital for Commonwealth development by facilitating the financing of schemes in other Commonwealth countries which will contribute to the improvement of the sterling area's balance of payments.

The conference took note that the United Kingdom Government would wish, before making any of this additional finance available for Commonwealth development, to be sure that the country concerned was itself devoting an adequate part of its resources to investment designed to improve the sterling area's balance of payments and was ready to make a sufficient contribution towards the particular scheme in question to ensure that both countries had an interest in seeing that it was carried through as efficiently and economically as possible.

The conference welcomed the proposal by a group of important financial, industrial, and commercial concerns in the United Kingdom to form a company to further development in other countries of the Commonwealth and the Colonial Empire. It was pleased to note the announcement by this group as being issued to-day.

The conference also welcomed a statement by the U.K. representatives that the U.K. Government intend to discuss with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development arrangements to give effect to their decision to make sterling available for lending by the bank for projects designed to improve the sterling area's balance of payments.

The conference recognized the important contribution which investment in the sterling area, particularly in the United States, can make to economic development in the sterling area, and agreed that every effort should be made to create conditions which would encourage such investment. It further agreed that all sterling area Governments should strive to attain this by reducing such obstacles as controls over the movements of capital across the exchange.

Transfer of Capital Flows

The U.K. Government have reviewed the light, which is now enjoyed by residents outside the sterling area who have invested capital in approved projects in the United Kingdom Colonial Empire since January 1, 1950, to transfer their capital across the exchange. At present this right extends only to the sterling equivalent of the initial investment. The U.K. Government informed the conference that they have decided that henceforth it shall extend also to capital profits.

The conference recognized that there was no one universal remedy for the problem of instability of prices for primary commodities. Each commodity must be considered on its merits, in the light of the conditions prevailing at the time, and the circumstances which determine what form of arrangements would be most appropriate. The conference agreed that violent fluctuations and an uneconomic level of prices for primary commodities were against the interests of consumers as well as producers.

All Commonwealth Governments are now ready to co-operate in considering commodity by commodity international schemes designed to ensure stability of demand and prices at an economic level. They also recognize the need for an agreed procedure for calling together the Governments concerned to consider emergency action in the event of rapidly developing conditions of surplus or shortage of commodities entering into international trade.

There was general recognition at the conference of the value of existing preferences.

On the initiative of the U.K. a discussion took place on a proposal that the Commonwealth countries should join in seeking release from the "no new preference" rule in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), and this proposal was supported by the representatives of some countries. The representatives of other countries felt that such an approach would not advance the agreed objective of restoring multilateral trade and the conference was therefore unable to support it.

Imperial Preference

All Commonwealth Governments agreed, however, to co-operate with the U.K. Government in an approach to the other contracting parties to the G.A.T.T. to meet particular difficulties arising on the U.K. tariff. The object would be to secure the U.K. consistently with the basic provisions of the G.A.T.T. to continue the duty free entry for Commonwealth goods notwithstanding any increase that might from time to time become necessary in duties designed to protect domestic industry and agriculture in the U.K.

The Commonwealth Governments also agreed to consider sympathetically certain special tariff problems affecting the Colonies.

Resolutions in accordance with the conclusions recorded above will in itself do much to strengthen the economies of the sterling Commonwealth countries. But this is not enough. Action in a wider sphere is also necessary. The conference therefore agreed to seek the co-operation of other countries in a plan to create the conditions for expanding world production and trade.

The aim is to secure international agreement on the adoption of policies by creditor and debtor countries which will restore balance to the world economy on the lines of "Trade, Not Aid" and will by progressive stages and within reasonable time, create an effective multi-lateral trade and payments system covering the widest possible area.

The plan envisages positive international action for the progressive removal, as circumstances permit, of import restrictions imposed for the purpose of bringing a country's external account into balance. Action will be required by both creditor and debtor countries. The rate of progress in removing discrimination will depend upon the advance towards equilibrium between the United States and the rest of the world.

The sterling Commonwealth countries will not all be able to remove restrictions. In particular, the representatives emphasized that they must continue to carry out their planned development programmes most effectively, and that they are likely to continue to need import restrictions for this purpose.

The conference agreed that it is important, not only for the U.K. and the sterling area, but also for the world, that sterling should resume its full role as a medium of world trade and finance. An integral part of any effective multi-lateral system is the restoration of the convertibility of sterling, but it can only be reached by progressive stages.

Towards Convertibility

The extent of convertibility will depend fundamentally upon three conditions:

(1) the continuing success of the action by sterling Commonwealth countries themselves, as outlined above;

(2) the extent to which trading countries will adopt trade policies which are conducive to the expansion of world trade;

(3) the availability of adequate financial support, through the International Monetary Fund or otherwise.

It is proposed to seek acceptance of this plan by the Government of the United States and of European countries, whose co-operation is essential, and to work as far as possible through existing international institutions dealing with finance and trade.

The timing of the successive stages of this plan cannot be decided at present. This can be judged only as the necessary conditions are satisfactorily fulfilled.

The Conference is happy to be able to present this account of the confident understanding which exists between members of the Commonwealth and the wide measure of agreement which they have been able to achieve over the whole range of economic issues.

The aims of their co-operation are entirely consistent with their close ties with the United States and members of the Organization for European Co-operation. The Commonwealth countries look forward to similar co-operation with other countries, not inward to a closed association.

It is their common purpose, by their own efforts and together with others, to increase world trade for the mutual benefit of all peoples.

habit of meeting land congestion or exhaustion by moving on to the next piece of land not actually in cultivation (unless prevented by force by title claims); and, secondly, in the case of the Kikuyu and in one or two other instances because some land was granted to early settlers to which they moved later to be some claim, valid or not, by neighbouring individuals or clans.

Such claims sometimes reach the limits of absurdity: for instance, when Kikuyu land claimants laid as far afield as Molo or Nyanza. What extent of land around the present limits of the Kikuyu land must have been available for the spread of primitive shifting cultivation had the events of the past 50 years not occurred and had the circumstances Masai permitted, is anybody's guess. It would certainly have been a very narrow strip relative to the whole, and it can be of no significance to the problem which confronts us to-day, except to the extent that it may confuse the issue and create political difficulties.

Carte Land Commission

These claims have been exhaustively examined and adjudicated by the Carte Land Commission, which settled all that were judged to be valid by compensation in land or money. Secondly, the extent of arable land in European occupation adjoining the Native land units is exceedingly small in relation to the area at present in African occupation and could at best provide only slight and temporary relief for African congestion. Thirdly, the expropriation of land properly farmed by one man in order to land to offer for distribution by others would be not only an act of gross and indefensible injustice but of egregious folly.

If it were not that one party is white and the other black, no one would even suggest such a solution, unless of course land were held in very large areas and were not properly used. But by that criterion expropriation would begin with Masai.

East Africa is barely able to support itself in food, and would be a large importer were it not for the production from European farms, most of them in Kenya.

In Kordofan, disregarding the Northern Province which, however, holds 178,000 people, some 14m sheep and goats and 400,000 head of other stock, the area in African occupation is 52,000 sq. miles compared with 16,000 sq. miles in the "Highlands". Of this 16,000 sq. miles, 4,000 sq. miles is being preserved for the benefit of the whole Colony, and the remaining 12,000 sq. miles are the farms and ranches. Of that area, at the lowest estimate, not less than 9,000 sq. miles is land which until the coming of the European was unoccupied except for intermittent grazing by the Masai. The balance of 3,000 sq. miles was mainly uninhabited. These figures should be considered in the light of the three East African territories.

An emotional and political approach to the stark agricultural and economic realities of the situation can achieve nothing. But it is not enough to dispose of claims of this nature as *res judicata* or ineffective for the problem; it is necessary to devise measures which will turn the people concerned from bitter preoccupation with the real or imaginary past to a hopeful and happy enthusiasm for the future, be it in farming, industry, transportation, the public service, or any other means of earning a good living.

Human Problem

This is above all a human problem, to be satisfactorily solved only in terms of human nature; and while in writing of the need for efficiency and increased production we may emphasize "earnings" we must be sure that what can be earned is a "good living"—not merely enough food and accommodation, as in a mine compound, but a good living for a man and his family.

Even if it were practicable and morally justifiable, the handing over of European farm lands in Kenya to African cultivation would provide no long-term solution. For the basic problem of the future is a much wider one than of the European farm lands in Kenya; it is the problem of adapting the system of African agriculture to the needs of a rapidly growing population. This basic problem, even in Kenya, was neglected by European agricultural settlement, which exists equally in parts of Tanganyika where European settlement is on a much smaller scale. It exists even in Uganda, where there are very few European farms.

It is this wide problem created by increasing African population which needs authoritative examination, and on an East African basis.

The only prospect of a long-term solution to the problem posed by an expanding population largely composed of African peasants greatly handicapped by ignorance and a now totally unsuitable system of land utilization lies in developing to the full, by the most appropriate and sometimes necessary, entirely new methods, all the resources of East Africa—resources of land, of water and minerals, together with the many ancillary enterprises such as manufacture, transport and processing and indeed any industries which can be developed profitably in the region.

The African farmer is an essential element in the solution of our problem, not only as a farmer who has the emancipated mind and the ideas and practices, who is prepared to work hard and intelligently on his farm, and who is backed by certain assets which can be given to him by central and local authorities, of science and sound agricultural techniques, within the limits of the finance available. To effect the transformation of outlook and methods which this policy entails would be a supremely difficult and expensive task anywhere in the world. It is likely to be more than usually difficult and costly in East African conditions.

The Kenya Government have gone some way to demonstrate that the task is not impossible, provided adequate funds are made available. In almost all districts good progress has been made in the basic work of conserving soil and water, and more important still, there has been a favourable shift of African opinion on the subject.

Where land holdings are of reasonable size many intelligent and energetic Africans have profited by agricultural advice, and changed from their previous primitive subsistence cultivation to more balanced systems of mixed farming based on grass fallows and livestock. The idea of cattle as an integral part of farming, an idea altogether revolutionary to the African mind, has taken good root in some areas.

In the pastoral districts also there are signs of a change in the outlook on cattle; whereas in the past the pastoralist was generally reluctant to sell his cattle at any price, to-day, having become accustomed to selling cattle during the war as part of the war effort, and acquired a taste for a wide variety of commodities which can be bought with the proceeds, he is interested in the price, and when sales are adequately organized he usually sells readily provided he considers the price right.

Makueni Experiment

The Makueni settlement, started in 1946, is proving an experiment of the greatest significance for all the drier areas of East Africa. A few years ago uninhabited, to-day over 400 families are established with their live stock on the land, and after two years of drought are in good heart and proud of their achievements. By 1956 it is expected that over 1,200 families will be settled there. Six years ago surface water and roads were practically non-existent, and the sole occupants were tsetse fly, rhinoceros, elephants and buffaloes in large numbers. The initial cost of opening up this land has therefore inevitably been substantial. But the lessons learned will prove of importance in relation to the opening up of East Africa.

With the settlement of Makueni by Africans on their present land and new lands, the general development of East Africa's resources by large-scale enterprises, such as plantations, mining, industry, transportation, and so on.

Over the last 50 years there has been steady progress throughout the whole region, and recently the pace has been greatly accelerated. I cite, as examples of new projects which have either started recently or will shortly do so, the Great Falls Barrage in Uganda, together with expected industrial development in and around Jinja, cement manufacture at Tororo, mining projects at Tororo and Kilombero, and the construction of a railway to Western Uganda; the development in Kenya of a large scale of new mining enterprises and cement manufacture, and of potentially large industries processing vegetable and animal products; important agricultural and mining developments in Tanganyika, including the prospect of a coalfield in the Southern Province, which will involve, if it is opened up, large railway construction.

All this opens up a field of great promise for a large part of the African population. The ordinary unskilled labourer should have at least as good a prospect of a happy and healthy life by paid employment as by remaining a peasant in his tribal land; for the skilled man the opportunities are almost unlimited.

Lord Stansgate's Apology

AFTER THE EARL OF MONSTER had said in the House of Lords last week that the Kenya Police had 27 dogs (of which 27 were either whelps or under training) that 19 were working in teams with trained European and African handlers, that three were used for tracking criminals after an offence had been committed, 16 for patrol work to augment the eyes and ears of constable masters, Lord Stansgate expressed the hope that he had asked the House by saying to "dogs pushing African women and children" and to "turning dogs on village people who had committed no crime" that the words were clearly warranted by the facts given by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he apologized for having used them.

Problems To Be Studied by E. African Royal Commission

Sir Philip Mitchell's Dispatch Recommending Its Appointment

THE MAIN LINE OF ARGUMENT is as follows:

(1) The population of East Africa is increasing steadily, and in certain districts where the increase is most rapid there is already serious congestion on the land. At the same time large parts of East Africa produce nothing of value or support only a very thin population.

(2) A solution for the problems of congestion commonly suggested in Kenya is that more land should be added to the areas affected for occupation and cultivation by Africans on traditional tenures and by traditional means. This suggestion is examined and rejected. The importance is stressed of the need to make it clear to those who suggest this solution that the addition of more land with no change in methods of farming is no solution at all.

(3) A long-term solution can be found only in the full development of the economic resources of East Africa resources which can be classified in two main groups: first, land, as yet far from being well farmed or fully utilized, and secondly, industries such as mining, manufactures, processing, transportation, etc., both within and within the areas mainly occupied by Africans or reserved for them. It must be the policy of the territorial Governments to facilitate their development, which will largely depend on the greatly increased supply of efficient workers of every degree of skill.

Losing Contact with Peasant Holdings

(4) A revolution in the economic and social basis of life of large numbers of Africans began some 50 years ago, has by now gone a long way both inside the African areas and outside. Adjustment of land holdings and other land reforms have destroyed the tribal ways of life are going ahead in many African districts, and more and more Africans are losing contact with their peasant holdings and coming to depend to an increasing extent on employment elsewhere, for instance in plantations, towns, or mines.

(5) This revolution raises a wide range of problems at present unresolved, agrarian, economic, industrial, and social: for example, the East African low wage economy; labour efficiency (to which is related training and education); health, nutrition, housing, recreation, and security in old age.

(6) The whole problem is so serious, complex and controversial that it demands examination by very high authority, which, it is suggested, should be a Royal Commission.

In certain districts, notably the Kikuyu and Machakos districts of the Central Province, the Maragoli-Bunyori-Kakamega area of North Nyanza, the Teita Hills, and the Kariakoo Highlands, the density of people on the land is more than it can properly bear, even if the standard of farming were to be greatly improved.

Most East African tribes are increasing rapidly in numbers, the annual increase may amount to 2% in the most congested areas. That means that the population doubles itself in 50 years. The reason for this increase is undoubtedly the removal under British rule of the population checks which normally operate in a primitive society, such as tribal warfare, famine, pesti-

Being extracts from a dispatch dated November 16, 1951, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and now published by H.M. Stationery Office at Is. 3d. under the title "Land and Population of East Africa."

lence, infertile due to superstitious, etc., and to the steady improvement in the standard of living which has influenced in particular the survival rate both in infants and adult people.

The numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats have increased for the same general reasons. There are still some agricultural districts which need and could accommodate more stock so as to secure properly balanced systems of farming, but in general the numbers of live stocks are beyond the existing carrying capacity of the land although they may be insufficient for the needs of the people for meat, milk, and manure.

Overstocked Pastoral Areas

Most of the pastoral areas are heavily and dangerously overstocked, and although cattle sales have greatly increased of recent years, they are generally still insufficient to dispose even of the annual increase. In general, the problem remains that of persuading owners of excessive stocks to sell, and of devising adequate means in spite of the obstacles of distance and disease, to get the surplus stock to the potential markets, especially among the Africans, whose far urgently needs improvement. The first of these difficulties is unlikely to prove serious if the second can be overcome; but the second is in most areas a really tough problem for which no entirely satisfactory solution has yet been found.

Serious local congestion of peasant populations of stock, or both, occurs also in the other territories of East Africa. For instance, the Kikuyu, Morogoro, the Usambaras, Ruvu, Kilimanjaro, Meru, and parts of the Lake Victoria region in Tanganyika; in parts of Kigezi, Busoga, and around Kampala in Uganda; and in Rwanda-Urundi, the Belgian trust territory near the Congo.

Despite these areas of local congestion, the greater part of the region is underpopulated and underdeveloped. Some of the empty land, if it may never be possible to use, although before any land is labelled unusable it is wise to consider the achievements of Jewish settlement in Palestine. Some of the empty land may not be usable until it is reclaimed from infestation with insects, by and other pests or sapped with water and covered with a pest or disease, and land from which no remedy is likely to be found. Nevertheless, very large areas of empty or thinly populated land could be brought into fuller use to relieve congestion.

The answer often given to the problem of local congestion on the land in Kenya is to enlarge the size of tribal lands by adding more land for cultivation in traditional methods under tribal systems of tenure. This supposed solution would be disastrous. The land must on no account be simply thrown open to congestion and destruction by ignorant peasants following their ancestral agricultural practices and tenure.

It is the general experience of mankind that a tolerably high standard of living in any community cannot rest solely on the farming by primitive methods. This truth accounts for the present condition of the mass of the population of many countries, including China and India. Only when this is recognized can there be a basis for realistic thinking on the African agrarian problems.

Unsatisfactory Subsistence Level

The failure of traditional agriculture to meet the needs of an expanding population is indeed the general experience. The cause of the failure lies in the inability of traditional African peasant agriculture to do more than maintain the population at an unsatisfactory subsistence level, and then only if shifting cultivation can be practised, new clearings made when old are exhausted, and whole regions largely laid waste by denudation and erosion. Most of the East African land is poor, and, as Professor L. A. Robb has often said, "Poor soil makes poor people, and poor people make poor soil worse."

Although the extension of traditional tribal agriculture is no solution, it is natural, where pressure upon the land is most severe, that the ordinary African tribesman, with his limited experience and restricted outlook, should see the problem as one of obtaining relief by simply occupying new land where he can continue his old ways. From time immemorial to the present generation Africans have been accustomed to such a situation by moving on and felling more.

Being so, it is not surprising that African peasants in congested districts should look with covetous eyes upon neighbouring land owned by European farmers, and should regard such land, though not suffering from congestion, as the solution to their problem if only it could be made available for their occupation.

It is equally to be expected that farms should be regarded as "contiguous land as your land," first, because of the age-old

habit of meeting land congestion or exhaustion by moving on to the next piece of land not actually in cultivation (unless prevented by force by tribute with rival claims), and, secondly, in the case of the Kikuyu and in one or two other instances because some land was in fact granted to early settlers to which they moved later to be some claim, valid or not, by neighbouring individuals or clans.

Such claims sometimes reach the limits of absurdity; for instance, when Kikuyu lay claim to land as far afield as Molo in Nyanza. What extent of land around the present limits of the Kikuyu land might have been available for the spread of primitive shifting cultivation had the events of the past 50 years not occurred and had the circumstances Masai permitted, is anybody's guess. It would certainly have been a very narrow strip relative to the whole, and it can be of no significance to the problem which confronts us to-day except to the extent that it may confuse the issue and create political difficulties.

Carte Land Commission

These claims have been exhaustively examined and adjudicated by the Carter Land Commission, which settled all that were judged to be valid by compensation in land or money. Second, the extent of arable land in European occupation adjoining the Native land belts is exceedingly small in relation to the area at present in African occupation and could at best provide only slight and temporary relief for African congestion. Third, the expropriation of land properly farmed by one man in order to hand it over for destruction by others would be not only an act of gross and indefensible injustice but of egregious folly.

It is not that one party is white and the other black, no one would ever suggest such a solution, unless of course land were held in very large areas and were not properly used. But by that criterion expropriation would begin with Masai.

East Africa is barely able to support itself in food, and would be a large importer were it not for the production from European farms, most of them in Kenya.

In round figures, disregarding the Northern Province which, however, holds 178,000 people, the 14 million sheep and goats and 400,000 head of other stock, the area in African occupation is 52,000 sq. miles compared with 16,000 sq. miles in the "Highlands". Of this 16,000 sq. miles, 4,000 sq. forest which is being preserved for the benefit of the whole Colony, and the remaining 12,000 sq. miles are the farms and ranches. Of that area, at the lowest estimate not less than 9,000 sq. miles is land which until the coming of the European was unoccupied except for intermittent grazing by the Masai. The balance of 3,000 sq. miles was mainly uninhabited. These figures should be considered in their true setting—about 750,000 square miles, which is the area of the three East African territories.

An emotional and political approach to the social and economic realities of the situation can achieve nothing. But it is not enough to dispose of claims of this nature as *res judicata* or inefficacious for the future; it is necessary to devise measures which will turn the people concerned from bitter preoccupation with the real or imaginary past to a hopeful and happy enthusiasm for the future, be it in farming, industry, transportation, the public service, or any other means of earning a good living.

Human Problem

This is above all a human problem, to be satisfactorily solved only in terms of human nature; and while in writing of the need for efficiency and increased production we may emphasize earnings, we must be sure that what can be earned is a "good living"—not merely enough food and accommodation, as in a mine compound, but a good living for a man and his family.

Even if it were practicable and morally justifiable, the handing over of European farm lands in Kenya to African cultivation would provide no long-term solution. For the basic problem of the future is a much wider one than of the European farm lands in Kenya; it is the problem of adapting the system of African agriculture to the needs of a rapidly growing population. This basic problem, even in Kenya, was not created by European agricultural settlements, it exists equally in parts of Tanganyika, where European settlement is on a much smaller scale, and even in Gambia, where there are very few European farms.

It is this wider problem created by increasing African population of which needs authoritative examination, and on an East African basis.

The only prospect of a long-term solution to the problem posed by an expanding population largely composed of African peasants greatly handicapped by ignorance and a now totally unsuitable system of land utilization lies in developing to the full, by the most appropriate and sometimes necessary, entirely new methods, all the resources of East Africa—resources of land, of water and minerals, together with the many ancillary enterprises—such as manufacture, transport and power—and indeed any industries which can be developed profitably in the region.

The African farmer is an essential element in the solution of our problems, not only as a farmer who has been emancipated from old tenures and practices, who is prepared to work hard and intelligently on his farm, and who is backed by all the assistance which can be given to him by central and local authorities, by science and sound agricultural techniques, within the limits of the finance available. To effect the transformation of outlook and methods which this policy entails would be a supremely difficult and expensive task anywhere in the world. It is likely to be more than usually difficult and costly in East African conditions.

The Kenya Government have gone some way to demonstrate that the task is not impossible, provided adequate funds are made available. In almost all districts good progress has been made in the basic work of conserving soil and water and more important still, there has been a favourable shift of African opinion on the subject.

Where land holdings are of reasonable size many intelligent and energetic Africans have profited by agricultural advice, and changed from their previous primitive subsistence cultivation to more balanced systems of mixed farming based on grass fallows and livestock. The idea of cattle as an integral part of farming, an idea altogether revolutionary to the African mind, has taken good root in some areas.

In the pastoral districts also there are signs of a change in the outlook on cattle; whereas in the past the pastoralist was generally reluctant to sell his cattle at any price, to-day having become accustomed to selling cattle during the war as part of the war effort, and acquired a taste for a wide variety of commodities which can be bought with the proceeds, he is interested in the price, and when sales are adequately organized he usually sells readily provided he considers the price right.

Makueni Experiment

The Makueni settlement, started in 1946, is proving an experiment of the greatest significance for all the drier areas of East Africa. A few years ago uninhabited to-day over 400 families are established with their live stock on the land, and after two years of drought are in good heart and proud of their achievements. By 1956 it is expected that over 1,200 families will be settled there. Six years ago surface water and roads were practically non-existent, and the sole occupants were tsetse fly, rhinoceros, elephants, and buffaloes in large numbers. The initial cost of opening up this land has therefore inevitably been substantial, but the lessons learned will prove of importance in relation to the over-all problem of farming East Africa.

With the development of sound farming methods on their present land and new investment in the development of East Africa's resources in agriculture, mining, industry, transportation, and power.

Over the last 50 years there has been steady progress throughout the whole region, and recently the pace has been accelerated. I cite, as examples of new projects which have either started recently or will shortly do so, the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda, together with expected industrial development in and around Jinja, cement manufacture at Tororo, mining projects at Tororo and Kisumu, and the construction of a railway to Western Uganda; the development in Kenya of afforestation on a large scale, of new mining enterprises and cement manufacture, and of potentially large industries producing vegetable and other products; important agricultural and mining developments in Tanganyika, including the prospect of a coalfield in the Southern Province, which will involve, if it is opened up, large railway construction.

All this opens up a field of great promise for a large part of the African population. The ordinary unskilled labourer should have at least as good a prospect of a happy and healthy life by paid employment as by remaining a peasant in his tribal land; for the skilled man the opportunities are almost unlimited.

Lord Stansgate's Apology

AFTER THE EARL OF MUNSTER had said in the House of Lords last week that the Kenya police had 26 dogs (of which 27 were either whippets or dachshund) that 19 were working in teams with trained European and African handlers, that three were used for tracking criminals after an offence had been committed, and 16 for patrol work to augment the eyes and ears of their constable masters, Lord Stansgate expressed regret that he had misled the House by referring to dogs pursuing African women and children, and to turning dogs on village people who had committed no crime. His words were clearly not warranted by the facts given, by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he apologized for having used them.

Governor's Firm and Boundless Confidence in Uganda

Progress of the Past Year and Plans for Development

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, said, *inter alia*, when addressing the budget session of the Legislature:

"One of the most important events of the year has been the establishment of the Uganda Development Corporation under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Simpson. It is designed to take over the existing commercial investments of Government apart from the Uganda Electricity Board, to consider research into new lines of development, to assist all those who are interested in investing capital in the country with advice, contacts and other facilities, and where necessary to take part with private investors in projects for the development of the country.

High Hopes of Development Corporation

"The corporation has started its work with high hopes and the strong support and enthusiasm of all members of this Council. It is determined to work in close co-operation with African interests, and wherever possible to encourage investment by or on behalf of Africans.

"By the end of this year the corporation will, we hope, have taken over from Government the cement industry at Terero as well as its interests in the Fish Marketing Corporation and the Lake Victoria Hotel. It has already joined with three famous companies, Rio Tinto, Frobishers, and Monsanto Chemicals, in a project for the further exploration of the Sulu mineral complex, a project which holds out the brightest hopes of success.

"This week the corporation has decided, with the full support of Government, to take active measures to ensure the development of an iron and steel industry from the magnetic deposits at Sukuta. The corporation will form a company for this purpose.

"The intention is to produce iron and various forms of steel sections in substantial quantities; we hope later that this will lead to the establishment of ancillary industries, such as foundries and the manufacture of the numerous products which can be made from iron and steel.

"The expert advice which the corporation has received from a firm of eminent consultants shows that all this can be carried out on an economic basis, and thus not only provide profit to the corporation and any technical partners it may obtain, but also a substantial addition to the national income of the Protectorate and provide for the consumption of a material proportion of the power generated at the Owen Falls.

"The corporation proposes to offer a substantial investment in the project on favourable terms to the African Development Fund.

Glass, Pottery, and Fertilizer Prospects

"The corporation is investigating the possibility of paper manufacture and the production of fertilizers, glass and pottery. It does not intend to confine itself to industry or mining; close attention will also be paid to means of expanding the country's agriculture. I pledge the support of Government to the corporation in its great task, the development of the country for the benefit of its inhabitants, with participation by the people wherever this can be arranged.

"The Government has welcomed the formation of the Uganda Mining Association, and has made complete agreement with the committee on steps to be taken for the development and assistance of the wolfram industry in Kigezi. The Ministry of Materials will buy all wolfram produced for a period of five years at current London market prices, subject

to a minimum price of £12 10s. per long ton unit delivered in London. All the main wolfram producers in Uganda have accepted the offer.

"Work on the Owen Falls dam has proceeded satisfactorily. It is expected that the first 15,000 kilowatt generating set will be in operation within the next 12 months.

"Before I leave the economic field may I refer to the great benefits which Uganda derives from our association with the other two East African territories through the East Africa High Commission? Economically and geographically, East Africa is one region, and in the field of communications, as well as research and defence, we could not effectively operate as separate units.

"The Railways and Harbours Administration and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration are energetic, well-equipped, and highly competent commercial undertakings addressing themselves with vision and energy to the immense problems presented to them by the rapid development of all three territories. The Railways and Harbours Administration is engaged on a vast programme of re-equipment, and carried more traffic in the first six months of 1952 than in any previous comparable period.

"The East African services which work here for the benefit of the people of Uganda can, I know, always count on the support and understanding of this Council in their vital tasks.

"The Director of Medical Services has drawn up for the Select Committee on Cotton Profits a 10-year programme of expansion estimated to cost £1m.

"Close attention will be paid to the complex problems of human nutrition, problems which range beyond the medical into the agricultural, veterinary, and sociological fields. Much valuable research into nutrition is going forward, and I have established a Standing Advisory Committee on Human Nutrition. It may be that in this field the key will be found to many problems of labour, health, and energy, and that from work on nutrition we shall be able to start processes which will invigorate the whole fabric of society in tropical countries.

Year's Most Spectacular Project

"Perhaps the most spectacular project of the whole year in any field of Government was the attack on the larva of *Sixalium damnosum*, a vector of onchocerciasis, in the Nile at Jinja. A lethal concentration of D.D.T. emulsion was poured into the river at regular intervals over the 40-mile stretch where breeding takes place. The result was the complete disappearance of the fly from the area for 12 weeks, and, although a tiny number of flies has been observed since, there is every hope that with continued application the scourge can be completely mastered.

"This is the biggest river that has ever been treated in this way, and it is a remarkable achievement, of much wider significance than the local problem involved, to have virtually got rid of such a dangerous fly at a cost of less than £6,000.

"Much work has been done during 1952 on development plans for Asian and European education, and these will be brought to maturity during 1953. For African education I appointed shortly after my arrival a committee under Professor Bernard De Blijen to make a comprehensive review and draw up plans for the future. The report will, I confidently expect, be in the hands of the printers by the end of the year.

"This Council has voted £2m. from surplus cotton funds for the expansion of technical education. Work on the new Kampala Technical School has already begun. The building of the Jinja Technical School will be started in 1954. Expansion of Government funded secondary technical schools in other parts of the country has begun. Steps have been taken to assist the missionary authorities to expand their technical education, notably the Verona Fathers in the Northern Province.

"Substantial money has been earmarked (£150,000 from surplus cotton funds and £270,000 from revenue) to enable increased numbers of teachers to be put into training from 1953. To improve the quality of teaching in the secondary schools and teacher training institutions, it has been agreed with the Protestant and Catholic missions that specially qualified teachers shall be recruited in the United Kingdom at Government rates of salary for employment in the Protectorate. It has been agreed for the recruitment of teachers known as attached staff.

"The task of vast magnitude and much difficulty which Government now faces lies in the creation of proper social conditions in the main urban areas and the neighbourhood of the new industries. The problem arises in its most acute form in the neighbourhood of Kampala and Jinja; it will also

arise at Tororo and Kibembe. Housing estates have been established at Jinja and Kampala and are being expanded.

But if we are to escape the bad conditions which have accompanied industrial development in other parts of the world, and if we are to avoid squalor and discontent, it is not simply a question of providing housing. The problem is to create proper communities for those who come to live and work in the urban and industrial areas; communities which offer a hope of a reasonable life, and provide for the education of children, for social welfare, and for sport and recreation; communities designed to reduce to a minimum the evils of drink, immorality, and disease which accompany badly planned towns. This problem is as important as any in this country.

New Post for Social Services

"This was one of the main purposes I had in view when I asked for the creation of the new post of Secretary for Social Services and Local Government—a post at Executive Council level. Local government comes in because the problems of urban areas can be effectively solved only if proper local authorities are in being. A Commissioner of Local Government, working under the Secretary of Social Services and Local Government, will be concerned particularly with the problems of urban areas, but also with the problems of local government for Africans in rural areas in which part of his work he will advise the Secretary for African Affairs.

"A most important inquiry into local government in the rural areas has been conducted by Mr. Claud Wallis, of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, an expert on the subject with long practical experience in the Sudan. His report will deal with all the aspects of that system.

"Local government, I am firmly convinced, is the foundation for ordered progress in this country. It is through efficient local government that social and economic services can be built up throughout the country, and local government will provide political training for the people at the same time as satisfying their legitimate desire to take part in the management of their own affairs.

"No system of local government can hope to succeed without efficient and trained staff. We have therefore decided to set up a local government training centre, which will also deal with community development staff and provide courses for other classes of people, including perhaps members of co-operative movements, traders, leaders of the community generally, and women. £350,000 has been provided from surplus cotton funds to cover the cost of building the centre and running it for five years.

"The old Public Relations and Social Welfare Department has been divided into two, the Community Development and the Information Departments, both of which are to be provided with a new staff necessary to enable them to carry out the duties allotted to them. As these two new departments are to some extent my own—although I have not found the views of my advisers at variance with mine—will members on the non-official side allow me to say how very greatly I have appreciated their readiness to provide the finance to turn this conception into practical reality. The two new departments have been given an excellent start.

Community Development

"Community development is designed to secure the active participation of the people in projects and programmes for their own betterment as communities. It covers the whole range of development activity in the field, from measures to improve farming and stock-keeping and to develop rural crafts and industries, to measures for better rural health, rural housing, and adult education. Nothing which will benefit the community is left out, but the essence is that the people themselves or their representatives should share in the planning of projects, and that those who will benefit from projects should contribute to them either by voluntary work, finance, or in other ways.

"This Council has made available over the next five years £500,000 from cotton surplus funds to finance community development throughout the Protectorate. This sum has been allocated between Buganda and the districts outside Buganda, and each area has been asked to work out its own plans within the broad framework of policy laid down. The initiative is left to the districts, and we confidently look to them to produce the results.

"Local development can best be planned and carried into effect in the field. Let the initiative be given in every possible way to the initiative and the energy of those who work in the districts, and let them get on with the job. The function of provincial commissioners and provincial teams is to guide the districts within the general line of Protectorate policy, but the more that can be done in the districts themselves the better.

"The Department of Information has a twofold task—to inform Britain and the world about Uganda; our problems

our plans; and our achievements, and to keep the people of Uganda of all races fully informed of the activities and plans of the Government and this Council.

"We are fortunate indeed to have secured the services as director of information of Mr. Horace White, an experienced journalist who has also seen varied service in Government. He has already made considerable progress with his first task of informing Britain and the world. Much remains to be done. Still more remains to be done in informing the people of this country of what Government is doing.

"I have been greatly struck in my tours by the lack of information about what is going on; this means that where information has been put out it has often not reached the people. Provision is therefore being made for the establishment of an Information Department printing works so as to increase the supply of newspapers and news sheets issued by the Department. Rapid progress is also being made with the plans for broadcasting, and it is hoped to have the medium-wave broadcasting service covering a six-mile radius round Kampala in operation early in the New Year.

Dumb Man Trying to Win An Election

"New techniques may have to be established. I have enjoined the director of information to work out plans for this purpose as a matter of urgency. A Government without a developed information service is like a dumb man trying to win an election. We are fortunate, therefore, in Uganda in having gone as far as we have; the road which still lies ahead of us in this most important service is a long and no doubt difficult one.

"The Government will give every encouragement to the provision of increased and improved facilities for games and recreation for all races.

"I have established a standing committee under the chairmanship of the Establishment Secretary and with two African representatives on it, to keep under continuous review the recruitment, training, and promotion of Africans to higher posts in the Civil Service. While we must adhere firmly to the high standards which now obtain in the Uganda service, the time has come when energetic and positive steps must be taken to bring forward Africans who are qualified to exercise greater responsibilities under the Protectorate Government. Hon. members have approved the allocation of £200,000 from surplus cotton funds to provide scholarships to enable Africans to obtain higher qualifications.

"In political development at the centre the year has seen the enlargement of the Executive Council by an increase in the non-official membership from two to six, two of whom are Europeans, two Asians, and two Africans. We have already brought excellent results.

"I have now visited all but two of the districts of Buganda and every district outside Buganda. I have been deeply touched during my tours and in my work and life here in Kampala and Entebbe by the intense loyalty shown everywhere and by all classes of the community to Her Majesty the Queen and the British Commonwealth. I have also been greatly impressed by the loyalty of people in different parts of the country to their own rulers and institutions.

"Finally, may I express my firm and boundless confidence in the future of this country? We have rich natural resources, which are now beginning to be developed through the energies of a brilliant team of administrators, technicians, and scientists, and in constantly increasing co-operation with the African people and their representatives.

"We have a firmly established and highly productive peasant agriculture and live stock industry, which is bringing much wealth to the African farmers and cattle keepers. We have a people anxious for progress and steadily advancing to higher standards of living.

Good Will Among All Races

"Above all, we have good will and a long and priceless tradition of sympathy and understanding between the races. I am confident that all races, of all parts of the country, will continue to live and work together in increasing harmony as joint partners in the great constructive enterprise of raising the country to higher standards in all fields of human activity.

"That is so, I am convinced, that there is no limit to the progress which this country can make, no limit to the wealth, well-being and happiness which can be created."

(Concluded from issue of December 11)

Nyasaland Africans Hoodwinked by Ambitious Self-Seekers

Sir Geoffrey Colby's Forthright Statement to Legislative Council

FEDERATION is probably the most important single subject which has ever been debated in this Chamber. It will affect not only the future of Central Africa, but the future of the whole of Africa. It is a matter of Commonwealth interest, and therefore of world importance.

Anything which hampers the progress of the Commonwealth will have its inevitable and speedy effect upon Nyasaland; but anything which makes for solidarity within the Commonwealth must, with some certainty contribute to the welfare and comfort of this Protectorate and of all its inhabitants.

It is therefore necessary to regard the federation proposals from the broadest possible point of view, and we should eliminate from our minds ephemeral and petty considerations.

It has been said that this important question of federation should be deferred for five years. This in my view is a counsel of despair and weakness. The issue must be faced squarely now. If it is not, the opportunity may be lost for all time.

Individual territories, so long as they remain on their own, tend to develop along their own particular lines, with their own parochial interests predominating, and thus to grow more and more divergent from their neighbours. This being so, federation will become more and not less difficult to achieve as time goes on.

The economies of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are largely complementary, and together they can form an increasingly strong economic unit. A strong economy is the prerequisite of all types of development, political, social, cultural, and without a secure economic basis there can be no worth-while development in other spheres. This is the reason why the obvious economic advantages are compelling.

Federation Would Strengthen Protectorate

Anyone who studies the report of the Fiscal Commission will agree that, if its terms were implemented, the financial position of Nyasaland under federation would be considerably stronger than it is now.

Unfortunately, the federation proposals have not received a fair hearing among the African population of this territory. There has been a campaign to persuade Africans to have nothing to do with the proposals; in many instances there have been grave misrepresentation and a studied refusal to listen to explanation, and it is clear that in most cases those who have promoted this campaign do not themselves understand the proposals. The campaign has been directed to a population not one in a hundred of whom appreciates the implications of federation.

The fact that federation offers the Africans of this territory the chance of higher living standards, higher wages, better health, and happier lives has been carefully concealed from the mass of the people. Instead, they have been led to believe that their land will be taken away from them, and they will be enslaved.

They do not realize that under federation they will continue to enjoy the advantages they have at present, and in addition, further substantial advantages as time goes on in the shape of more schools, hospitals, roads, and so forth. They do not understand that they are being hoodwinked by ambitious self-seekers who see in the federation proposals the end of their dreams of dominance over their fellow Africans.

Being an abbreviated report of the address of the Governor to the Nyasaland Legislature on December 1.

I have been encouraged in recent weeks to watch the emergence of an increasing number of Africans who are prepared to study the federation proposals with an open mind and who have the moral courage to recognize in public the advantages of federation despite defamation and intimidation.

Make no mistake, there has been and there still is intimidation, threats are made, and that coward's weapon, the anonymous letter, is freely used.

Those who are sensible, confident, and courageous enough to stand out against these threats, and who wish to think for themselves instead of being led like sheep, will in the course of time earn the gratitude of their fellows, their children, and their grandchildren.

The lesson of history is that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. We have before us the outstanding examples of the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia, all of which have gone from strength to strength since they became federations. Can we not have the vision and foresight to emulate their example in British Central Africa? This is a time for foresight and clear thinking, not for timorous adherence to obsolescent ideas.

Nyasaland African Congress Denounced

I have had occasion in speaking on federation to mention the Nyasaland African Congress. The original aims and reasons for the formation of the Congress were unexceptionable: there is no reason why any racial group should not form an organization to look after its interests and further its legitimate aspirations, and so long as such a body concerns itself solely with such activities there can be no criticism of it.

I have, however, been concerned to note in the last year or two that the activities of Congress members have gone beyond these laudable objects. There have been instances in every province of the Protectorate in which Congress members have sought to undermine confidence in the administration and in the central Government, and have incited both chiefs and civil servants to disloyalty and disobedience.

To what extent these activities of the heads of Congress or is being carried out by individual members on their own initiative I cannot say, but the fact remains that the heads of Congress cannot divest themselves of the responsibility for these actions of their members, since I have seen no indication that they have been discouraged from headquarters.

The activities which I have mentioned, if continued, will do untold harm to the future of this country, and I shall not hesitate to use full Government resources to check them.

The Congress has as its avowed aim the self-government of Nyasaland by Africans and the rejection of the policy of partnership. I have publicly stated, and it has also been publicly stated by successive Ministers of the Crown, that this is not a realizable ambition of Africans in this territory.

It is the policy of Her Majesty's Government, supported by all parties in Parliament, to help Colonial territories forward to responsible self-government within the British Commonwealth. In Nyasaland this means self-government in which all sections of the community, Africans and others, will share. This cannot be repeated too often, because it is a policy which will not be changed.

The future of this territory will depend on racial harmony and understanding, and anybody of whatever race who directs his activities to sapping up racial hatred is an enemy.

Native Authorities Must Consider People

I suggest to the Native authorities, who hold their position from Government, and who are bound both in law and in the general interests of their people, to assist the Administration in the maintenance of good government in their areas, that they should consider carefully the situation which I have outlined, and take stock of their own position and of where the future happiness and welfare of the people lie.

The last growing season was far from ideal, but the harvest was, with the exception of tobacco, very satisfactory. The maize crop was a record. Groundnut production showed a notable recovery. Rice and wheat production showed substantial increases, the former by nearly 100% and the latter by 50%.

There was a considerable increase in cotton production from 10,000 bales in 1951 to 13,700 bales. Cotton can become one of the most, if not the most, important exports from this territory. The main production comes from the Lower Shire Valley, and it is practicable to bring the Shire River under

control and grow crops under irrigation, the agricultural possibilities of this large and rich area will in course of time be developed to an extent which will revolutionize the whole agricultural economy of Nyasaland.

Tea production was maintained, and the export for the year ending March 31, 1952, showed an increase on the previous year, but unfortunately there was a disastrous fall in prices, and during the last eight months much tea has been sold on the London market at substantially below the cost of production. This will have a serious effect on the finances of this territory; it has been necessary to suspend the export duty, and the fall in prices will be reflected in decreased income tax receipts in 1953 and 1954.

There has been much criticism during the year of the export tax on tobacco. The sales of flue-cured tobacco declined from just over 4m. lb. in 1951 to about 34m. lb. in 1952 and of dark-fired and sun-air tobaccos from nearly 31m. lb. in 1951 to approximately 154m.

The average price of flue-cured sold over the Nyasaland floors declined from 30.64d. in 1951 to 21.47d. in 1952. The average price of flue-cured tobacco sold over the Fort Jameson auction floor on the open market declined from 31.62d. in 1951 to 18.61d. in 1952. Thus in respect of Fort Jameson tobacco, which is of comparable type to ours and bears no export tax, the average price declined to even lower levels than the Nyasaland price. It is therefore clear that the export tax has not been a material factor in causing lower prices.

We have in Nyasaland a number of first-class quality producers of flue-cured tobacco—the equal of the best growers anywhere. If other growers follow their example there is every reason to expect that the flue-cured tobacco industry will continue to be of great value to Nyasaland.

The average price for dark-fired and sun-cured tobacco was almost exactly 33% higher than in 1951. There is no evidence here that the export tax is lowering prices when in respect of 32% of the total crop the price rises by 33%.

Consider the contention that the export tax has lost us foreign markets. In every season since the tax was imposed every saleable leaf offered on the auction floors has been bought, and, as far as I am aware, all has found a market. How can it be said that we have lost markets if the entire crop has been sold? Evidently the foreign markets said to have been lost were not able to pay high enough prices.

The substantial increase in our exports has thrown a very great strain on the resources of Nyasaland Railways, and I think the general manager and his staff for the outstanding efforts they have made in dealing with the much heavier traffics which they are now being called upon to carry. I know how much hard work and worry this has entailed, but next year we can expect new locomotives and rolling-stock which should relieve the strain.

It is, however, clear that production in general is very much on the up-grade, and until still more is done in carrying capacity are provided there is likely to be a continuing problem.

Control of Nyasaland Railways

Nyasaland Railways are under private ownership and subject to the direction of a board in London. While this arrangement may have been satisfactory in the past, it is now, in my opinion, out of date, and Nyasaland should come into line with every other British territory in Africa, and the headquarters of the Nyasaland Railways should be transferred to Nyasaland; I have accordingly asked our Government directors to put this proposal before the board.

It is obvious that with the best will in the world there can never be full co-ordination of the transport requirements of this territory while control remains in London.

Moreover, as long as the domicile of Nyasaland Railway is in the United Kingdom, the profits of the company, unlike other Colonial railways, are liable to British income tax, and I have caused the board to be informed that if the company is transferred to Nyasaland the Government will introduce legislation which will exempt the railways from income tax.

In respect of 1951 exemption from United Kingdom and Nyasaland income tax would have saved nearly £150,000 out of a total working profit of £280,000. This is a very heavy burden for a small railway to bear, and there are many practical purposes to which the saving could be devoted.

There has been a welcome interest taken in the investigation of our mineral resources. Two United Kingdom companies are engaged in the comprehensive prospecting of deposits of rare earths in the Southern Province, and a third company is interested in kyanite deposits in the Kirk range.

We can face the future with confidence. Our agricultural production has made great strides in recent years, and this is the basis of our national income. Provided we have a reasonable growing season, our production will show a further increase next year, and thus maintain and increase our purchasing power on which prosperity depends.

Development of Empire Resources

Plans for City Finance Company

SIR EDWARD PEACOCK, managing director of Baring Brothers, Ltd., and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is chairman of the organizing group which has been formed to carry out the plan for a finance company to develop Empire resources and other projects throughout the Commonwealth, a proposal which has been engaging the attention of prominent City houses.

The other members are Sir George Erskine, Sir John Keeling, Sir Clive Baillieu, Sir Frederick Godber, Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, Sir Robert Sinclair, Mr. H. C. B. Mynors, and Mr. I. A. R. Stedeford.

The company, which will be formed with the support of the Bank of England and in consultation with banking, insurance and issuing houses and other interests, will have a moderate initial capital and borrowing powers. Its main object will be to fill in the wider Commonwealth sphere the rôle occupied in recent years in the U.K. by such organizations as the Finance Corporation for Industry. The company will—

(a) Assist in the provision of financial assistance for development projects within the Commonwealth, more particularly projects designed to increase Commonwealth resources and strengthen the sterling area's balance of payments;

(b) Assist through its participants and contacts in providing ready access to British industrial, commercial, and financial experience in the furtherance of such projects;

(c) Co-operate with other organizations in the U.K. and overseas working in the same field, and with overseas capital markets; and

(d) Co-operate with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The company will be run by private management on business lines, and it is hoped eventually so to broaden its basis that it will have the widest contacts with industrial and other interests.

No attempt will be made to supplant or disturb existing channels of finance, private or public.

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Kenya Situation Again Dominates Parliamentary Questions

Royal Commission Appointments Meeting Unavoidable Delays

MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION for Kenya have been asked in the House of Commons.

In reply to **MR. G. CRADDOCK (Lab.)** and **MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.)**, **MR. LYTTELTON** said: "I am not yet in a position to make a further statement concerning the Commission's membership. No time is being lost."

MR. T. DRIBERG (Lab.): "Nonsense."

MR. LYTTELTON: "That is a quite unfounded interjection."

MR. H. HUGHES (Lab.): "Eight months."

MR. LYTTELTON: "It is not eight months. The report has to be referred to the High Commission Territories. No time is being lost, but I am most anxious to secure the best people available."

MR. LYTTELTON has since announced the names, apart from the chairman, of five members. These are given on page 487. (Ed.)

MR. CRADDOCK (Lab.): "In view of the fact that the decision to set up this Commission was taken several months ago, does he not think that is an awfully long time without having reached any finality; and, in view of the very gloomy picture this morning, will he approach the Prime Minister so that we can be allotted a day for a debate on Kenya problems before we break for the Christmas recess?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "That is an entirely different question, which is not a matter for me. I can only say that I know of no method by which the appointment of these gentlemen to the Royal Commission could be accelerated. I told the House last week that all communications with potential members have been conducted by telegram."

MR. SORENSEN: "Will the Minister see to it that at least two representatives of the non-Europeans in that area are approached?"

African Invited to Join Commission

MR. LYTTELTON: "I answered Mr. Driberg on that subject. An African is being invited. So far, the first African asked was unable to accept for various reasons."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "As it is over five months since the Colonial Secretary announced in the House his intention of setting up this Royal Commission, and we gather, many more months since it was suggested by the late Governor of Kenya, can Mr. Lyttelton say whether it is his intention to make an announcement of the membership before the House rises for Christmas?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I must say in candour that I do not know when the whole thing will be completed, but I hope to make an announcement about some of the members. The delays I agree are regrettable, but they are unavoidable."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Since there is in the country and, I think, in the House, considerable concern about this delay and the Minister has indicated to us that he is having difficulty—may I ask what are the difficulties which have prevented the completion of the Commission?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I will give an example. I have sent an invitation to a certain gentleman—I think I had better not mention his name, as it would not be fair—and I have followed that up with three telegrams. I know that he is in an overseas territory, although not in one of these territories, but I have had no answer. The gentleman in question would be a most desirable member."

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked **MR. LYTTELTON** if it was not a fact that the Commission had delayed eight months after receiving Sir Philip Mitchell's expert and authoritative report [Hep. members: No.] asking for a Royal Commission, and was not that largely the cause of the present disturbances?

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. and learned gentleman is under an entire misapprehension on all these points. First of all, the original dispatch of Sir Philip Mitchell was concerned with the three East African territories, and had to be submitted to the East-Africa High Commission as a preliminary. There has been no avoidable delay since the final dispatch was

received—I think in May, but I have not the exact date. Secondly, Mr. Hughes is also under an entire misapprehension when he ascribes any of the present troubles to this delay over the appointment of the Royal Commission."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "The White Paper was handed to the Press last night. It is not available in the Vote Office—it is not even available in the Library, and when one asks for it one is told one must sign a green paper and in due course it will be provided."

MR. SPEAKER: "I cannot answer that straight away. I will have to look into the facts. It may be that it is not a Parliamentary paper."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am surprised if the Paper is not available in the Vote Office, because I gave instructions that it was to be put there. I will willingly look into any causes for the delay."

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN (Lab.): "Is the Minister aware that when I rang his private office a few moments ago to ask about this I was told that they were not sure that there were any stocks of this document in the Colonial Office; and would he be a little more careful to see that a major document of this kind is made available to this House? He really is treating the House with some discourtesy if he thinks we are not interested."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I must deny any wish to behave discourteously in any way. I am quite willing to look into any reasons why the instructions have not been carried out."

Numbers in Custody

MR. H. HUGHES asked how many persons in Kenya who had been arrested, screened, and not charged with any offence were being detained; where; and what were the physical and other conditions of the detention.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Persons in custody at midnight, November 28, were detained as follows: Nairobi area prison, 1,344; Nairobi police station, 230; Rift Valley prison, 1,742; Rift Valley police station, 367; Nyeri district prison, 346; Nyeri district police station, 657; Nyanza prison, 442; Nyanza police station, 38; Coast prison, 368; Coast police station, 52; Northern Frontier District, 1,000."

MR. HUGHES: "Persons being detained in custody without charge—that is not contrary to our system of law—is it not improper and will the Minister have them either charged or released as soon as possible?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. and learned gentleman must consult the precedents of this thing. Everybody will be charged as quickly as possible."

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) asked the number of persons so far convicted and acquitted under the Kenya emergency laws.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Government of Kenya states that this information will need to be abstracted from the records of each separate magisterial court and police station. That is being done, and I shall be glad to provide the information in the Official Report."

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister seriously telling the House that at this time there is not available to the Kenya Government the record of convictions and acquittals for alleged serious crimes against emergency legislation at trials which have taken place in the last two or three weeks? Will he find out why it is not and who is to blame? Is he really trying to conceal vital information from the House? Is it a fact that scarcely a newspaper has a record of a single acquittal?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have nothing to add. I have given the total of those who have been tried and acquitted. It will take a long time—the Kenya Government have plenty to do—to obtain all the details."

MR. HALE: "It will not take long to find the number of acquittals."

Emergency Legislation

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked what emergency legislation, rules and orders were in force in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: "It would not be possible to give an account of all this legislation within the scope of a question and answer. Copies of all but one of our Ordinances passed to deal with the threat to law and order before the proclamation of the state of emergency have been placed in the Library. The exception is the Criminal Ordinance of which the version is not yet available. Copies of the Emergency Regulations are also in the Library. Orders made under the Emergency Regulations are published in the Kenya Official Gazette, copies of which are also consulted in the Colonial Office Library."

MR. HUGHES: "Is the Minister aware I must put it in that form—that the particular matter upon which I want information is this: are any steps being taken to revise these rules and orders so as to make them more consonant with the needs of Kenya today?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I really cannot answer a question in those terms. There is a mass of regulations here, and if Mr. Hughes will put down a question on specific points, I can perhaps give him an answer."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Is Mr. Lyttelton now in a position to state how many persons were arrested for screening under these Orders? A week ago he said he had not got that information."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think the hon. gentleman's memory is slightly at fault. I do not believe the total number of people screened will be available; I do not think I can give that information."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Are there so many?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The figure I did give was that 13,000 people had been detained after screening."

Repatriated Kikuyu

MR. IRVINE (Lab.) asked what measures had been taken by the Kenya Government to deal with the reception and accommodation in the Kikuyu reserves of Kikuyu repatriated from European farms.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Kikuyu families were moved in small groups and on arrival in the districts to which they were repatriated were met by their chiefs and headmen, who had previously made arrangements for their accommodation with relatives. As accommodation was available on arrival there was no need for a reception camp."

MR. IRVINE: "I am grateful for the answer, but is it not a fact that these people from European farms have been less affected by Mau Mau than other tribesmen; and does it not follow from that that it may merely aggravate the position, if they are sent back to the reserves without adequate preparation being made for them, and without adequate provision made for accommodation in which they may live?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I do not accept the hon. gentleman's premise. There have been disquieting stories lately that Mau Mau have penetrated to the so-called squatters."

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the minimum wage payable to agricultural workers in Kenya, and the average wage.

MR. LYTTELTON: "There is no statutory minimum wage for agricultural workers. The average wage is 25s. per month plus rations valued at 20s. per month, housing and free medical attention. In many cases the worker is also allowed to cultivate a plot on his employer's farm on his own account."

MR. FREEMAN: "Is the Minister aware that in some cases workers are being still paid a wage of 6d. a day for a 60 or 70 hour week, and does not that such conditions are instrumental in bringing about the present situation in Kenya more than anything else? Can he say what steps he is taking to improve that situation?"

Average Wages

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have no information to support the figures which the hon. member has put forward. I have given the average wage. This is a matter of extreme difficulty, and one of the matters to be discussed with Sir Evelyn Baring."

MR. WIGG (Lab.): "Does the Minister still hold the view that the state of affairs in Kenya has nothing to do with economic circumstances, in view of his statement that the average wage is 25s. a month?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman has put words in my mouth which I never used. I have said that the Mau Mau secret society was not the direct result of economic pressure."

MR. SHYVELL (Lab.): "Can not the Minister in the interests and good name of this country, condemn this disgraceful rate of wages prevalent there?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not going to answer a question couched in these general terms. Obviously this is a matter which has to be investigated very carefully."

SIR R. AGLAND: "Has the right hon. gentleman seen the statement circulated by such an authority as the Church Missionary Society, which very definitely says that the economic and social conditions are a major cause of bringing this thing to an endemic stage?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I can only say that the opinion that I have expressed, and which I continue to express, is not only held by me but by everyone in Government service in Kenya, including the district officers."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY asked on what grounds the son of Mr. Veljee Devshi had been excluded from the Government primary school for Europeans in Nairobi after having attended St. Mary's School, Finchley, and Beckford primary school, Hampstead, to the satisfaction of the teaching staff.

MR. LYTTELTON: "As I told the hon. member in my letter of October 14, schools in Kenya are at present organized by race and it is not the practice for an Asian to be admitted to a European school any more than it is for a European to be admitted to an Asian school."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Does not the Minister agree that it is desirable in education and other spheres to end the colour bar completely, and that one of the most effective means of doing this would be to allow a child who has been in English schools in this country to go into an English school in Nairobi when he returns there?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think the hon. gentleman knows what my sentiments are in this matter; that these are highly desirable objectives."

MR. HALE: "Will the Minister tell us the policy of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the colour bar, and, if the Government have one, what they propose to do towards its implementation?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Our difficulties are very much those of the last Government in these matters. It is desirable to remove these discriminations, but one cannot proceed either at one's own pace, or at that of hon. members opposite."

Race Relations in Northern Rhodesia

MR. DRIBERG (Lab.) asked what steps had been taken by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to encourage a helpful approach to the problem of racial discrimination, as foreshadowed in the Northern Rhodesia White Paper's statement on April 18 on partnership.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The statement was given full publicity in Northern Rhodesia, and has been and still is being discussed at meetings of representative bodies of Africans all over the territory. Many of those meetings were attended by the Governor, who has repeatedly stressed in public speeches and informally the importance of a helpful approach by all races to the question of partnership."

"Chambers of commerce and individual traders have been asked to help and Government departments have been instructed to pay particular attention to practices which may appear discriminatory. They are doing so."

**East African Royal Commission
Five Names Announced**

THE NAMES OF FIVE MEMBERS of the forthcoming Royal Commission to investigate land and other problems in East Africa were announced by the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday, during the Commons debate on Kenya.

Appointment of the chairman, Sir Hugh Dow, lately Consul-General in Jerusalem, was announced a month ago.

The five names (leaving three to be decided) are as follows:

MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELLI until his recent retirement the chairman and managing director of the Sudan Gezira Board.

MR. R. S. HUDSON, former Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

CHIEF KIDAYA MAKWALA, the only African member of the Tanganyika Executive Council, and a member of the Local Council. Studied Colonial government and public administration at Oxford University.

PROFESSOR J. T. JACK, Professor of economics at Durham University. An expert on immigration and industrial disputes.

MR. FRANK SYKES, an expert on African and mechanized farming, head of The Queen's Royal Farms, Windsor.

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Sir Evelyn Baring Meets Press in London

Mau Mau An Organized Revolutionary Conspiracy

MAU MAU WAS A CONSPIRACY, a revolutionary movement organized and widespread, Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, told a large gathering of newspaper representatives in London on Tuesday. He said, *inter alia*:

"My visit to London for brief personal consultations with the Secretary of State is in accordance with an arrangement made during his visit to Kenya six weeks ago. It is not to be expected that any dramatic statement will be made as a result of these talks, but we have made solid progress, and I hope to say something when I return to Kenya.

"Mau Mau has affected one tribe only but about one-fifth of the total African population. The other great African areas are all quiet and the people friendly. Quite three-quarters of the people of Kenya have not directly been affected.

Mau Mau Widespread among Kikuyu

"But among the 14m. Kikuyu the movement is widespread and has grown deep. Many Kikuyu have with great bravery, determination and persistence resisted this movement, but many others hope to gain their ends by a campaign of organized terrorism.

"The Kikuyu live in a country of good soil, with good rain and good grass cover, a country capable of high productivity. Even consolidated holdings and good farming. Every help is being given to the Kikuyu to make the best use of their lands. Between January 1951 and October, 1952, 65,500 acres of hilly country were terraced, 39,000 acres of terracing were renovated, and some 33,000 sheds and compost frames were erected. Co-operative organizations are also encouraged, for example in the growing of coffee, dairy and pig produce, and now tea at Teju, near Nyeri.

In all Kenya African co-operatives have increased from nine in 1946 to 92 in 1948 and 233 in 1951.

"On the European farms, the bulk of the Africans are Kikuyu. The first group are for a wage, the employer providing a hut, food, and land for a small garden; these are monthly or casual labourers. The second group, resident labourers or squatters, live on a farm and are allowed to cultivate a certain area of land and run a certain number of stock, and in return work for the farmer a certain number of days each year for a wage usually below that of the first group. Gradually the squatter system is, I think, going to be replaced by the other system, and it is our hope that in the future Kikuyu labourers will live in small villages with certain amenities provided.

"The third group are found on the eastern and western slopes upward from the Rift Valley, where are some of Kenya's dense forests. The Government are building up an important forestry industry. In some areas the natural forest is being felled and fast-growing soft woods are planted in its place. This forestry work is done particularly well by Kikuyu, who are usually known as forest squatters, also cultivate land among the young trees.

"Dundori is a quiet settled area with many Kikuyu working on the farms. With some Government help, but mainly on their own initiative and by their own efforts, European farmers have built and maintained a community centre, with shops, community hall and school for Africans. This is much appreciated, and has been repeated elsewhere on the European farming areas.

Kenya's Greatest Need

"This is one example of the pressing sense among Europeans that better understanding between the races is Kenya's greatest need. Other European farmers have to establish new African enterprises, such as the tea by Kikuyu on the slopes of Mount Kenya. These things many like them, show that Kenya is on the move towards a better relationship and a better understanding, and that the present disaster may well prove to be only a temporary check to a slow but powerful movement.

"From Dundori I went to Thomson's Falls, which has been the scene of crimes and outrages. It is a cattle country, but with a low carrying capacity, resulting in the farms being the farms being isolated, and many there are patches of

dense forest. Here and there have been a series of raids by gangs seeking to steal arms, these raids culminating in a brutal assault on two elderly Europeans noted in the district as good employers, one of whom has since died.

"It has also been the scene of one of the most wanton killings in the whole sad story of the Mau Mau in Kenya—the quite pointless murder of a small herd boy belonging to the pastoral community. When a European farmer named Bowyer, also well known as a good employer, was murdered, two small African boys who happened to be in the kitchen were also slain to death.

"Wanton murder of this kind illustrates the nature of the Mau Mau movement and the extent to which the minds of those who take part in it are degraded by savage ceremonies. The more Africans, mostly Kikuyu, have been killed, the either Europeans or Asians. The actual figures from the beginning of July to the end of November were: Africans, 49; Europeans, three; Asians, one.

Communal Punishment

"After the murder of Commander Meiklejohn, severe communal punishment was imposed to check the rising tide of violence and because of the certain knowledge that Africans on the Meiklejohn farm and the surrounding farms had aided the criminals in a series of outrages. The area has since been quiet.

"No one likes imposing this kind of punishment, but there is little alternative when a community knows the identity of the murderers but refuses to do its duty of helping the forces of law and order by preventing the crime, apprehending the criminal, or giving information to the police.

"Then I went to visit the Kikuyu Reserves. Here the picture is one of mixed light and shade. In some areas Kikuyu have volunteered in large numbers for duty as home guards, and have on their own initiative rounded up Mau Mau suspects. This most valuable form of self-help represents a voluntary movement of resistance to Mau Mau, which has begun to spread. To encourage the law-abiding and to deter the wilders, new police posts have been established in the Kikuyu reserves.

"But that voluntary service is not without its dangers. The recent murders in the south part of Nyeri show, when a too early attempt was made to round up a big area, but with closer police supervision, and with an improved intelligence service, Government will be able to give more help and protection to law-abiding Kikuyu.

"My tour confirmed my view that Mau Mau is primarily a revolutionary movement with the political aim of dispossessing non-Africans by violent means, with no thought for the resulting anarchy for the African peoples of Kenya. Its leaders have seized on whatever was to hand, using various devices, whether justified or not—including the desire for more land for better housing in the towns, and for higher wages.

"The Government has already done much to improve the social and economic condition of Africans. These attempts will continue. I think we would like to accelerate the pace of progress in housing, African education, and African agriculture. If, through the walls made by the emergency, on money and on time, there is any decrease, this will be entirely involuntary. The intention of the Government is the opposite.

"In this there is no divergence of opinion between the Government and the Europeans in Kenya. Since the emergency, as well as before it, European representatives have advocated measures to improve housing, to provide equal pay for people of all races who have equal professional attainments, and they have said that the advance of all races should depend on standards of social behaviour and ability, not on colour.

Africans Are Chief Victims

"Resistance to Mau Mau does not follow racial divisions. I have shown that Africans are chief victims. Particularly in recent weeks, however, Africans have suffered as well as Europeans. Both Europeans and Asians have urged the need for strong measures against Mau Mau, but have had to exercise patience, but both have suffered.

"I feel confident that the Mau Mau violence is overcome and can be contained by the Kikuyu reserves and on the part of the people of all races in Kenya will resume their march towards a better relationship between the communities.

"Before the outbreak steady progress was being made in race relations and social and economic advancement. For example, £3m. was set aside in the 10-year plan for African settlement and the reconditioning of African lands. Nairobi City Council built 5,500 African dwellings in 1949-51, and they propose to spend another £2m. for this purpose during the next two or three years."

In answer to questions Sir Evelyn Barlow said that a very fine piece of work was being done to keep district offices in the same locality for a minimum of five years in order to strengthen contacts with Africans; and that there would be no step in convening a further racial conference on political reform until there was a prospect that round-table discussions would succeed.

By the middle of next year there should be places in existing or new schools under Government or mission auspices for all Africans children affected by the closing of the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association establishments, to which the children had been sent by their parents under intimidation. Those schools, used for political indoctrination, were extremely incompetent, and the co-called Teachers' College at Githeguri was little more than a primary and intermediate school with a small and poor secondary section.

A smaller African movement of reducing grant schools had received grants in aid and been asked to remain open.

Asked by the *Daily Worker* representative if in Kenya it was a crime to teach Africans politics, Sir Evelyn replied: "It is a crime to teach Africans to attain political aims by violence including murder."

One of the chief needs was improvement of local government, and, in particular, more local district councils beneath the African district councils. They would, he believed, prove a valuable means of preventing tribal disintegration.

Two-Pronged Policy

Questioned about his two-pronged policy of restraining violence and encouraging development, the Governor said: "I think that policy essential. We should continue at the same pace, and even accelerate progress where possible. An instance is the raising of a large sum of money for African housing in Nairobi. We are also accelerating the pace of encouragement for Africans to grow coffee, tea, and sisal. If we are balked in these aims, it will be because of the demands on men and money for the preservation of law and order."

Asians, he told another questioner, had shown great restraint in cooperating by joining the police reserve and their own home guard. The Asian members of the Legislative Council and the Asian member of the Executive Council had fully supported the Government.

Race relations had been getting steadily better, he believed.

For instance, European farmers had often taken the initiative in forming community centres for Africans; these had helped the Government in procuring Africans to grow valuable cash crops, and they were actively helping Africans and Asians in the United Kenya. An example was a dynamic society moving towards better race relations.

Though the country would have to pay heavily for the present emergency measures, there was a risk that the damage might be exaggerated. In fact, the basic industries, mainly agricultural, were continuing, and the coffee growers, many of them on the verge of the troubled areas, had just reaped record crops.

Not Economic in Origin

Asked if he agreed with the Secretary of State that Mau Mau was not economic in origin, the Governor said: "Most emphatically I agree. The leaders of the movement had the political objective of expelling Europeans and Asians by violence; but for the attainment of that objective they used whatever lay to hand, including economic discontent."

The evidence that Mau Mau was anti-Christian was overwhelming. Anti-Christian pamphlets and booklets were widely distributed among the Kikuyu, who had been taught anti-Christian songs, one blasphemous in which the names of Mau Mau leaders were substituted for the Deity.

There had been concerted attacks on missions and mission schools. One of the Mau Mau oaths was that the taker would never go to church, and another that he would remove his children from a mission school. Recently an African woman had testified that when she was asked to read an oath she took her bible, to be told: "You must never read that book. Burn it, and return to the old tribal ways."

Formation of African home guards had gone furthest in North Nyeri, where about 2,000 were now enrolled. In the East Hall area there were between 500 and 1,000, and in both localities the numbers were rapidly increasing. But the aim was not to reach enormous figures; the important thing was to screen most carefully every applicant, and to enrol only those in whom a small committee of reliable Africans had complete confidence.

Early next year All-India Radio is to begin broadcasting half-hour programmes in Swahili for listeners in East Africa.

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PERSONALIA

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., is suffering from jaundice. LADY FAIRFAX OF CAMERON gave birth to a daughter in London last Friday.

MAJOR J. C. DU PARC BRAHAM, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, has returned to London.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has been initiated into Freemasonry as a member of the Navy Lodge.

MR. E. J. WAYLAND, has arrived in this country on leave from Bechuanaland, his first visit for five years.

MR. I. K. R. THORP, a district officer in Kenya, in which Colony he has served since 1935, is now in this country on leave.

SIR WILLIAM SLATER, secretary of the Agricultural Research Council in the United Kingdom, is paying a short visit to East Africa.

MR. T. C. S. DAVIS, Acting Director of Veterinary Services in Tanganyika, has been nominated an official member of the Legislative Council.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS was received by THE QUEEN one day last week, and SIR GODFREY and LADY HUGGINS were later received by QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.

MOHAMMED EFF. AWAM NIMR will fill the newly-created post of chief of the Educational Division in the Sudan Ministry of Agriculture, with the status of Assistant Director.

In a television programme last week on race relations in Kenya those who took part in the discussion were MR. CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, MR. CLIVE SALTER, and a Kikuyu named MORIA.

MR. D. C. HODGSON, a director of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and manager of the Kampala branch of the company, is on leave. He is being relieved by MR. CURRIE.

MESSRS. G. C. HINCHESIFFE, R. WATSON, LAW, and C. LONGMAN have completed the journey from London to Cape Town by car in 12 days 9 hours and 45 minutes; they drove a Humber Super Six.

LIEUT. S. A. SHAM, son of the Bishop of Uganda, and Mrs. Stuart, and Miss MARGARET SUMMERHAYES, older daughter of H.M. Ambassador in Nepal, have announced their engagement.

MR. E. D. HONE, since 1948 Colonial Secretary in British Honduras, who has been appointed Chief Secretary in Aden, joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1935, and was appointed Secretary to the Government of the Seychelles nine years later.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., Joint Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London on December 28 as leader of a delegation from the national executive committee of the Labour Party. This will spend five weeks in West Africa studying economic and political trends.

SIR MILES THOMAS, said on Saturday that QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER and PRINCESS MARGARET might fly by Comet to Rhodesia for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition next July, and that if that decision were made the flying time might be no more than 15 hours.

SIR EVELYN BARRING was received by THE QUEEN on Tuesday. On Monday he had met members of the Houses of Parliament in private and answered questions for fully an hour. Among those present was SIR GODFREY HUGGINS. Sir Evelyn left London by air yesterday to return to Nairobi.

THE REV. LESLIE WILSON BROWN is to be consecrated Bishop of Uganda in Southwark Cathedral on January 6 at 40.45 a.m. To meet the new Bishop and Mrs. Brown a reception will afterwards be held at C.M.B. House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. At 2.15 p.m. BISHOP STUART will speak on current affairs in Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. HICKSON MAHONEY are outward-bound for the Cape on the WINCHESTER CASTLE, which also carries MAJOR and MRS. S. B. NERR.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, transferred to The Queen on Monday the seals of his office as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, which Her Majesty entrusted to Viscount SWINTON, the new Secretary of State.

Speakers at meetings of the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London on January 6 and February 3 respectively will be MESS. FREDA SWILLIAM, Assistant Educational Officer at the Colonial Office, on the education of African women, and MRS. F. H. PAGE JONES, a senior provincial commissioner, on Tanganyika.

Among passengers for Beira in the M.V. BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which left London last Thursday are: MR. & MRS. R. C. ABBOTT, MR. & MRS. P. H. AXTON, MR. F. A. HALLS, MR. & MRS. HARRIS, MR. & MRS. F. LANG, MR. & MRS. A. E. LANG, MR. & MRS. J. MIBER, MR. G. W. PIPER, MR. T. READ, MR. & MRS. J. TAYLOR, MR. & MRS. A. C. WAGGOTT, MR. R. P. WARREN, and the REV. C. J. P. WATT.

MR. NORMAN HARDY has been installed as the first Mayor of Nakuru. His badge and chain of office were presented by DR. J. R. GREGORY, Mayor of Nairobi; the mace was the gift of the Government of Kenya; the Nakuru Indian Merchants' Chamber gave the mayoress's badge and chain, and the Nakuru European Chamber of Commerce and Industry the badge and chain to be worn by the Deputy Mayor.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLING, lately G.O.C. in East Africa, who is interested in the history of the East Surrey Regiment, asks that material covering the period from 1919 to the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the regiment, and dealing mainly with the 1939-45 war, should be sent to Lieut. Colonel S. W. P. Pepperal at 25 Cottenham Park Road, London, S.W.20, or to the War Office, London-Thames.

The first East African Commonwealth Administration (O.E.A.A., B.A.E., and B.A.E.) was recently held in the Windsor Castle banqueting rooms. MAJOR GENERAL D. C. CUMMING presided and GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT was the guest of honour. Among others present were the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, SIR FREDERICK and LADY PEARCE, MRS. CUMMING, MAJOR GENERAL J. M. BENOY, BRIGADIER S. H. LONDBRIGG, BRIGADIER and MRS. F. G. DREW, BRIGADIER F. R. W. JAMESON, and MR. C. W. DAWSON.

Obituary

MRS. MARGARET LOUDON SHAND, wife of Sir Stewart Gordon (John) Loudon-Shand, of Kenya, has died in Nairobi.

DR. BERNARD DAY, who took his diploma at the London School of Tropical Medicine in 1909, died in London last week. He was formerly consulting physician to the Colonial Office.

ADMIRAL HENRY BLAKE, C.B.E., who has died in Hove, when serving in the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, supported Indian troops who captured South Seyd in the month of the Red Sea in 1914.

COLONEL FRANCIS ELLIOT BULLER, since 1914 Special War Graves Commissioner in Africa, who has died near Nairobi, served in the war in Kenya, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

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Trial of Jomo Kenyatta Suspended Until December 30

THE TRIAL OF JOMO KENYATTA and five other Africans on charges in connexion with the Mau Mau secret society was on Tuesday halted in Kenya by the magistrate, Mr. Ransley Thacker, who said that it would be resumed on December 30. By then a "trial court" would rule whether or not a defence counsel, Mr. D. N. Pritt, O.C., had committed contempt of court by sending a critical cable to four British M.P.s.

Earlier, Mr. G. J. W. Pedraza, a district officer, said that when Ngei, the only man of the same tribe among the accused, was arrested he said "I am Mau Mau". Ngei escaped the same evening, but was later re-arrested. He became defiant when ordered to be handcuffed.

Mr. Pritt objected to admission of Mr. Pedraza's evidence. The magistrate ruled that the evidence would be given the following day.

The complication arose from Mr. Pedraza's deposition at the time as magistrate and district officer. Mr. Pritt objected to the evidence on the grounds of irrelevancy and also because he maintained that it constituted a confession after arrest.

According to Mr. Pedraza, Ngei on arrest had been abusive. Among the statements made by the accused then and later were: "I hate you. You English, we hate you all. You, Pedraza, had better get out quickly before the Europeans are all killed. Very soon the Europeans will be driven out of the country. To hell with the British Empire! Mau Mau is going to drive you out of this country the same way you were driven out of India and the Gold Coast. All your bloody Europeans will be soon be killed by Mau Mau. We shall drive you out of the country. I am Mau Mau."

After an application by Mr. Somerby for the prosecution that the evidence of two witnesses from Tanganyika should be held in camera had been refused, Henry Muli, an African of the Kamba tribe employed in the Government laboratories at Dar-es-Salaam, reluctantly admitted that he had received a letter from Ngei. He said he had a "familiar little" which contained a song which was ultimately regarded as hostile to Mau Mau.

Mau Mau Song

Mr. R. B. R. Godbey, of the Tanganyika special branch, read an alleged copy of the letter in question, which stated in part: "You know what I sing daily in my small cell? Bless Mau Mau; bless Mau Mau; bless all adherents of Mau Mau. It is George Formby's tune—sing 'if Kenia and I go on the cell'."

Mr. Pritt protested that there was no proof that the document was a true copy of the letter in question, which had been intercepted by Mr. R. B. R. Godbey as the police. Though the objection was overruled, the magistrate said he could have expected a photostat copy. Mr. Pritt asked whether the witness knew that this song was a joke in prison written by a South African prisoner.

A former African policeman described how he had been compelled to take the Mau Mau oath by one of the accused, Karumba, who had ordered him to contribute a shilling and

£3 to get in order to become a member. He had been intimidated by a schoolmaster named Joshua.

An interpretation by J. P. Leakey of a Kikuyu hymn was queried by the defence. Dr. Leakey's translation read: "Go to Nairobi and find haste. When I return to Kilomani I am of Mau Mau. What shall I do as be freed of my sorrow?" He disagreed with Mr. Pritt's suggestion that the words stood for haste was Kikuyu slang for police.

Mr. Pritt told the court that he had been informed that the Colonial Secretary had stated in the House of Commons that Mr. Pritt has made only one protest concerning the tactics afforded him in the case, apart from his application about the place of the trial.

He declared that he had sent telegrams to Miss Jennie Lee, Sir Richard Austen Butler, Mr. Wigg, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn from Mau Mau protesting against (a) the holding of the trial in such a remote place, (b) holding the trial in a closed district and (c) the nomination of someone of the counsel for the defence. His feelings were expressed that he had agreed to go to trial without further delay as long as the trial might last.

Mr. F. R. Wilson, the district commissioner, had provided better facilities for consultations with witnesses. His own accommodation in Kitale was good, though some of that of his colleagues was unsuitable, but they had not complained. Summary procedure in such a case was not suitable.

The magistrate has directed the prosecution to produce the author of one of the Kikuyu hymns, alleged to have been in the possession of one of the accused.

Mr. Ian Henderson, of the Kenya police, gave details of Kikuyu ceremonies, some of which he had attended.

Barbaric Ceremonies

Mr. Henderson told the court that circling the head seven times with a gourd containing blood, painting blood on the lips, and making seven incisions in the arm was Mau Mau characteristic. In ordinary Kikuyu ceremonies the horns of goats and sheep impaled on spears were used. They also appeared in Mau Mau ceremonies, in which earth mixed with blood were often scattered. He described as a variation of the ceremony of burial, carried out with children before they were accepted into the tribe, the archaic construction of spear-carrier barana leaves and grass, through which Mau Mau initiates were made to pass seven times.

On Monday the magistrate, after drawing attention to a local Press report that Mr. Pritt had telegraphed to four M.P.s in the United Kingdom stating that if the trial what amounted to a denial of justice was taking place, he had: "No charge has ever been made against me in the courts of any judicial system more than 25 years and I take the greatest exception to it." He asked whether the court should proceed or whether the trial should be postponed in order that the question should be put in another quarter whether Mr. Pritt's statement amounted to contempt of court or not.

Any complaint about the justice of the proceedings was a matter for a court of appeal, but Mr. Pritt had complained, not to any court but to the world through the Press. That the trial while proceeding should be made the subject of adverse comment by the counsel for the defence was to be deprecated. The trial was being made to assume a political aspect in England. When Mr. Pritt had said clearly meant that Mr. Thacker, as a magistrate, was party to a denial of justice, an unfair and unwarranted accusation. He demanded the unpreserved witness to express his expression of contempt.

Mr. Pritt said that he had criticized the magistrate, but the Government, and that he was committing himself not on a case which was before the court, but on the behaviour of a Government. He demanded to be responsible for what people in England might do in bringing the case to assume a political aspect.

(Continued on page 494)

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Dr. Leakey's Topical Book

Mau Mau and the Kikuyu

DR. S. B. LEAKEY knows a much about the Kikuyu as any European, and his new book "Mau Mau and the Kikuyu" (Methuen, 20s.) contains a great deal of information about that tribe which will be new to most people in East Africa and almost everywhere. In 1150 pages, evidently written under the heaviest of pains in the background of the present troubles and makes some suggestions for present and future action.

Real Christianity is the answer—the teachings of Christ, not the plethora of confusing doctrines and dogmas that have so often been mistaken for fundamental Christianity," he writes, repeatedly stressing that the Kikuyu are by nature religious and that they feel the need of a religion, but that many have not been satisfied with what they have learned from the missions.

Until the Kikuyu can be won to a simple Christian faith, he declares, the pseudo-Christian teaching of many of the separatist churches started by Africans will provide fertile soil for subversive movements which will be more dangerous to the African masses than to Europeans. He continues:

Yet another problem to be tackled is the vexed problem of the colour bar. Many Africans in East Africa to-day, not only in hotels and restaurants, but in places of proper behaviour in hotels and restaurants. It is virtually impossible for an East African Native, although he may have spent three years at Oxford or some other British University where he suffered no disability due to his skin colour, to have a meal in a public hotel or restaurant used by Europeans, even if he is accompanied by a European friend. This stupid attitude is a source of much discontent.

Discrimination by Behaviour

"Any hotel or other place should be able to reserve the right of admission, but the discrimination should not be on the basis of skin colour, but of behaviour. A European wants to take an African friend to a meal in a hotel or restaurant, the manager should be on him to ensure that his guest behaves with decorum. If an African wants to go to such a place alone, then he must be able to show by his behaviour that he is a fit and proper person to be there. No law can alter this position, but I most seriously appeal to the Europeans of Kenya, among whom I count hundreds of friends, to see this matter earnest thought. The good will that could be secured by a reasonable approach to this problem would be worth anything for the future of our country that it must be given as a fair trial."

Linked with this is the question of differentiation of pay, based on colour and race and not on ability. A more rational approach to this problem is urgently needed. Salary scales should depend on ability and nothing else. Some of the most embittered leaders of anti-white propaganda are those who have university degrees and found on returning to Kenya that, no matter what their qualifications, their colour had precluded them from earning salaries even comparable to those of Europeans with less qualifications.

"Many of the present difficulties are greatly increased by the fact that few Europeans can speak Kikuyu idiomatically

and, consequently, Swahili fails lamentably as a medium of real understanding between ourselves and the average Kikuyu. Since most Europeans are very bad at Swahili, an African language, and Kikuyu is a very difficult language to learn, the teaching of English must be made a top priority in order that there may be a better understanding of our policy, our laws, and our teaching.

Not until the end of 1948 did Mau Mau really get under way, Dr. Leakey thinks. He links that development with news that the Duke of Gloucester would become a citizen of Nairobi as The King's representative. Kikuyu agitators seized the occasion to spread the most fantastic stories, alleging that further "tricks of land" were to be made by the British authorities.

Mau Mau, generally regarded as the Kikuyu or the proscribed Kenya Central Association and another group, planned its terrorist activities so cleverly that it was able to grow rapidly without attracting much notice.

Christian Stand Firm

Had the leaders not overlooked two vital factors, their growth would have continued. Then, when the leaders felt that they had a large enough following, they could have been able to act according to plan and start on a concentrated killing of the enemy, the white man. Fortunately for the Europeans, the Mau Mau were not loyal to Mau Mau as a whole, the leaders had overlooked the fact that there were a proportion of Kikuyu who had so genuinely accepted the teachings of Christ that they had no fear at all of supernatural reprisals for breaking a heathen oath taken against their will. When the Mau Mau leaders, or rather their lieutenants in the districts, made the mistake of forcing such genuine Christians to take the oath, these people reported the matter to the police.

Similarly a few Kikuyu, who knew their ancient customs to the last detail, argued to themselves that an oath taken under conditions which violated all the laws of oaths taking was not a valid oath, and some of them, too, outraged at having been forced to act against their conscience, risked all and made reports."

The author is convinced that the Government declared the state of emergency none too soon, and that the day of the Mau Mau is still far from over, "for unless the Mau Mau are completely annihilated and arrested as they are approached, an attempt may still be made to carry out the original intention of a wholesale attack on the European population."

The three pages the benefits derived by the Kikuyu from the establishment of British rule and settlement are well epitomized. The portion and the historical chapters might well be read and better still memorized, by the illiterates who proclaim that the "noble savage" has suffered from British land-grabbing.

In the chapters shown in great detail, the justification for the Mau Mau officials, missionaries, and settlers to believe that the land was unoccupied, and therefore available to European agriculture without threat to anyone was plain, though none the less erroneous, and what in those circumstances was alienated to white settlers represented only a very small proportion of

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Kikuyaland. Later most generous compensation was made by the Government. So much for the allegations of land-grabbing!

While Kikuyu resentment has been stimulated for years by gross misrepresentation of the facts by some of the number, the roots of the present trouble are shown to be tribal laxity. The European educational system, in Dr. Leakey's opinion, provides no adequate substitute in character-training and citizenship for the old Kikuyu system; and whereas British officers were at first recognized as helpers and friends, things changed as administrative officers became more and more involved in paper work in the office, consequently losing contact with the people, and providing unscrupulous Kikuyu with opportunities for self-aggrandizement.

"It is of the utmost significance that the leaders and followers of such movements as Mau Mau are not drawn from those who are truly Christian, nor yet from those who have remained true to the old Kikuyu religion, and who are horrified by the methods of Mau Mau and of its teaching. They are drawn rather from the thousands of so-called Christians, nominally, but only nominally, or from the many thousands of others who belong to the separatist Kikuyu churches.

The Kikuyu pastors, church elders, and genuine adherents of the various Christian missions, have been unanimous in their resistance to Mau Mau and are suffering persecution and even death rather than have anything to do with it, as are the out-and-out followers of the old Kikuyu and so-called 'pagar' religion.

Cleansing Ceremonies

The many Kikuyu separatist churches and the independent schools' organizations have been recruiting grounds for hundreds of Mau Mau adherents—most of whom, Dr. Leakey stresses, took the better oath in a manner contrary to established law and custom, which provide that an oath-taking ceremony must not be entered into lightly, must be made both voluntarily and with the approval of the rest of the family, and must be administered in public and before many witnesses. It is because tradition has been disregarded in these

matters that certain ceremonies are spreading rapidly in the latter part of the 1950s of 'the rising tempo of discontent within the tribe'. The author writes that 'so long as Mau Mau practice, it is not easy to see what will be the economic future of this vigorous tribe of aboriginals on the land actually and potentially available to them'.

This timely book on a grave problem is as interesting as it is informative.

W. F. S. J.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A leopard was recently seen at night within three miles of the centre of Southern Rhodesia's capital.

The new Salisbury airport, base of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, is in the opinion of an expert among the finest in the world.

The British records of negotiations between the United Kingdom and South African governments in regard to the transfer to the Union of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland were published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8707) last week.

The number of European staff in Northern Rhodesia's five agrarian departments has risen from 567 in 1948 to an estimated 526 for 1953. Mr. G. B. Beckett, Minister for Agriculture, has said that the agrarian estimates for next year will exceed £2m., compared with only £521,592 in 1948.

The Anglican diocese of Southern Rhodesia has now been split into two, the dioceses of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Dr. E. F. Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia until the division, has chosen to become the first Bishop of Mashonaland and Archdeacon E. Aldington Hunt is Vicar General of Matabeleland pending the appointment of a Bishop.

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Press Comment on Mau Mau Kenya Publicists Criticized

COMMENTING on measures taken in Kenya to combat Mau Mau activities, the correspondent of *The Times* writes:

"In combating Mau Mau there are certain principles to be borne in mind. Action against it must be more efficient, more discriminate, and perhaps, in respect of certain crimes, more drastic, but it is folly to suppose that measures which amount to a ready-made way to lashing out blindly against the Kikuyu, each of whom is innocent, are the right matters.

The necessity with the Kikuyu is first to build up the confidence of the minority who oppose Mau Mau, and then to get the majority who support Mau Mau through fear or interest to the Government side.

"This means first and foremost that there is no possibility of getting good information. Luckily there are signs that these things are being done in the Kikuyu Reserve. The measures already taken for closer policing, the plans for increasing the number of district officers, and the carrying out of Sir Percy Sillitoe's recommendations on security services should provide the Administration with the means of getting information and acting on it swiftly and surely.

"The most important and immediate successful step is the appointment of someone to co-ordinate direction of the emergency. The areas of the disturbance are principally in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces. The former is predominantly an area of white settlement and the latter contains the so-called Kikuyuland unit. Their problems are very different, and a considerable number of forces, regular and reserve, are operating across both territories. The normal Secretariat machinery is not really suitable for co-ordinating action in such circumstances.

"Two courageous forward steps have been taken in Kenya since the emergency was declared. One was the announcement by the Nairobi city council of the raising of a loan for Native housing. The other was the setting up by the Governor of an inquiry into the salary and promotion of African civil servants. Both these measures go straight to the heart of Kenya's most urgent needs.

"One thing that is clear is that the Government has given insufficient publicity to the wrong sort of publicity—to its good actions especially among Africans. This seems to have its origins in having given insufficient money and encouragement to the African Information services.

"That the policy of building up Kikuyu resistance to Mau Mau is right, and that home guards are a step in the right direction, is the view of the *Manchester Guardian*, which continued:

"But the question is whether enough of them will come forward until they feel a stronger desire than many of them do now to see the Government triumph over the conspirators. This is no reason to abandon or modify a tough policy towards those who fail to dissociate themselves from Mau Mau. But toughness alone is not enough.

Sir Philip Mitchell wrote in the *News Chronicle*: "Votes like whiskey, are good for those who have the wisdom to use them rightly, but death and destruction for those who have not."

"If enough of us can be Christians in our public and our private lives, we shall not find in differences of race or origin any obstacle to the continuous processes of political development which have carried us so far so well. But that is the problem of the world to-day: to learn to live as we pray. On that depends the future of Africa."

To coincide with the arrival in London of Sir Evelyn Baring, the *Daily Mirror* addressed to him an open letter which, declaring him to be "pretty well our last chance in Africa," invited him to "change Mr. Lyttelton's mind quickly." Mr. James Cameron, the writer, said:

"You will be honoured if you succeed; you will be crucified if you fail—at least in world opinion, if not by Government.

Your last administrative adventure was that you were in the lasso in human relations that resulted in the exile of the white Chama. For that you were invited to handle Mau Mau. You may well argue that in the circumstances you had no choice but to accept an illiberal Government policy just as among the Kikuyu you have to do the same thing. But by the time you reached Kenya nine weeks ago, the Chama was already marked for disaster; but Mr. Lyttelton continues to lock his teeth around the barren theory that Mau Mau has no economic roots.

We in Britain are constantly being attacked by the settle for offering advice of ignorance and taking sentimentalities through our hearts. We have a stake in the matter, Sir Evelyn. It is you who have another stake. Our good name, our reputation, our prestige, our punishment and our peace without trial, our position that what is being done in Kenya to-day is not a just and lawful and self-correcting but a senseless.

You have to contend with a revolting pagan organization trying to undermine you on one side and trigger happy white minority on the other already howling for Kikuyu blood. And with no doubt you are howling for yours—if you go back with a constructive and liberal policy to replace the vindictive and hopeless measures now in force. The settlers howl; we shall be for you, and there are more of us than there are of them.

"But before you go you have a few momentous days in which to do your duty by your high office and the liberal traditions of your Service, and tell Mr. Oliver Lyttelton the truth—that his present policy will poison the future in Kenya for generations."

[Reference to this open letter is made in Notes By The Way.]

Mr. Kingsley Martin wrote in last Friday's *New Statesman and Nation* that it was extremely difficult for the Government of Kenya to undertake measures to remove the cause of Kikuyu disaffection "in face of the undisciplined fury of that small group of settlers who have been fighting for power against the Colonial Office for the last 30 years."

He suggested that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton belongs to the good old put-them-up-against-the-wall-and-shoot-them school, and that the present outbreak of violence among a usually peaceful and inoffensive tribe is the result of our failure to make good our word that where the interests of Europeans and Africans conflict the interests of the Africans shall prevail.

Sir Evelyn Baring is credited with accepting "the Deal," which is in fact the white man's only hope of survival in East Africa, but there followed the statement that he is not a strong man would seem to follow from the resignation of Mr. Neep, the nominated Deputy Speaker, who outraged

(Continued on page 498)



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Press Comment on Mau Mau Building A Business in Central Africa

(Continued from page 496)

settles opinion by a transparent logic with which the case is made to stand.

The article concluded: "A strong-willed Governor supported by a resolute but progressive Colonial Secretary would recognize that he cannot carry through his policy without dealing firmly with the extreme groups of settlers. He would seek to build a new advisory body of Europeans and Africans and Indians, prepared to work out a common policy of social change; if necessary, he would suspend the Legislative Council, and as a temporary dictator, prohibit all inflammatory utterances for Europeans as well as Africans.

In the absence of such a strong, unpopular but constructive policy, it is difficult to see any but a dark future for Kenya."

Dr. Horace M. Shelley wrote in a letter to *The Times*:

"The use of 'cleansing ceremonies,' conducted by Government-sponsored witch-doctors working under the district commissioners, with the object of exorcizing the oaths taken under Mau Mau influence, is a novel and perhaps retrograde step, which may have unfortunate repercussions. For many years Government and missionary organizations have done their best to discourage the practice of witchcraft, and it would thus seem unfortunate that resort has been made to the revival of such practices, even though the object be so worthy. The capture of the Mau Mau leaders, and their exposure as wicked men and charlatans, particularly if such exposures are divulged to the African public by Africans of repute and esteem, will do much more to counter this vicious movement than will the introduction of other pseudo-mystic ceremonies conducted by officially-sponsored agents."

Debate on Situation in Kenya

A DEBATE on the situation in Kenya took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday; it will be reported next week. Following Opposition pressure a full day was allowed. Three-line whips were issued by the Conservatives and the Socialists.

On Monday Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, met members of both Houses privately, explained the measures adopted, and answered questions. On Saturday Sir Evelyn had reported to the Prime Minister.

The motion tabled by Herbert Morrison, James Griffiths, John Dugdale, and Dr. Summerskill reaffirmed support for lawful action to eliminate Mau Mau, to suppress barbarous crimes against Africans and Europeans, and to restore peace and order, but expressed grave concern at measures involving the punishment of innocent persons and liable to embitter race relations permanently.

It regretted the failure of H.M. Government to act on the urgent representation made for the appointment of a Royal Commission by the Governor of Kenya in November, 1951, and the unaccountable delay by the Colonial Secretary in making appointments to that body, and suggested that the Commission should issue an interim report as soon as possible on fundamental long-term problems in Kenya, including the Mau Mau problem.

Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Party, had given notice of an amendment expressing concern about the emergency powers assumed by the Kenya Government under which a large number of persons had been imprisoned without trial, and by which the Government was invested with powers to close printing presses and to prohibit any society or organization whatsoever.

Mr. James Griffiths, the former Colonial Secretary, proposed the Opposition motion, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the principal Government spokesman.

[The Opposition motion was defeated by 301 votes to 234.]

Northern Rhodesia is "markedly ahead" in African housing matter, claimed Mr. J. C. Colchester, Commissioner for Local Government, on his return recently from a Pretoria conference on housing research. "We built more permanent houses last year—nearly 5,000—than any other British African territory, or even the Union. In administration and subsidy arrangements, Northern Rhodesia seems to have gained much more experience and knowledge than any other British Colonial territory."

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WE ARE THIS BUILDING as a memorial to the founders of the company, the late Sir George Johnson and the late Harold Clarkson Fletcher, and the name Norfolk House has been adopted from the county in which my father was born and brought up, said Mr. G. R. A. Johnson, chairman of Messrs. Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., when the company's new Salisbury office building and showrooms were opened by Lady Johnson.

The chairman's recapitulation of the history of the house epitomized that of the Colony itself, for within a few months of the Mau Mau rebellion the two young engineers who formed the partnership in Johannesburg had gone north to try their fortunes. Railroads was then at Lobatse, and the rest of the journey to Bulawayo was by mule track.

George Johnson's first office was his bedroom, which was likewise his store; but his stock encroached little upon the accommodation, for it was confined to samples, and they reposed comfortably beneath the bed. Character, courage, competence, and credit, not capital, were the foundations upon which the founders built what has become one of the best-known businesses in British Central Africa.

A milestone was passed when the contract for the original cyanide plant for the Globe and Phoenix gold mine was obtained; but the steel plates were long on the way for when they reached Mafeking they were commandeered by the military fortification of the town in preparation for the siege which was expected during the South African War.

When they decided to open a branch in Salisbury, the partners bought three stands on the outskirts of the town, doubtless for reasons of economy. Now that area is central, and upon it the new building has been erected. Designed to rise progressively to a height of eight floors, it has offices of the company on the first floor, ground-floor showrooms, and above that.

As the years passed, the shops opened in Beira, Gatooma, Ndola, Umtali, and Gwelo. Joinery shops were started in Bulawayo and Salisbury; to-day they can claim that the output is unsurpassed in Central Africa for quality and workmanship. An engineering works was acquired in Gatooma, and the foundry now produces high-quality castings.

Two years ago the business became a public company, of which the directors are Messrs. G. R. A. Johnson (chairman), J. C. Fletcher, J. Hepburn, B. R. W. Johnson, D. Alperton, F. Butler, W. L. Hancock, and T. D. Perse.

After considerable criticism, the Hotel Bill has been passed by the Uganda Legislative Council. When Mr. Bird complained that Africans were not allowed to buy spirits in hotels, the Chief Secretary replied that Government wanted the international convention on the subject waived. Mr. S. W. Kalubya said that Africans who could drink spirits freely in Great Britain felt the restriction keenly when they returned to Uganda.

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Mining

New Monteleo, Ltd.

NEW MONTELEO, LTD., a company with considerable interests in Southern Rhodesia, reports a profit of £87,137 for the year ended June 30 last. After providing £30,000 for taxation, a balance of £86,627 is carried forward, against £29,730 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,108,552 in shares of 5s. Share premium account stands at £80,087, unsecured advances to the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., at £100,000, and current liabilities at £40,558. Development appears at £19,744, property account at £24,029, investments in and advances to a subsidiary company at £1,168,295, other quoted investments at £166,353 (market value £376,377), unquoted investments at £3,800, base mineral claims at £3,359, and current assets at £1,096, including £787 in cash.

During the year the company acquired a 75% interest in the Bilton mine and later the same holding in the Bilton Extension. Among the company's principal interests are holdings in Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd., Three Asbestos Mining Co., Ltd., and Anglo-Union and Industrial Corporation, Ltd., and Dalton Asbestos Mining Co., Ltd., Rhochrome, Ltd., and Essex Investments, Ltd., are wholly owned subsidiaries.

Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos

RHODESIA MONTELEO ASBESTOS, LTD., which was incorporated on July 17 last, has an issued share capital of £550,000 in 5s. shares, and current liabilities of £70,408. Fixed assets are valued at £479,124, and current assets at £127,458, including £10,883 in cash.

The present planned output capacity is 180,000 tons per annum. Preliminary work was started at the beginning of last year, and by the end of September this year the total footage advanced was 15,300 ft., and the ore in the stockpile amounted to some 30,000 tons. An aerial survey of the whole Vukwe Mountain has been completed.

The directors of both companies are Messrs. J. Robinson (chairman), J. C. Carter, I. G. Dickman, B. E. Humphrey, L. Robinson, and M. V. Rush; Messrs. A. C. Wilson, W. E. Groves, and G. W. L. Spicer are members of the London Committee.

The 30th ordinary general meeting of New Monteleo, Ltd., will be held in Johannesburg on December 29, and of Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd., on the following day.

Star Explorations

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD., after writing back £2,446 in respect of sales of investments and writing off 35,161 depreciation of quoted investments, incurred a loss of £23,034 in the year ended October 31, compared with a profit of £48,898 in the previous year. The balance carried forward is £1,820 against £36,054 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,149,429 in stock units of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £1,446, subsidiary companies at £1,578, and current liabilities at £544. Fixed assets are valued at £375, investment in a subsidiary company at £5,000, current assets at £128,300, debtors at £5,928, and cash at £2,333.

The interests of the company include holdings in Bechuana and Exploration Co., Ltd., British South Africa Company, El Oro Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd., Falcon Mines, Ltd., Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. M. Woodbine Parish (chairman and managing director) and H. G. Hall, who is joint secretary with G. F. Huband.

The 42nd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 24.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., incurred a loss of £2,829 in the year ended June 30, compared with a loss of £4,195 in the previous year. A balance of £12,792 is carried forward. Atlasas, Ltd., in which the company holds a controlling interest, earned a profit of £4,559.

The issued capital is £1,199,800 in shares of 5s. General reserve stands at £135,000, and current liabilities at £12,792. Freehold land, etc., is valued at £4,447, interests in subsidiary companies at £39,608, other unquoted investments at £1,043, and current assets at £6,528.

The directors are Messrs. E. J. Donaldson (chairman), J. H. Dreyer, W. H. Robinson, B. R. Hoar, H. A. Mackay, A. A. McLean, and L. H. Oates. Mr. S. L. Spier is alternate chairman. The 28th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 30.

Progress Reports for November

Coronation Group. At the Tchaube mine 8,150 tons of ore were treated for a total estimated profit of £3,360; at the Muriel mine 1,103 tons for £3,481; and at the Muriel mine 3,156 tons for £3,223.

Rhodesia Electric Works. Output amounted to 1,050 tons of lead and 1,930 tons of zinc in November, against the same quantity of lead and 1,825 tons of zinc in October.

Rezenze. An estimated working profit of £2,375 was earned from the milling of 6,800 tons of ore. The October working profit was £2,628.

Cam & Motor. 23,500 tons of ore were treated for an estimated working profit of £42,895 compared with £40,071 in October.

Globe and Phoenix. 20 tons of ore were milled for 57 oz. and a working profit of £20,924 (£20,522 in October).

Sherwood Barr. 2,316 tons of ore were treated for a total working profit of £945, against £161 in October.

London & Rhodesian. 700 tons of ore were crushed for a total profit of £1,747.

Kentana. 2,707 oz. gold were recovered from 19,000 tons of ore milled.

National Mining Corporation

THE NATIONAL MINING CORPORATION, LTD., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, earned a profit of £17,501 in the year ended March 31, compared with a loss of £27,535 in the previous year. Assets and expenditure are written down by £4,517 and depreciation of quoted investments £6,203, leaving an adverse balance of £852,959.

The issued capital is £1,364,277 in stock units of 2s. 6d. Capital reserve stands at £23,767, and current liabilities at £2,414. Fixed assets are valued at £203,226, and current assets at £433,223, including quoted investments at £281,708 (market values), unquoted investments at £80,109, and £46,034 in cash.

The directors are Major-General W. W. Richards (chairman), and Messrs. L. C. Walker (vice-chairman), alternate C. J. Burns, O. V. G. Hoare, and W. J. C. Richards. The secretary is Mr. W. L. Taylor.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on February 11.

New Mining Ventures

NEW GENERAL MINING and the Colonial Development Corporation announce that partnership arrangements have been made for the joint investigation of two East African mineral deposits: (1) a lead-barytes orebody situated at Vitingini, some 30 miles north of Mombasa, Kenya; and (2) a gold orebody at Kibakari in the Musoma district of Tanganyika. Work on both prospects is in the early stages, and no statement can therefore yet be made of the economic possibilities.

Mining Dividends

RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Interim 5% (25%).

NCHANJANI CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD.—Interim 25% (nil).

LONDON & RHODESIAN—Interim 6% (the same).

AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST—5% (the same).

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., has been authorized to pay the recently announced 30% dividend under deduction of U.K. income tax adjusted to allow provisional credit in respect of Southern Rhodesia taxation.

Sabi Valley Phosphate

PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS in the Sabi Valley are being proved or developed by Imperial Chemical Industries, says Mr. Eric Palmer, chairman of Southern Rhodesia's Food Production Committee, recently.

Copper Freed

RESTRICTIONS on the use of copper in the U.K. were withdrawn yesterday.

News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON), LTD., East and Central Africa, and many other markets, issue another edition of their annual Christmas booklet. It is a human document, likely to strengthen the bonds of business friends who are produced on this occasion with reproductions of a number of excellent photographs of London scenes.

MESSRS. ROBERT HUDSON, LTD., have moved their London office to 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Their telephone number is Abbey 7137.

Company Report**East African Power and Lighting Company, Limited****Phenomenal Growth of Load Continues****Demand Still Exceeds Supply****Major C. M. Taylor on Growth of Costs**

THE BIENNIAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LTD. was held at the registered office, Nairobi, on December 8. MAJOR C. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.C., presiding.

The Chairman said:

Tribute to the Late Mr. William Shearer

Before turning to the business of the meeting I would refer to the great loss which the board, the company, and, indeed, the electricity supply industry as a whole, has sustained by the death on July 16, 1952, of our colleague, Mr. William Shearer, who had been a member of our London board, since 1924 and its chairman since 1934.

Mr. Shearer's wide experience of the supply industry from the earlier days of the century, his shrewd financial judgment, and his eminent position in the City of London were of inestimable benefit to the company. His personal interest was responsible for the initiation and development of our two Tanganyika subsidiary companies.

Our loss is indeed severe. Mr. Shearer is succeeded in his position on the London board of the company by Sir Andrew MacTaggart, who has been active in the fields of hydro-electric development and of large civil engineering works. We welcome him to the London board and to the chair.

The directors' report and the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, have now been in your possession for some time, and I propose that these be taken as read.

Inexplicable Delays

During the year under review the phenomenal growth of load has continued in all areas of supply. Last year I expressed the hope that we should have overcome our generating difficulties in Nairobi by the end of 1951, and that by June 1952, we should be in a position to meet all our consumers' requirements. Unfortunately, that position has not been realized.

Nairobi has suffered severe disappointment in the repeated and to some degree inexplicable delays in the completion, test, and delivery from the U.K. of the two 2,500 kW. gas turbines, of which the first unit should have been in service last January and the second in March or April last. It is now considered that the first of these sets will not be in commercial service until August, 1953. Delivery of the two 2,500 kW. water turbines and alternators for the Wanji development was only effected at the end of September, 1952, and their installation is now well advanced.

Despite the delay in delivery of these machines and unexpected difficulties encountered in the civil engineering works, it is considered that the Wanji development, of which the first 1,000 kW. machine commenced operation in June, 1952, should be wholly available in early 1953, unless local conditions interfere with our

programme. It does not appear that the complementary 2,400 kW. set to be installed at the Tana Power Station, which will reutilize the water diverted through the Wanji scheme, can be in operation much before the middle of 1953. Delivery of the machine has not yet taken place owing to manufacturing delays, although the civil works are ready for its reception.

Oil Generation

It was considered at the time of my last address to you that all the foregoing plant for Nairobi would be available during the middle of 1952. The delays mentioned have deprived us of a much-needed water increment during low river-flow periods, involving considerable expenditure on oil generation, and have caused a continuation of plant shortage right up to the present time with, as I have indicated, little hope of relief before the early months of 1953.

To assist the situation we have recently made arrangements through the courtesy of the Tanganyika Government to install in Nairobi a heavy slow-speed oil engine set of some 1,000 kW. capacity. One set for Dar-es-Salaam and another for Nairobi. The first of these has become available. This plant is now in transit and should be erected and operating in early 1953.

New Contracts

Your directors have recently concluded a contract for the 8,000 kW. hydro-electric scheme, known as Low Tana, which is an addition from a different water source to the existing Tana station, and work on which will be commenced forthwith. The necessary hydro-electric machinery was ordered in January, 1952, so that delivery should coincide with the completion of the civil works.

Seven Forks Scheme

At the end of the year under review a start was made by our London engineers on intensive ground surveys to supplement the serial work previously carried out on our large new project at Seven Forks. These surveys have since been placed on paper and indicate that the project is even more attractive than it had appeared from earlier reconnaissance work. At the moment a comprehensive programme of rock drilling is in hand in order to provide our London engineers with the remaining data necessary to complete their designs. You will recall that this scheme should eventually yield some 80,000 kW. of power under normal operating conditions.

Still further orders have been placed for heavy duty oil engine plant to supplement the hydro stations during the construction period of the Seven Forks scheme.

To complete the picture in Kenya, Mombasa was fully supplied during the year and the new power stations at Nakuru and Eldoret and extensions at Kisumu were well forward by the end of the year and are now in operation.

The Tanganyika Company

In Tanganyika Territory, the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Ltd., had hoped to have the latest 5,000 kW extension at Pangani Falls well advanced early in 1952. Although the civil works are complete, here again serious delays have occurred in the manufacture of the hydro-electric machinery. This much-needed addition to our available supplies in the Tanga area and to Mombasa is now unlikely to be in service before the middle of 1953.

In the Pangani Falls area the growth of local load was so rapid that the available capacity of the power station is now required daily to meet local demands. As a result, bulk supplies to Mombasa are curtailed during the morning periods, throwing a heavier load on the standby oil station at Mbaraki. This station is well able to deal with this load, but you will appreciate that additional consumption of oil fuel and consequent expense is temporarily involved.

In Dar es Salaam and Moshi the problem was one of extremely rapid expansion of load which outstripped the generous provision of additional plant in those areas, but at Dar es Salaam the position is being rapidly secured, two oil engine sets of just under 1,000 kW, each having been commissioned, with a third engine of 2,000 kW, now in course of erection. We completed the purchase of the Moshi Hydro Electric undertaking during the year under review, and a temporary oil engine station has been provided to assist the position.

In all our other areas of supply in Tanganyika new construction was well advanced by the end of the year under review.

Encouraging Figures

"In regard to the operation for the year, the company and its two subsidiaries in Tanganyika sold 134.5 million units in 1951, as compared with 109 million in 1950, and received in payment therefor £1,266,809 in 1951, as against £1,008,597 in 1950. These are encouraging figures and you will give your close attention to them as the net results are less satisfactory, particularly those obtained in the largest revenue producing area—the Nairobi district. Here, in 1951, we sold 67.5 million units for a total of £61,279, compared with 54.7 million units for £451,626 in 1950.

Against these gross revenues our operating costs and charges rose from £265,082 in 1950 to £390,031 in 1951, giving a net result some £15,000 below that of 1950. Out of the 1951 operating cost of £390,031, no less than £163,858 represented fuel and lubricants consumed by the thermal plants, with a further £47,500 in spare parts for their maintenance. There will be a substantial saving when our hydro plants now under construction come into service, as the heavy fuel and maintenance charges will be replaced by the lower figure for charges on the capital expended in the hydro works.

I have particularly stressed these figures because I feel that you should be fully aware that it has been and is still necessary, in order to endeavour to satisfy the consumer demand, to use thermal plants extensively during the protracted period of construction of hydro works.

The steady and well-nigh uncontrollable increase in all the elements of our cost structure, particularly that of fuel and lubricating oils, has naturally caused us constant and serious concern.

Basic Policy

You will appreciate that our capital development programme is now infinitely larger and more urgent than at any time in the history of the company, and

that the inevitable period before heavy capital works under construction became revenue producing, combined with the other conditions affecting operation to which I have just referred, make the provision of adequate revenue far from easy.

While our policy has been that of minimum tariff increases, and although changing conditions necessitate adjustments in our tariff structure from time to time, the inevitable delays in consultation with Governments and other authorities impose a time lag on the corrective effect of such adjustments and adversely affect the revenue position.

On the other hand, we obtain some easement of the position by charging interest out of capital on capital tied up during construction periods, and our consumers accordingly can be satisfied that current tariffs do not penalize them in respect of capital works from which they, the consumers, are temporarily not obtaining service. We, however, are still faced with the problem that the prices of plant and materials, as well as the wages of labour, have increased very much since the war, involving much higher capital expenditure and consequently greater charges for servicing our capital in addition to the higher operating costs I have mentioned.

I am glad to say that, while stoutly safeguarding the interests of the consumers, Government officers and Government Boards, both in Kenya and Tanganyika, in considering our tariff proposals, have shown a fair appreciation of the necessity for the maintenance of our net earnings at a reasonable rate, so that the present essential scale of development can be maintained.

A Successful Issue

When I last year forecast further capital to be raised by the issue of 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 20s. each at a price of Shs. 32/50 was made in November, 1951. The issue was made simultaneously in London and Nairobi and was considerably over-subscribed. So rapid was the expansion of capital works already described that the proceeds of that issue were expended by the early months of 1952.

Accordingly, in July last a further issue of 1,737,777 Ordinary shares was made at Shs. 22/50. In view of the many requests which had been made to your Board in the past, the issue took the form of a rights issue to shareholders and was fully taken up. You will appreciate the lower price of the latter of these two issues, reflected the increase made in the Bank Rate in the intervening period and followed the movement to a higher yield basis apparent in other capital issues.

I should like to express our appreciation to our London colleagues for all their work in making the necessary legal, financial and other arrangements, and to the Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., who prepared, underwrote and carried through both issues.

Balance Sheet Figures

Turning now to the balance sheet, you will see that with the inclusion of the issue of capital in November, 1951, which I have just mentioned, the issued share capital at the end of the year under review stands at £5213,322, while share premium account has risen from £555,290 to £1,064,557, as compared with £555,290 in the previous account. The revenue reserves, unaltered since last year and full provision has been made for all taxation to the date of the accounts.

Sundry creditors at £96,252 show an increase of £28,297 over the previous year's figure, the main items

heavier local buying caused by lack of supplies from the United Kingdom, while the increases in the United Kingdom 12% deducted from dividends paid to United Kingdom shareholders and in the Ordinary share final dividend recommendation reflect the increase in the share capital during the year.

On the other side of the account, you will see that fixed assets in Kenya amount to £4,403,994, a net increase of £1,263,459, or 40% over the corresponding figure in the previous balance-sheet, although you will note the consolidated balance-sheet discloses that the increase in the value of fixed assets in both Kenya and Tanganyika is £1,794,433. This increase in permanent capital works expressed in figures is impressive, and represents the real effort of the company, its engineers and its contractors to close the gap between the demands from our consumers and available supply.

Subsidiary Companies

The next item shows our interests in subsidiary companies, amounting to £2,140,133, a further sum of £441,517 having been added during the year. Of this sum, £299,948 represents further investment in our Tanganyika subsidiary, while additional advances at interest amounting to £120,147 cover sums advanced to the Tanganyika subsidiary uncapitalized at the end of the year under review and some £53,000 advanced to our property-owning company for the provision of additional staff housing.

As you know, we hold the whole of the share capital of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company Ltd., which at the close of the year under review then consisted of 1,710,000 shares of £1 each, on which we received a dividend at the rate of 6%. In turn the Tanganyika Subsidiary Company holds 70% of the capital of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, and at the date of the balance-sheet had made advances to that company of £175,293. The remainder of the share capital of the Dar es Salaam company is held by the Government of Tanganyika. In order to facilitate administration of the Tanganyika business, proposals are being submitted to the Government for the amalgamation of these two companies.

Stores have increased from £444,386 to £541,842, the increase being largely due to bulk buying counteracted by irregular deliveries by suppliers and congestion at Mombasa port. As these conditions become less abnormal, we hope to reduce the amount of stores we are now obliged to carry.

The increase in sundry debtors over the previous year reflects the increased revenue during the year, while the reduction in cash, despite the proceeds of the November issue, shows the effect of the high rate of capital expenditure.

Revenue Account

If you will now look at the revenue account you will see that our operating surplus, dividends, income from investments, etc., amount to £461,189, and that after providing for administration and general expenses and making an adequate allocation for depreciation, auditor's fees and bank interest, the net revenue for the year carried-down is £271,383, as compared with £175,320.

To this we add the amount brought forward from last year, £1,384,060, making a disposable total of £384,060, out of which we have provided £25,531 for income tax, Preference share and Ordinary share dividends, leaving a gross figure of £280,733. Having

regard to the long-term nature of the hydro-electric and gas works now under construction, and with the desire to maintain this policy of minimum tariff increases, your directors have, with the necessary consent of the Government of Kenya, charged the sum of £42,347 as interest on capital during construction, making the charge for dividends £238,586 and leaving an amount of £119,940 to be carried forward to the next account, as compared with £96,617 brought in.

Insatiable Demand

You will have observed from the notes attached to the accounts that we had, at the end of the year, commitments for capital expenditure on behalf of ourselves and our subsidiaries amounting to £2,207,234. This amount has to a great extent been covered by the proceeds of the two issues I have already mentioned, but fresh demands for power are continually arising and new developments have to be undertaken in order that we may satisfy the almost insatiable demand for electricity and adequately fulfil our licence obligations in the territories in which we operate. Consequently at the end of November last our outstanding capital commitments had risen to £3,699,822 spread approximately over the next two and a half years.

Shareholders will understand that while the company is solely responsible for raising the large capital sums required for our continuous programme of development, that programme is decided upon in close and careful consultation with the appropriate departments of Government in Kenya and Tanganyika. The provision of finance to keep step with this programme is under constant study by our colleagues in London.

Outlook for Current Year

As to the prospects for the current year, while you will realize the output of all new plant is immediately absorbed, we have not entirely achieved the improvements we anticipated, due in some measure to the disappointments experienced in our plant deliveries, but on the whole the results should not be unsatisfactory. As for 1952 our prospects are more encouraging having regard to the completion of additional water power plant at Wanji and Pangani which I have described in some detail earlier in the remarks.

I am glad to say that the local disturbances in Kenya have not had any adverse effect upon our business and that the Africans on our staff have continued at their work in all areas. We have, however, in conjunction with the authorities, taken steps to guard our properties in the affected areas, many of our staff are serving as special constables and in addition to the Government undertaking to indemnify employees against damage to their property, we have secured the necessary insurances to cover eventualities.

Tribute to Staff

Before closing, my colleagues and I wish to thank the deputy general manager, Mr. G. M. Walker, together with the whole staff of the company, for their loyal and excellent services during the year.

"The difficulties which I have mentioned have greatly increased their work and we should congratulate them on maintaining the service so well under arduous and, at times, discouraging conditions."

The report and accounts were adopted.

*Company Report***Wankie Colliery Company, Limited****Transfer of Management from London to S. Rhodesia****Central African Development Stimulates Demand for Coal****Present Price Too Low in Relation to Costs of Production****Mr. Robert Foot's Survey of the Past Year's Operations**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 12, 1952.

MR. ROBERT FOOT, O.B.E., M.C., the chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

"This has been a year of progress in some important directions and of disappointment in others.

"The most important step has without doubt been the transfer of the management and control of the company to Southern Rhodesia. This transfer became effective on March 31 last, and the head office of the company was established in Salisbury on that date.

Board Changes

"I have to refer—with great regret—to the resignations from the board and from the secretaryship which inevitably had to synchronize with the transfer of the control. The directors who resigned at this time were Mr. S. H. Boileau, Colonel C. F. Birney, Mr. Edmund L. Hann, Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. P. Huffman and Mr. H. M. Lewis. All of them had made important contributions to the affairs of the company during their tenure of their appointments, and their influence and interest before and during the present move were of great assistance and support. Our grateful thanks are due to them all.

"It was with regret also that we had to say good-bye to our former secretary, Mr. G. C. Stafford, who had given good and faithful service to the company over many years.

"In Mr. Stafford's place the board appointed Mr. J. A. Bovey as secretary of the company, and we are well satisfied with our choice. Mr. R. L. Lechmere-Oertel who, besides myself, was the only other member of the old board to make the move, is also the senior mining director of Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia) Limited.

Rhodesian Directors

"On the establishment of the board in Salisbury Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins and the Hon. Humphrey V. Gibbs were appointed directors. Both Sir Ellis Robins and Mr. Gibbs are Rhodesian citizens of distinction. Mr. Keith Hogan has also been appointed to the board on the nomination of Powell Duffryn Limited. Mr. Hogan is one of the leading commercial men in the Powell Duffryn group.

"You will have seen from the accounts that our operations during the year resulted in a profit before taxation of £245,192 which, in spite of increased coal production, shows a drop of £38,198 compared with last year which itself showed a drop of £54,473 as compared with the year before.

"It has not been thought necessary to make any provision this year for Rhodesian taxation, as it is estimated that the wear and tear allowances on fixed assets and the depletion allowance will be in excess of the assessable profits. It will be seen from the profit

and loss account that there is a small charge of £4,000 for United Kingdom profits tax, and that there is a credit of £31,919 representing previous taxation provisions no longer required.

"The combined effect of all this is to leave a balance of profit for the year of £273,117, to which must be added the sum of £41,965 carried forward from the previous year, making together a total of £315,082 for disposal. Out of this amount the directors have considered it prudent to transfer £95,000 to a new reserve account, "contingency reserve," leaving the balance of profit unappropriated £220,082. To this new contingencies reserve the directors have decided, as the company is no longer subject to United Kingdom taxation, to transfer the amount of £155,000 which was hitherto held in the taxation equalization reserve account, thus making the total of the new reserve account £75,082.

Coal Price

"As stated in the accounts, the company, as from February 1, 1952, increased the price of coal by 2s. 3d. per ton. This increase applied to all consumers, including the Northern Rhodesian copper companies who, notwithstanding their long term fixed-price contracts, agreed to pay as from February 1 the same price as the Southern Rhodesian consumers. The Rhodesia Railways also, as from the same date, agreed to waive the preferential rights given to them under our present price control agreement. To these important consumers I would like to express our grateful thanks for their voluntary concessions which they thus made.

"During the year under review there has been a continuing and indeed an increasing pressure for coal supplies throughout all the territories served by the company, which, in addition to Southern and Northern Rhodesia, include Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa.

Still A Serious Shortage

"Notwithstanding the fact that the curve of the company's saleable output is continually rising, I am sorry to say, still a serious coal shortage throughout the territories which will not be completely overtaken until the third colliery—which is now in the stage of active development—comes fully into operation, giving the company an output capacity of 5,000,000 tons a year. The continually growing demand places great responsibilities upon the company and the railways. We have great and important tasks before us both which must be tackled with equal energy and determination, with full financial provision in each case for the capital required for these essential expansions.

"The actual output of saleable coal during the year was 2,344,178 tons. This represented an increase of 0.8% over the previous year's total of 2,342,133 tons. It is felt with interest and encouragement to note the

progress that has been achieved during the last five years. Our 1949 production was 14.8% greater than 1948, in 1950 it was 29.2% and in 1951 it was 41.2% and this year 56.4% greater than in 1948.

The reason why, notwithstanding the very considerable additional tonnage sold, the profits for the year were nearly £40,000 less than for the previous year is, stated quite bluntly, that the price of coal has been too low in relation to the costs of production, thus leaving a totally inadequate balance of profits available for the putting aside of proper reserves for retention in the business, and for the payment of a reasonable dividend to the shareholders.

Threat to Financial Stability

It must be obvious to every experienced business man, and indeed to every fair-minded critic of the company, that if this situation was to be allowed to continue it would before long become disastrous to the financial stability of the company, with equally disastrous results upon the whole economy of the countries dependent upon it for their coal supplies. This would be true even if the company was not faced with the necessity of raising its output as soon as practicable to meet the requirements of consumers throughout the territories. But this necessity, coupled as it clearly must be with the necessity to raise considerable sums of additional capital, makes it imperative in the interests of all concerned—the Governments, the consumers and the shareholders—that the company should be placed as a matter of urgency upon a new foundation of financial strength and stability.

The present foundation is based upon the arrangement of price control which was established as long ago as 1923 and has now become completely out of date.

The directors, therefore, felt it to be their duty to make urgent representations to the Government for a complete overhaul and amendment of the present position. I am glad to be able to record here that the Government received our representations with understanding and sympathy, and immediately gave instructions for the whole situation to be closely and critically investigated.

New Agreement on Price

I am glad to be able to report, following this investigation, we have reached a new agreement which includes the following:

(a) The margin in the future will be 6s. 6d. a ton instead of 5s.

(b) The new margin will be an average margin instead of a maximum, as it is at the present time.

(c) The time lag will be abolished by providing for the price to be based at the beginning of each year on an estimate which will reflect all known costs, and immediately foreseeable increases or reductions when the estimate is made.

(d) The price may be revised at any time during the year to meet either upward or downward trends of costs during any period of 12 months.

(e) The railways will in future be treated on the same basis as far as price is concerned as any other large consumer.

(f) For the protection of the private commercial concerns, factories, tobacco growers, farmers, and domestic consumers, the new agreement will extend to all coal produced at Wankie and sold for any purpose within Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as well.

(g) The new agreement will deal with other matters which it is unnecessary for me to speak in detail here, but there is a special feature to which I would like to

refer. These will be incorporated in the new arrangement some real and continuing incentive for the company by their own initiative and by increased efficiency either to reduce costs or to prevent them rising further. When the scheme is established it is intended that both the company and the consumers will participate in the ascertained savings in fair proportions.

Justice to Shareholders

The board and their advisers are satisfied that the new arrangements are both necessary and no more than adequate to do justice to the shareholders, and at the same time to provide a firm foundation of financial stability upon which the plans for further capital provision can be based.

The terms of the new arrangement will become effective as from January 1 next. The new price will be in the neighbourhood of 20s. per ton—a little more for some and a little less for others, the actual price to any consumer being dependent upon quantity and grade. The directors greatly regret having to announce this substantial increase, but they are at the same time completely satisfied that, for the reasons which I have given, and particularly in order to enable the company to raise on favourable terms the additional finance required, they would be falling short of their duty and responsibility both to the shareholders and to the territories served by the company upon the financial stability of which adequate supplies of coal must primarily depend, if they were to shrink from taking now the only proper course by raising the price of coal to the figure allowed by the new arrangement. However unpopular such an increase may immediately appear to be.

Steps Towards Greater Efficiency

Although, with the new arrangement, the price of coal is as low as the new Wankie price at the same time I would like to state here without any qualification that the directors and the chief officers of the company are taking every practicable step in the interests of greater efficiency and economy of working in the hope that they may not only avoid any further increase in the price, but even reduce it. The directors subscribe completely to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he said, "such as at the opening of the Zambezi water supply scheme that coal from Wankie should be supplied at the lowest possible price compatible with decent living conditions for all employees and with a reasonable return to the shareholders."

This new arrangement can properly be regarded as a new charter for the Company.

Position of Copper Companies

Before I leave the subject of price I want to refer specially to the position of the Northern Rhodesian copper companies and Rhodesia Broken Hill. It is common knowledge that, under contracts made between these companies and Wankie as long ago as 1937-38, they are legally entitled to receive their supplies of coal and coke at prices fixed as long ago as 1937, but provision for any increase in price to meet changing conditions. I have been very glad to have been able to report from time to time, as I have done to-day earlier in this speech, that these companies have agreed to accept increases in price to keep pace with rising costs. I am very happy now to be able to announce that the companies have agreed in principle to the cancellation of the present contracts, subject to the negotiation of new contracts which will reflect fairly both the new

price structure and the large annual quantities involved. Specific reference in the report was made to the necessity for further finance in order to provide for the expansion of the company's operations, and this necessity has been implicit in the previous part of my speech. The main categories under which this capital expenditure falls are indicated briefly but accurately in the report, and fall broadly under the headings of coal output, coke output, housing, hospital and medical services, and general welfare arrangements and amenities. The matter is now receiving close attention and an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held in the New Year when the directors' recommendations will be laid before the shareholders. In view of this there is no more which I can usefully add on the matter on the present occasion.

Expanding Output

In view of the interest which has been shown in the question it would be well for me to mention to the shareholders the decision of the board to expand the output capacity of the company from 3,800,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons a year by opening a third underground colliery instead of raising the output by opencast methods.

"The two alternatives were critically examined by Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia) Limited, in close collaboration with the colliery general manager, and their recommendation was that the next expansion should take the form of a new underground colliery instead of a large scale opencast mine. After full consideration the board accepted this recommendation, but in coming to this conclusion, they would like to make it clear that they are of opinion that the time will come when large scale opencast methods will be employed at Wankie, and that in considering plans for the next expansion that may become necessary the alternative of an opencast mine will be brought forward again and may well be adopted.

Water Supply Scheme Inaugurated

"One of the outstanding events of the year was undoubtedly the visit to Wankie on August 2 and 3 of the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and Lady Huggins, the former to perform the formal opening of the Zambezi water supply scheme bringing water to Wankie for industrial and domestic use from the Zambezi River at the rate of over 2,000,000 gallons a day, and the latter to present the prizes at the children's annual sports.

"The Rhodes Centenary Exhibition to be held at Bulawayo next year will be an event of great importance and significance. The board have decided that the company, its history and its present operations and progress, should be presented to the visitors in a well-planned exhibit in a manner which will be worthy both of the occasion and the subject. One of the special features of our exhibit will be a film of Wankie which will, it is believed, be full of interest to the visitors to the exhibition.

Tribute to Subsidiaries

It would not be right for me to conclude without expressing to Powell Duffryn Limited, operating through its subsidiary companies, Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, and Powell Duffryn (Rhodesia) Limited, our thanks for their services to the company during the year. In many different ways, and in many different directions, they have been of great help to us, and we are grateful to them.

Finally, we owe a real debt of gratitude to the staff of the company, both in Salisbury and Wankie. It has been a year of extremely hard work for them in every

way and in every department. I am glad to say that the spirit throughout the company is one of optimism for the future and the morale is high. Our thanks are due to them all."

The report and accounts were adopted.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN ANGLO-AMERICAN, LIMITED, was held at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on December 10, 1952. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer presiding. He said:—

"I should like to refer to a recent Press announcement made by your company advising that a petition had been presented to the United Kingdom Parliament for leave to introduce a Private Bill, with a view to securing the transfer of registration of your company and others of the group, from the United Kingdom to Northern Rhodesia.

Transfer to N. Rhodesia Sought

"Your company has, since the beginning of 1951, been managed and controlled in Northern Rhodesia where the whole of its business is carried on, whilst it continues to be a company incorporated in England. The present position is felt to be anomalous and your directors therefore considered that your company should take active steps to finalize the removal to Northern Rhodesia of the companies of the group.

"The Northern Rhodesia Government has been kept fully informed of the intention to introduce the Bill, which by its terms extends to Northern Rhodesia, and has accorded its full approval."

The report and accounts were adopted.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, speaking in Kitwe last week, gave further news of the new Baneroff mines, which are expected to involve a capital expenditure of £1m. over the next five years to bring to the production stage three ore-bodies near the Belgian Congo border of Northern Rhodesia, and about 14 miles to the north-west of the Nchanga mine.

Prospecting has already cost £300,000, financed by Rhokana Corporation. There are three ore-bodies, two about a mile apart on the surface and the third 4½ miles away.

The Kongala ore-body is estimated to contain nearly 33m. tons of ore averaging 2.48% copper content, and the north and south ore-bodies at Kiriya Bomwe more than 46m. tons averaging 3.39%, giving a total of about 80m. tons with an average of 3%.

On the projected production rate of 4,000 short tons of copper monthly, the new mine would have a life of 40 years without making any allowance for the results of further exploration.

A concentrator capable of treating 150,000 tons of ore monthly is to be built at Kiriya Bomwe.

Mr. Oppenheimer's statements are reported on page 507.

Business in Kenya

A USEFUL 32-PAGE PAMPHLET, entitled "Notes on Commerce and Industry in Kenya," has been published at 6d. by the Government Printer, Nairobi. It contains a brief description of the country, facts about production, communication, and transport. It also deals with the 10-year development programme, primary production, imports and exports, wage rates, different industries, income tax rates, and facts about industrial development, factory legislation, company law and registration, trade unions, traders' licences, controls, and commercial organizations.

Rhokana Corporation Limited The Bancroft Mine

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Speech

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION LIMITED, was held at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on December 10, 1952. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, presiding, said:—

"Shareholders will have noticed that the formation of a company to establish another large copper mine in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt was foreshadowed in the chairman's statement issued with the annual report and accounts. A few additional details are now available.

"The financial structure of the new company is at present receiving the active consideration of your board. In the meanwhile, expenditure on prospecting, borehole drilling and other preliminary work has been financed by advances from your corporation, and approximately £300,000 has been spent to date. It is estimated that it will take about five years and cost about £11,000,000 to bring the mine to production.

Extensive Ore Bodies

"The mine will be located on extensive ore bodies near the Belgian Congo border about 14 miles north-west of the property of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited. The ore bodies occur in areas comprised in Special Grants issued to your company by the owners of the mineral rights, The British South Africa Company.

"Prospecting of the area of these Special Grants, totalling 56,848 acres, over a period of years proved the existence of three ore bodies. These are known as the Konkola ore body, the Kirila Bomwe North ore body and the Kirila Bomwe South ore body. The two Kirila Bomwe ore bodies are about a mile apart on the surface. The Konkola ore body is four-and-a-half miles away. Prospecting rights are also held over a further 100,000 acres to cover possible extensions of the ore bodies in depth.

Reserves 80,000,000 Tons

"It is estimated that the reserves of copper ore exposed during the diamond-drilling programme total approximately 80 million tons with an average copper content of 3.60%. The Konkola ore body is estimated to contain 32,900,000 tons with an average copper content of 2.48%, and the Kirila Bomwe North and South ore bodies are estimated to contain 46,700,000 tons with an average copper content of 4.33%. These values are comparatively rich.

"The minerals are copper sulphides, with small amounts of oxide. A feature of the prospecting already completed has been that the deepest holes so far drilled

show values and grades well above economic limits and there is little doubt that substantial reserves remain to be proved by further drilling. On the basis of the ore reserves so far proved, the mine would have a life of 40 years at the production rate envisaged.

"Planning of the mine is in progress. A concentrator with a capacity of about 250,000 tons a month will be erected at Kirila Bomwe to treat the ore from all three ore bodies. The concentrate will be raised to your company's smelter at Nkana, some 55 miles away. With recent improvements in technique, it is expected that the Rhokana smelter will be able to handle the new mine's production of approximately 4,000 short tons of copper a month without major additions of plant.

A New Township

"The establishment of the new mine will involve the construction of a railway from Nchanga to Kirila Bomwe with a further extension to Konkola; the construction of roads and linking up with the electric power grid which serves all the mines of the Copperbelt through the Northern Rhodesian Power Corporation Limited. A new mining township will be laid out for European staff and employees, who will total approximately 500. African townships with houses for single and married African employees, who will number about 4,000, will also be established.

"Preliminary work has already started at the site. An aerial survey to assist in the laying out of road, rail and power line routes has been completed.

Transfer of Registration

"I should now like to refer to a recent Press announcement by Rhodesian Anglo-American, Limited, advising that a petition has been presented by that company to the United Kingdom Parliament for leave to introduce a Private Bill with a view to securing the transfer of registration of the company to the United Kingdom or Northern Rhodesia.

"Your company has since the beginning of 1951, been managed and controlled in Northern Rhodesia where the whole of its business is carried on, whilst it continues to be a company incorporated in England. The present position, which is anomalous and your directors therefore consider that this company should be actively associated with Rhodesian Anglo-American, Limited, in the steps being taken to finalize the removal to Northern Rhodesia of the Rho-Anglo group of companies.

"The Northern Rhodesia Government has been kept fully informed of the intention to introduce the Bill, which by its terms extends to Northern Rhodesia, and has accorded its full approval.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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Of Commercial Concern

Ellerman Lines, within the next year or so commission for their African service four motor passenger and cargo liners, each of about 12,000 tons gross, and each accommodating at least 100 first-class passengers. The CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH, having completed her trials, will sail next month. The other three ships will be the CITY OF EXETER (June), CITY OF COOK (October), and CITY OF DURBAN (early 1954). Their normal base will be the terminal port in Africa.

Warnings that the future of the Turkish tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia was precarious were voiced at the annual meeting of the Turkish Co-operative Company, Mrs. F. Field, the chairman, said that unless the new season brought a marked increase in production, the company might be forced to wind up. The quality of the present crop was the worst known, owing to bad climate conditions, and good prices could not be expected.

The deficit in the balance of trade of the Sudan during the first seven months of this year amounted to £83m., compared with a surplus of £18m. in 1951. The value of imports was almost double that of the same months of 1951, but that of exports was little more than in 1950 figure.

Diesel Engines for Rhodesia

The last two of six new diesel electric locomotives built in America for Rhodesia Railways have gone into service. An order for 23 more has been placed with a British company. By 1955 steam locomotives on the Umfolosi-Salisbury line will have been entirely replaced. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd. was interested in 251 enterprises totaling £6,537,000, on September 30 last. At that time 78 of them, involving £1,642,174, were in East Africa and 27, involving £1,097,756, in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

At last week's auctions in London, 200 packages of sisal from Kenya were sold for an average of 1s. 7.11d. per lb., 492 from Portuguese East Africa averaged 1s. 5.38d., and 57 from Tanganyika, 1s. 8.43d. per lb., making a total of 340 packages averaging 1s. 5.52d., compared with 880 packages averaging 1s. 5.9d. in the previous week.

When the Uganda Joint Marketing Board sold 6,400 bales of cotton in Kampala last week, the average price for A.R. quality was 24s. 7d. per lb., free on rail.

Sisal Output for November

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd. 190 tons of sisal, making 729 tons to date.

Headquarters of Nyasaland Railways

LAST WEEK WE COMMENTED on the proposal of the Governor of Nyasaland for the transfer of the headquarters of Nyasaland Railways from London to the protectorate.

The financial editor of *The Times* has since written that the advantages of transfer to Nyasaland, even supposing that the necessary Treasury approval were given, are not necessarily clear-cut. Nor are the considerations affecting the matter limited to those which are normally involved in any change of domicile.

If the Nyasaland company were to be considered primarily as an overseas-owned commercial enterprise on the same footing as the Trans-Zambezi Railway Company and came to be associated much more closely with the Nyasaland Government, the reaction of the Portuguese authorities would not be easily predictable. The board of the Nyasaland company have been well advised to issue a statement which is cautious, perhaps even cautioning.

As *The Times* writes, "the railway has been a good example of a Colonial development project run on strictly commercial lines. The company has so far received no confirmation of the Governor's proposal, and the case would appear to be one in which it might be well to go very cautiously in assessing the chances of the transfer actually taking place."



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