

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, December 25, 1952

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 25 (New Series) No. 1472

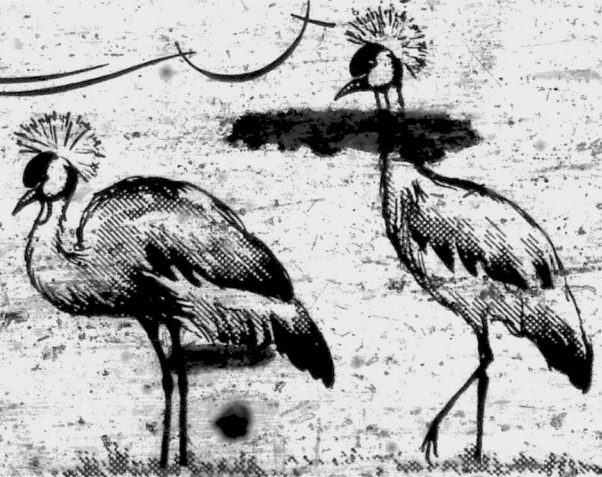
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



Uganda

THE CROWNED OR-CRESTED CRANE is the motif of Uganda. These graceful birds are found in many various places as well as elsewhere in East Africa. On occasions tame Crested Cranes may be found lending an exotic touch to an East African Garden.

Uganda is a progressive country and has made enormous strides since it was opened up by the railway. One of the earliest firms to be established there was Smith, Mackenzie & Co. who had already been operating from Zanzibar since 1877. Thus seventy-five years of unimpaired experience in East Africa is at your service today.



Agents for **BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**
General Managers of African Wharfage Co. Ltd. and
African Marine & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Mombasa
Insurance — Air Travel — Chemicals — Builders' Materials
Wines, Spirits & Provisions

London Correspondents:
GRAY, DAWES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3. (Avenue 4680)



Smith Mackenzie

& CO. LTD

Branches: — Mombasa (Head Office), Nairobi, Kampala, Jinja, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, Mikindani and Mtwara.

A Merry Christmas to All Our Readers

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service — Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN LUCKSLEY Dec 26 Dec 28 Jan 5

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, PORT LOUIS, TAMATAVE, MAJUNGA.

ROBIN TUXFORD Jan 6 Jan 8 Jan 15

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.

ROBIN SHERWOOD Jan 11 Jan 12 Jan 13

Will accept cargo for CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA.

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS if Inducement.

NEW YORK

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement).

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN DONCASTER — Ear Jan

ROBIN TRENT Lte Dec / Ear Jan Mid / Lte Jan

ROBIN KETTERING — Lte Jan

ROBIN WENTLEY Lte Jan / Ear Feb Ear / Mid Feb

ROBIN KIRK Ear / Mid Feb Lte Feb

For Particulars apply Principals Agents

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED,
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2B
Telephone: London Wall 6000. Cables: Nonpareil, London.

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira.

WM. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED
Durban

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE, JIVANJEE & CO. LIMITED
Zanzibar, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani

General Agents: P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE
Madagascar
Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascan Ports:
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
and their Agents.

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.**

39, CORTLANDT STREET
NEW YORK, 7

TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link between
Beira and Nyasaland
(with connections at Dona Ana for Tete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour connect with m.v. "Itala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwanza (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

Apply to
The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARES LONDON"
Telephone: Whitehall, 2040. Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"



Overseas Importers
May we act for you here?
Manufacturers
Old established or not,
Do you want new outlets?

W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of currencies and no tariffs would cut costs and help international understanding. Trading freely aids peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter — They will endeavour to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

TO COMBAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
FOR PROTECTION & DECORATION
EMPLOY

"RED HAND" Paints

The RED HAND range includes

- HARD GLOSS PAINT
- SYNTHETIC ENAMEL
- PERMANENT GREENS
- ROOF PAINT
- WEATHERPROOF DISTEMPER

AGENTS—
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.,
DAR ES SALAAM · KAMPALA
MOMBASA · NAIROBI
TANGA · ZANZIBAR

MANUFACTURED BY
THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO.
15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1

*GRAMS :
RAHTJENS, PHONE, LONDON.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

Head Office :
QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET,
(P.O. Box 105) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches :
KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO
MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

Associated Companies :

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED
Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI · ARUSHA · KERICHO · KAMPALA · TANGA

J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED
Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents

MOMBASA · NAIROBI · ARUSHA · KERICHO · ETC.

London Correspondents :

TREATT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel. : MANSion House 7471

Planters

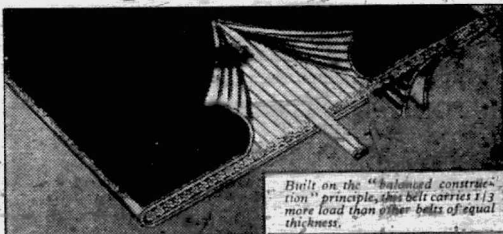
BALING PRESSES

The hydraulic press illustrated is typical of the wide range of Planters Presses in world-wide use on sisal, kapok, mattress fibre and all manner of material



PLANTERS ENGINEERING Co. Ltd.,
14, CRAVEN ROAD, LONDON, W.2, ENGLAND
Telephone No. : AMB 3295

Continuously wound for Strength and Flexibility



Endless Cord Belts by Goodyear
Carry 33 1/3% More Load

Unusual strength and flexibility is the feature of the Goodyear Endless Cord Belt. The load is carried by a central layer of robust low-stretch cord, continuously wound to eliminate joints. Carefully balanced construction guarantees perfectly true running. This belt is exceptionally long-lasting.

Thor Transmission Belting
Goodyear Thor Belting is outstanding for small-pulley, high-speed drives. It will not separate or fray under shock loads or give at the fastener.

Goodyear V-Belts
Built to withstand sudden jolting load and short centre, high speed drives, Goodyear V-Belts last longer — keep plant costs down.

Write for full details to

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.,
P.O. Box 416, Dar-Es-Salaam P.O. Box 180, Tanga
London correspondents:
Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.,
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

Between



Excellent Passenger Accommodation



Doctor & Stewards Carried

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS



Passages may be booked through any travel agency

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc. Apply to
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING
21, BURY STREET

LYKES LINES

REGULAR EAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Leaving South Africa	Leaving East Africa
5.5. <i>Mayo Lykes</i>	mid Dec.	
5.5. <i>Keith McKay</i>	early Jan.	mid/late Jan.
5.5. <i>Charlotte Lykes</i>	early Jan.	late Jan.
5.5. <i>Lester Lykes</i>	late Jan.	early Feb.
5.5. <i>Kenneth Fish</i>	early/mid Feb.	early March
5.5. <i>Engene Lykes</i>	late Feb.	early March

At sufficient indentment orders, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply—

LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DUREAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL
LESLIE J. ANDERSON EAST AFRICA, LTD., MOMBASA, TANZANIA, ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.
THE BEIRA BOATING CO., LTD., BEIRA.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings between SWEDEN, DENMARK, FRANCE & EAST AFRICAN PORTS, MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KEITH BRYANT and CO., 22, Billiter Buildings, London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa: THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

CHRISTENSEN CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN LINE

(AS THORSEN, SANDEFJORD, NORWAY)

SAILINGS ABOUT THE 14TH OF EACH MONTH FROM MOMBASA AND OTHER EAST AFRICAN PORTS via SOUTH AFRICA DIRECT TO ST. JOHN, N.B. TRANSIT TIME ABOUT 7 DAYS

AGENTS

MOMBASA: GARDNER & THEOBALD, Ltd. CAPE TOWN: HOLLAND AFRICA LTD.
Mombasa, East Africa: GARDNER & THEOBALD, Ltd. (Pty.) Ltd. HOLLAND AFRICA LTD. (Pty.) Ltd.
TANGA & DAR ES SALAAM: LONDON: MONTAGU OVERSEA LTD. Co., SCOTLAND & JOHN THOMPSON, Ltd.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 10 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 59 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
NEW YORK BRANCH: 67 Wall Street, HAMBURG BRANCH: Speersstr. 6

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

MAIL SERVICE

to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON and DURBAN

Via Madeira, From Southampton

"Pretoria Castle"	Jan. 1
"Arundel Castle"	Jan. 8
"Athlone Castle"	Jan. 15
"Carnarvon Castle"	Jan. 22
"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 29
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 5
"Capetown Castle"	Feb. 12
"Stirling Castle"	Feb. 19



IMMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

"Kenya Castle"	Jan.
"Rhodesia Castle"	Jan.
"Blangibby Castle"	Jan. 23
"Dunnetta Castle"	Feb.

- Out East Coast home West Coast
- Out West Coast home East Coast
- Out and home West Coast

UNION CASTLE LINE

1952 Offices
3 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. MAR 2550.
Passenger Dept. MAN 7111
West End Passenger Agency
125 Pall Mall, London, W.1. WU 4411
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow.

CLAN - HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEB, MASSAWA, MAGADISHU, BEBERA, JIBUTI,
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MWARA

*Direct or by transhipment

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO. LTD.
 MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
 LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:
 TEMPERLEYS, HASELHUST & CO., LTD.,
 LONDON, E.C. 4.

NAIROBI
 MOMBASA
 DAR-ES
 SALAAM

A. BAUMANN & CO. LTD.

KAMPALA
 LINDI
 MASAKA
 MUKINDANI

Established 1874

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London), LTD., 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C. 3

BUYERS AND SELLING AGENTS

A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd. — KAMPALA and MASAKA FACTORIES

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD. — SHIPPING, CLEARING and FORWARDING AGENTS

EXPORTERS

COFFEE AND ALL EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE

IMPORTERS

BUILDING, ENGINEERING & GENERAL SUPPLIES

AGENTS AND CONCESSIONAIRES FOR

ENGINEERING

- A. S. Mechanical Co. Ltd.
- B.I. S.T.E.C. Group
- B.I. Collenders Cable Ltd.
- British Thomson-Houston Ltd.
- Christy & Norris Ltd. (Kenya, Uganda)
- Fosadek (Branson) Ltd.
- Henry F. Cockill & Co. Ltd.
- Henry Siman Ltd. (Soap Machinery)
- Harland & Wolff Ltd.
- International Refrigerator Co. Ltd.
- J. M. Co. Hargill (Sales) Ltd.
- Tangyes Ltd.
- Warsop Power Tools Ltd.

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Benford Limited (Concrete Floors),
Cements, Sweden.
- Clover Paint and Composition Co. Ltd.
- Dansk Cement Central Ltd.
- East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. (Stainless Steel
Sinks, etc.)
- George Fowell Ltd. (Baron's Mirrors)
- George Lillington (Paintcrete)
- Standard Metal Window Co.
- Tunnel Portland Cement Co. Ltd.
- Twistee Reinforcement Fabrics
- Vulcanite Roofing Felts

GENERAL

- Francis Barnett Ltd. (Motor Cycles)
- James Bibby & Sons Ltd. (Soaps and
Pots)
- Chas. H. Challen & Son Ltd. (Pianos)
- Halas Ltd. (Plastic Ware)
- Handy Angle Manufacturing Com.
(Kenya, Uganda)
- Nissan, Thors and Buckchurch Building
- Nu-Swift Ltd. (Fire Extinguishers)
- Owen & Randall Ltd. (Personal Steel
Filing Cabinets)
- Scintilux Ltd. (Plastic Jewellery)
- Sunbeam Cycles Ltd.



The First British-Built GAS TURBINE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE



Fifty years of experience in electric traction, together with fourteen years of intensive development of gas turbines, has resulted in the successful production of the Gas Turbine Electric Locomotive designed and built by Metropolitan Vickers for work on the Westfala Region of British Railways. Although a new development, this locomotive has very many desirable features which have already been proved by experience.

Whether your problem concerns the choice of a gear wheel or a complete railway electrification scheme, the Metropolitan Vickers organisation is ready to place at your service its technical competence and vast experience in traction matters.

METROPOLITAN VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER, 17

Member of the A.E.I. group of companies

METROVICK

Traction for more efficient transport

Kindly send your enquiries to:

KENYA: British East Africa Corpn. Ltd., P.O. Box 182, Nairobi.
P.O. Box 12, Mombasa.

MOZAMBIQUE: Agencias Modernas Ltda, Rua Engenheiro 32/34, Caixa Postal 1066, Lourenço Marques. Also at P.O. Box 189, Beira.

N. RHODESIA: Mr. J. Clack & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 25, Nagai.

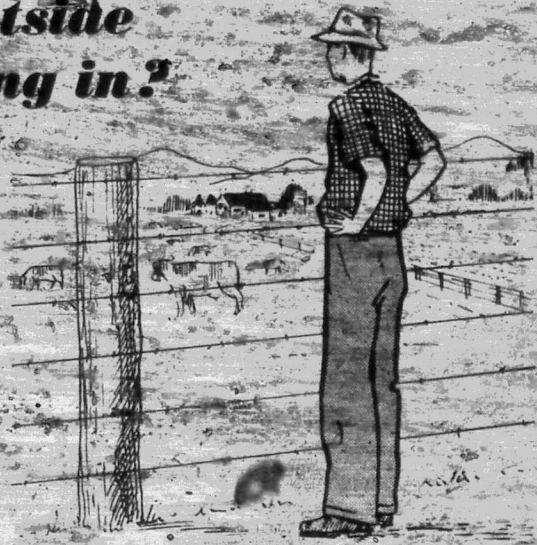
S. RHODESIA: Mr. C. B. Beilom, J. Clack & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 603, Salisbury.
P.O. Box No. 638, Bulawayo, and P.O. Box No. 337, Umtali.

TANGANYIKA: British East Africa Corpn. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 117, Dar-es-Salaam, and P.O. Box No. 25, Chunya, also at Mbindani and Mtwara.

UGANDA: British East Africa Corpn. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 12, Kampala, ZANZIBAR: P.O. Box No. 315.

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a
bonus of 2½% on all
purchases to members



UNITY IS



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD. NAKURU

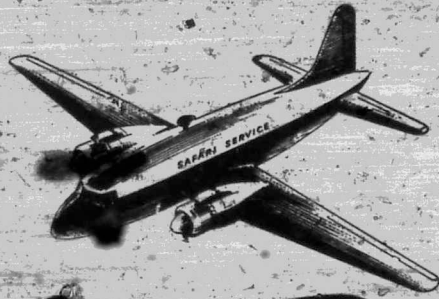
Branches at:

Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

SAFARI SERVICE

(COLONIAL COACH CLASS SERVICE)

- new fares!



**STILL BY FAR
THE LOWEST FARE
U.K. TO EAST AFRICA**

Single £92

Return £166

The popular route with the well-known personal service. Baggage allowance now 44 lb.—but cheap excess at 12/- per kilo.

Announcement by

AIRWORK LTD., 15 CHESTERFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1

HUNTING AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 5, FITZTHARDINGE ST., LONDON, W.1

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Notes By The Way	516	News from Kenya	529
Commons Debate on Mau Mau	517	Mr. C. J. M. Alport's New Book	532
Sir Philip Mitchell's Dispatch	520	Book Reviews in Brief	536
Reorganization of Imperial Institute	523	U.C.A.A. Leaflet on Federation	538
		Latest Mining News	544

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1952

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1472

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

The Promise of Noël

*Once more the Christmas Message calls to men,
And we, who hold Goodwill our talisman,
Must ask: How fares our cause last Christmas syne?*

*The godless creed begotten in the East
Still grows and spreads like canker in a tree,
Distorting words and snarling threads of thought:
So that we find the spirit that denies
Meeting sound reason with a churlish "No"*

*In the South-East a New Dominion
To grow in a common weal
Awaits support from folk unwisely led,
Keen, but precociously ambitious.*

*But sadder still to know the Kenya hills
That housed the leisure of our future Queen
Are now the scene of senseless savagery
They saw her pass from Princess to a Crown,
Bereaved, undaunted, moving to her Throne,
The symbol and ensample of Goodwill.*

*Such problems, kin to many in the world,
But firm our faith and freshen our resolve,
Goodwill hath ne'er a weapon save goodwill
To plead, persuade, to stimulate response
Till mutual aid and understanding, trust
Twixt man and man, 'tween race and race, shall sweep
From Nile far southward, from the teeming East,
Mombasa to the Mountains of the Moon,*

*Then Goodwill,
All-potent in the promise of Noël,
Shall claim—and win—the priceless guerdon, Peace.*

A.L.

Notes By-The Way

Yuletide Lament

WE HAD THE SATIRE, scraps of verse, the jokes, some better and some worse, and jests about pomposity, political verbosity—all these were ready for the printer, that we might give, as every winter, some Christmas fare to entertain our readers in a lighter vein. Alas, the pressure on our space compels these trifles to give place to matters of profounder weight—to Parliamentary debate, to federation's cause, and now to savageries of Mau Mau. So many grave affairs our space encumber, Mau Mau, accurs'd, has slain our Christmas Number.

Peace and Good Will

AMONG THE REGULAR READERS of this newspaper are some men whose public words or actions have been criticized by it during the past year—for the sole reason that the duty of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is to comment with candour on statements about the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive which it considers unjustified and damaging. I am glad to say that some of those with whom disagreement has been expressed have long been and remain on terms of personal friendliness with the writer of the criticism. A few, happily a very few, have taken umbrage. There could be no more suitable day in the year than this to assure them that neither he nor anybody else on the staff of this publication harbours the slightest ill-will.

Governor's Visit

SIR EVELYN BARING made an excellent impression on a largely attended gathering of newspaper representatives before he left London to return to Nairobi after his hurried visit. His introductory statement was factual, and more persuasive because it was personal, not a digest of reports sent to headquarters by officials at work in the affected districts of Kenya. His replies to the questions, which came briskly, were prompt, succinct and frank. Only twice did he decline to answer, and both questions were of such a nature that the inquirers can scarcely have expected a reply. At a time when columns of criticism, much of it uninstructed, and some of it bearing all the marks of personal bias, have been directed at the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and through him at the Government of Kenya, it was most useful from the standpoint of the Colony that the Governor should himself satisfy writers who were genuinely concerned to learn the facts. That they did, for Sir Evelyn was at pains not to discount in any way the problems with which his Government has to deal. Parliamentary friends tell me that he scored a triumph at a private meeting of a couple of hundred members of both Houses. Some of the questions were decidedly pointed, but none seems to have pierced the target. About inquiries have been made of those who have seen a colonist that Kenya has evidently the right man in charge at this time of stress and strain.

Political Generosity

A LEADING AFRICAN in Northern Rhodesia, who is opposed to federation, Mr. Godwin Lewanika, asked a local newspaper to publish a long memorandum expressing his views. Quite understandably, he was told that space could be found for a summary only. As he insisted that not a word should be changed, it was explained that he might book space in the advertisement columns, but that three columns would be required, even if the statements were printed in the smallest type available. When these facts came to the knowledge of Mr. Welensky, Northern Rhodesia's chief

advocate of federation, he paid for the space necessary for Mr. Lewanika to state his case against federation in full. If comparable action has been taken at any time by any other political leader in Africa, I have not heard of it.

Elephantine Aberration

A FEW LARGE TUSKERS have been shot. But these have been mainly visitors from the Congo or the Sudan who have overstayed their welcome, "or unfortunates who, after years of safety in a reserve or sanctuary, have stepped across the boundary line in a moment of mental aberration—a mistake that nowadays, with Africa swarming round the edges of game reserve like a honey-pot, an elephant seldom has the chance to make twice." So writes the Game Warden of Uganda in a comment on the fact that 536 elephants were shot by licence-holders during the year, an increase of nearly 40% on the previous year's figures. Of the elephants shot nearly 70% had tusks of under 30lb. apiece, and 40% were under 30lb. apiece. The writer cannot be accused of admiration for the killers of his animals, for he declares that the term "sportsmen" can seldom be applied to licence-holders nowadays: "many are so inexperienced or frightened that they wound several before they kill one."

Scepticism Corrected

REPORTS THAT A PERFORMING ELEPHANT was to be seen in the game reserve below Kichwamba Hotel were received with scepticism, but the official in charge of the department had no such doubt when watching a solitary elephant at a distance of 200 yards range, he saw the animal rock back on its haunches, heave itself into the position of a dog when begging, stand on its hind legs, and stretch its trunk vertically upwards until it could seize a particularly succulent branch at the top of the tree. This feat was performed three times in 15 minutes. "Such a sight is seldom seen in the wild, and this animal evidently considers itself superior to its less talented brethren, as it is always reported to be on its own. Possibly it has ambitions, and wishes itself below the hotel in the hope of attracting the attention of the many film-making units that pass that way."

Docked

A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL RESIDENT has for some time been trying to find the reason for the unusually large proportion of elephants in the Lake Edward and Lake George area which have part of their tails missing. While watching some elephant wading across to one of the islands in Lake Edward, he saw a three-quarter grown hippo come to the surface behind one of the animals and take a playful nip at the end of its tail. The elephant moved forward as though stung, and the hippo swam off like a naughty schoolboy in a swimming-bath.

Will Fabians Please Note?

"THOSE WHO ARROGANTLY WRITE solutions upon their political banners, like the Grants who promise to solve the problems of society for a thousand years to come, offend not only the gods, who in anger soon take vengeance upon them with thunderbolts of fire—but the very nature of all social evolution, which rests on the slow unfolding of institutions, laws, and habit-patterns of thought and action." Professor S. H. Frankel, Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Oxford University.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Reply to Socialist Attacks

Firm Speech in Commons Debate on Situation in Kenya

AFFAIRS IN KENYA were the subject of a long debate in the House of Commons last week, when the Opposition insisted on a division, despite Government pleas that that step should be avoided lest it create undesirable misunderstandings.

The Government amendment was carried by 301 votes to 278.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved:—

"That this House extends its sympathy to all races in Kenya in their present ordeal and reaffirms its support of lawful action to eliminate Mau Mau and suppress barbarous and violent crimes against both Africans and Europeans and to re-establish peace and order. It expresses its grave concern regarding those measures which involve the punishment of innocent people and which if continued may permanently embitter race relations.

"It regrets the failure of H.M. Government to act upon the urgent recommendation, made by the then Governor of Kenya in November, 1951, for the appointment of a Royal Commission and the unaccountable delay by the Colonial Secretary since that date in proceeding with its appointment; and urges that, once appointed, the Commission should forthwith investigate the fundamental long-term problems in Kenya, including the land problem, and that it should be required to issue an interim report on these matters as soon as possible.

"Meanwhile, the Government should take all practical measures to mitigate the most pressing hardships and frustrations of the African people, including the progressive elimination of the colour bar, co-operative farming, the raising of wage standards, the reduction of the cost of living, extension of free education, the creation of new industries, provision of housing, and the democratization of local government.

"This House reaffirms its belief that co-operation and common action by all races is possible and necessary, and, to this end, welcomes the suggestions which have been made in Kenya for summoning a round-table conference of representatives of all communities."

He began by extending to all the races in Kenya deepest sympathy in the ordeal through which they were passing, and continued (in part):—

Responsibility to Speak Out

"In the debates on Kenya in recent weeks we have realized, and lived up to the realization, that it is our duty to speak with serious responsibility about these matters in view of the circumstances in the Colony. We have affirmed our support for all lawful action which is necessary to suppress violence and crime, to eliminate Mau Mau, and to restore peace and order in the country. But we are responsible for the country and all its people. We have a special responsibility for the weakest of its people.

"We belong to a multiracial Commonwealth, and the people with different-coloured skins from ourselves are the majority of its citizens. They too are watching events in Africa. The eyes of the world are upon us, for the future of the world may very well be determined in Africa and Asia. It is impossible to keep questions of this kind from the discussions of the United Nations.

"For all those reasons, whilst reaffirming our support for all lawful action to restore peace and order, we have a responsibility to speak out. We have become disturbed at the same of the things done in Kenya and about some things which are now being done or done rapidly as we believe necessary.

"The authorities in Kenya had to be given emergency powers which for the time being set aside the normal process of law. When the Secretary of State made his first announcement in the House, I was one of my African and non-African friends I called for that support. But it is our duty, for we are the final arbiter, to ensure that those extraordinary powers are wisely administered and never abused. We have become very concerned about this problem.

"If this House is to fulfil its heavy responsibilities, it should inform itself of what is taking place. Therefore I suggested

to the Secretary of State that there should go to Kenya an all-party delegation of Members of Parliament, and that in our choice we should use those in this House with knowledge and experience of the use of emergency powers in our own country. I believe I carry with me members in all parts of the House. I am sure I carry people in every part of the nation with me in regretting that the Secretary of State turned down that suggestion. I make it again.

"In our motion we express grave concern about some of the measures being put into operation in Kenya, particularly collective punishment. That can be a terrible boomerang. In Kenya any punishment now administered is inflicted by one race upon another. That makes it doubly essential to examine what might be the consequences of this punishment.

"In putting down Mau Mau, as we must, it is important that we do not leave bitter memories behind. I have urged from the outset that one essential was to make sure that this was a struggle by all the decent people of the races in Kenya against Mau Mau, and that it was the essence of wise leadership to take every conceivable step to prevent it becoming, or even to appear to become, a struggle of the whites against the blacks or of the blacks against the whites.

Attitude to African Leaders

"For this reason we urged that every encouragement should be given to the responsible African leaders. We can put down Mau Mau, but we can never win the Africans unless we do so through their own leaders. On November 7, I called attention to a courageous statement by Mr. Odede, the new leader of the Kenya African Union. I asked the Government to send him a message of encouragement and make it possible for him to meet his people in order to offer them an alternative leadership, to take them away from the course of Mau Mau, with its terror and its violence, and lead them along the constitutional path.

"For many weeks the Africans heard only the voices of the terrorists and Mau Mau. Five weeks went by before their representative in the Cabinet was invited or permitted to broadcast to his people. I use 'Cabinet' for the Executive Council because it is the Cabinet of Ministers and the Africans have their own. It was my privilege, with the late Governor, to appoint Mr. Odede as a member to represent the Africans. Yet five weeks went by. How much better if he had been permitted to broadcast in the first few days! How much better if that had been followed by enabling him to meet the people and offer them an alternative leadership.

"Some of those responsible African leaders have paid with their lives for their loyalty to us. White people have done so; black people have done so. The loss of some is a grievous loss to Africa, to the African people, and to the future of race relationships in Kenya. These men have shown by their loyalty—some by the sacrifice of their lives—that they are brave men, and that they are very much that their services are not being more fully used to win the Africans away from Mau Mau.

Collective Punishment

"With collective punishment we make it very difficult, if not impossible, for responsible African leaders to co-operate with the Government or to have authority and influence with their own people. If they become associated with the Government, and we in that way associate them with collective punishment, that will undermine their influence and make it impossible for them to win the Africans over now. Indeed, it may mean that it will be impossible for them to win the Africans over in the future.

"If what are regarded as punitive measures are taken, not against Mau Mau, but against the Kikuyu people as a whole, that makes the position of the responsible African leaders very difficult, if not impossible. We fear that the measures so taken and applied will breed deep racial resentments, that will go down as a bitter memory from the present generation of Africans to generations to come.

"There can be only one task in Kenya worthy of our support—that eventually, when this terror has been put down, there should be built a multiracial society reaching out towards equality. We warn the Government that, if continued, these actions may embitter race relations.

"We have two major tasks in Kenya—to restore peace and order and to take all steps necessary to find out what are the causes of this outbreak. What are the grievances? What are the hardships upon which it has fed and is feeding? Why has this happened? We must find out these causes and remove the hardships, the grievances, and the frustrations

which have found expression in these evil ways.

Therefore we welcomed the decision that a Royal Commission should examine all the economic and social problems in East Africa. Certain grievances and hardships which we have outlined in this motion cannot wait for the report of a Royal Commission. Urgent steps should be taken to deal with them.

"The strange history of the proposed Royal Commission is made even more tortuous by the replica given yesterday by the Colonial Secretary.

"In May, 1951, I visited Kenya for eight days; I had to come back and vote in this House. Two major problems engaged my attention. The constitutional problem was urgent, because the existing constitution had to be revised in 1952.

"I came to the conclusion that to build a democratic multi-racial community we must begin with members of all the races coming round the same table and discussing the matter together as fellow citizens of the same country. It was to the credit of all the representatives of all the peoples that they accepted my invitation to form a round-table conference to seek to hammer out in agreement the future constitutional development of Kenya and to decide the place of all their peoples and communities in it.

"The second problem about which I had discussions with many representatives of all the races, especially with the Africans, including discussions with the Kenya African Union, was that of land hunger and poverty, low wages and bad housing, squatters on farms and rootless people in the towns. I discussed these matters with the then Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell. Who can go to Kenya, or elsewhere in Africa or Asia, without being disturbed about them?

Dispatch with a Note of Urgency

"His dispatch arrived in the Colonial Office in November, 1951. Right through it has a note of urgency about it. The first version came 13 months ago; the revised version in April this year. In June of this year some hundreds of us tabled a motion on Kenya, calling attention to many of these problems. We had a debate on July 17. Why did not the Colonial Secretary tell us that he had this dispatch in the office? Not until last week did we discover that the dispatch setting out this penetrating analysis of the problems of Kenya had been in the hands of the Secretary of State for 13 months. That delay is unpardonable.

"We urge that the Royal Commission should be asked to give top priority to the problems of Kenya, and to present an interim report. It should have been at its work some time ago. The very announcement that the Royal Commission had been appointed and was on its way would do much to steady African opinion and strengthen the hands of responsible, moderate African leaders.

"Some things ought to be done at once, and about these I want to say a word or two to the Secretary. We have been under a growing uneasiness and disquiet at his attitude to the underlying causes of Mau Mau. The general tenor of his remarks has been almost to pour scorn on the suggestion we have made that this could not have happened unless there were underlying causes, and that this was not merely the work of a secret society.

"It is that of a terrorist gang, and I remember the Secretary of State, in our first debate on this subject, saying that it was the work of common or garden agitators. I said that I remembered an old chief telling me: 'If you find there is trouble, do not bother too much about the fact that someone has been exploiting it. That is important; but find out what is there to exploit.'

"The Secretary of State, it seems to us, has taken a superficial view of this matter. We say so publicly now because we cannot stay silent any longer.

"I ask whether, when he made those statements, he had read the dispatch, and whether he can reconcile what he has said with what is in this dispatch. The first page says: 'A revolution in the economic and social basis of life of large numbers of Africans began some 50 years ago, and has by now gone a long way.' Sir Philip Mitchell quotes on the second page a report written in 1933 by a district commissioner in the very area where the trouble is taking place, in which he describes the major problem of Kenya as a race between increasing population and soil deterioration. It is quite clear that what is taking place in Kenya is the impact of our civilization on the Kikuyu form of civilization.

"Colonialism is on its trial—in its way out, if you like. The problem we have to solve is how it will go out—whether it will develop into a democratic society. Paragraph 40 of this dispatch says: 'The East African territories began their development as economically productive countries at a time when it was generally believed that cheapness of production must be the overriding consideration in the case of tropical raw materials, and that it could be achieved only by low wages.' That is the thesis of people who are hostile to us. That is what is being said—that the economic development of these Colonial territories, in the main, has been to meet our needs, not theirs.

"One of the most important developments, back in 1945, was the development of the trade union movement among these industrial workers to seek to develop a policy which would get us out of the vicious circle of the low wage economy.

"We are determined to suppress Mau Mau, but the fact that all this has happened is a challenge to us, a measure of our failure.

Problem of the Colour Bar

"One of the frustrations which have created the atmosphere in which a movement of this kind could grow is the problem of the colour bar, a profound human problem.

"We have taken our civilization and religion to Africa; we have taken new, revolutionary ideas, and we cannot stop now. All that we have done has broken up their own society, and we have failed to integrate them into our own. We took the Africans from their villages to work on our farms, in our factories, on our railways, and in our workshops. We provided their young people with schools and colleges, and at this moment there are 2,000 students from Africa in this country, hundreds in this city. We teach them our ways of life, and they go back to find the doors shut to them.

"I have spoken most frankly to all sorts of people about this problem—to people of the same colour of skin as myself, working in the mines of Rhodesia, to whom I should speak as one man to another. White people and Africans were both contributing to the economy of the country, but with a rigid colour bar cutting across the pits. My own union and the international union of miners are doing their utmost to bring both unions together to settle an advanced programme by which that barrier can be broken down.

"When young men or women, trained and educated in the professions, go back to Africa and feel that they are unwanted, we make them bitter and cause them to turn away from us. In many ways this is the most important of all aspects of the problem. Most serious of all is the human problem."

Mr. Lyttelton's Reply

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, moved to leave out from "order" to the end of the question, and to add instead thereof: "Meanwhile, the Government of Kenya should continue by all possible means to promote the social, political, and economic progress of the territory. This House reaffirms its belief that these efforts can succeed only through common action."

The Opposition, in their parts—a general expression of sympathy for our parts—about collective punishment; criticism of the handling of Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch and delay in the appointment of the Royal Commission; and long-term problems of a general nature.

Unfortunately, the unexceptionable first sentence would strike rather a chill note in the hearts of the law-abiding Africans, Asians, and Europeans in Kenya unless the sentiment expressed in the second part of the sentence received more support from the Opposition than it had yet done. Perhaps the evil forces arrayed against peace in Kenya were not fully realized.

On October 27 a senior Kikuyu chief, Nderi, was hacked to pieces by a mob of 500 Kikuyu, of all ages and both sexes, who had met for Mau Mau ceremonies. On October 28 Mr. Eric Bowyer, a European farmer in the Kinagop district, was murdered in his bath and his home looted after the assailants had killed two African children in his kitchen.

MR. LESLIE HALE: "That has nothing to do with Mau Mau."

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. Member must contain himself. No doubt he will have an opportunity of making his own speech. I did not interrupt the hon. Member for Llanelli on one single occasion, and it is a long-established custom of this House that when people are attacked by name they should be given at least a fair and uninterrupted hearing."

On November 11 a police raid upon a Mau Mau ceremony rescued two non-Kikuyu women who had been slashed on their faces and a small girl who was found with her hands tied behind her back. On December 8 an Asian shopkeeper in the Thika district was murdered by about 40 attackers, killed from multiple blows inflicted with swords and knives, and his wife and son were also slashed. On December 12 a loyal African in the South Nyeri Reserve was awakened

early in the morning by a knock on the door and shot dead at point blank range when he opened it. At the same time three armed men broke into the house of an African headman of the same reserve, shot his wife, who fell to the ground, and then pumped several more shots into her body. They then shot the headman himself.

"The savagery with which these crimes are committed beggars description, and it is for that reason only that I have, with the greatest reluctance, placed certain photographs in the library. How easy it is to extend sympathy, and, while affirming support for other measures, do nothing but embarrass the Government of the day in Kenya, the police, and the course of justice alike.

"Sympathy is not enough. Action has to be taken. At the same time we must keep these dreadful events in proper perspective. More than three-quarters of the total area and population of Kenya are peaceful. The troubles are confined to an area a little larger than Surrey.

"I am surprised to see the somewhat violent reaction of hon. Members opposite and some of their Press followers to my statement that Mau Mau is not the direct child of economic pressure. All those whom I have been able to consult, and who have spent their lives among the Kikuyu people, consider this statement true. When I made it in a broadcast in Kenya this sentence was vetted by the Governor and his advisers on Native affairs.

"What I do not mean is that there are no economic problems and no grievances. Of course there are. I agree that it would have been quite impossible for Mau Mau, a terrorist movement, to gain such momentum unless it could feed the fires of its campaign of crime—imitating, if that is the word, some Communist technique here and there—with the fuel of some supposed, some feigned, and some genuine grievances.

"We are faced by a revolutionary movement. It has to be suppressed before we can get a very quick advance upon the long-term economic problems. It is premature, when the law-abiding squatter or farmer goes in terror of his life in these particular areas, to talk to him about co-operative farming in these troubled areas. Co-operative farming is the scheme of farming which the Governor and I think has a large, and possibly even decisive, contribution to make to the land problem in agriculture and the conservation and better fertility of the soil.

Land Problem Not Confined to Kikuyu

"There are very large areas in Kenya where the land problem is particularly acute, and more acute even than in the Kikuyu zone, where there is no Mau Mau trouble whatever. In this area, Nyanza Province, peace, good will, trust, and harmony between the races reign unchallenged. There we can pass on unimpeded with the usual measures.

"In the Kikuyu areas we shall do our best to remove the only impediments being those caused against our will by the emergency measures. What we can do in the trouble areas during the emergency will fall short of what we would like to do, but there is no justification for Members opposite harbouring any fear that we are going to soft-pedal or consciously halt progress during the emergency. Where it is halted, it will be from necessity, not from design.

"I abhor collective punishment and the necessity for it. Collective punishment should never be imposed while there are other means of restoring law and order under the normal action of the police. The second thing is that when collective punishment is imposed, it must be in a small area where the crime has been committed and where witnesses will not come forward.

"The rt. hon. gentleman said that collective punishment applied to a whole tribe. It was an impropriety on his part. I think that it should not be imposed over a wider area than is absolutely necessary. We should aim at pin-point collective punishment upon the particular community which has been responsible for the crime.

"Let me give the House some of the history of collective punishment, particularly during the tenure of office of the previous Labour Government—not to show that the late Government were wrong in what they did; I think they had no alternative in the grim situations with which they were faced. But the Opposition are not entitled to claim that the very severe measures which they took, for example, in Malaya and Nigeria, were justified and that the measures which the Government of Kenya now find it necessary to take should be condemned.

"On February 15, 1951, 1,600 of the inhabitants of Jenderam, in Selangor, were arrested, taken away from their village, and thrown into a detention camp. On March 7 the late Mr. Cook, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: 'The 1,600 inhabitants of Jenderam, consisting mostly of Indonesians, Malays, and Chinese, were detained under Emergency Regulation 17D, which provides for collective detention, they have been evacuated to a camp for screening, and which those who can safely be released will be resettled. The reason for this action was that

Jenderam had long been a hotbed of Communist activities. It had been a centre for providing supplies and recruits for terrorist bands operating in South Selangor. No information whatever had been forthcoming from the inhabitants.'

"I consider that the stern action which the Government of the Federation of Malaya took was the only one they could take, and that it was justified by the situation with which they were faced. It is remarkable that no further questions were asked, either by Labour or Liberal members, on that occasion. No expressions of disapproval, or even instructions enjoining caution, were sent by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the rt. hon. gentleman who has just spoken.

"No collective punishment of this severity has yet been visited upon any area in Kenya. Of course, mass detentions and mass imprisonment, which this was, are the most severe form of collective punishment, but if I turn back the pages a year or two I can give numerous instances under the last Government where collective fines were imposed with the connivance, passive or otherwise, of H.M. Government.

"Even this less severe form of collective punishment must be used only when all else fails. Regulation 17D, which is the equivalent of the old Regulation 18B here, remained on the Statute Book of the Federation of Malaya under the aegis of the last Government. Turning to the less severe forms of collective punishment, I can give numerous instances.

"Short and Pliable Memories"

"In August, 1950, for instance, the Kalabari tribesmen in Eastern Nigeria attacked Okrika fishermen after a dispute about fishing rights and killed 20 of them. After a commission of inquiry, whose findings were accepted by the Government, the Kalabari were fined £20,000. Replying to a question about this in May, 1951, the rt. hon. gentleman, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, refused to ask the Governor of Nigeria to postpone payment of the fine for consideration of the evidence. He said: 'I would ask my hon. friend to examine the evidence. He will then see what is the problem that has to be faced, and why so far no other punishment has been found to be effective.' Those words apply with redoubled force to the situation in Kenya to-day.

"I am not accusing rt. hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite of hypocrisy. I am only accusing them of having rather short and pliable memories. There is nothing that interferes with a man's memory so much as crossing the little green rubicon which divides this side of the House from the other.

"Collective punishment is a very difficult question for those who have spent all or most of their lives in a community like our own, where law and order are taken for granted, and where public opinion is so strong that it is almost a force of law and order. Field Marshal Montgomery was shot dead on his own doorstep. A butcher's boy and a baker's boy, without arms, hunted down the murderer.

"It is difficult for people who live in a community like ours to realize what happens when all the processes of law and order break down, when people are murdered in public, slashed to pieces in public, before scores of their fellow citizens, and not only is no one prepared to risk his life to apprehend the murderer, but no one is prepared to take the risk of giving information to the police or of testifying before the court when the murderer is arrested.

When Law Breaks Down

"What hon. Members opposite do not face is what are the alternatives when the processes of law have broken down. Is the Government to sit back and do nothing? In these conditions collective punishment is subject to the conditions which I have mentioned, is often the most merciful measure open to us. By it many innocent people have been saved from being murdered, and many of those who have remained untouched by these terrible things owe their safety and security to the deterrent effects which collective punishment has had upon the wrongdoers.

"This is an account of the course and results of collective punishment in the Leshau ward of the Thomson's Falls district. It is written by the Governor:

"At the end of November a drastic communal punishment was imposed in the Leshau ward of the Thomson's Falls district. This district is in the far north of that part of Kenya which is settled by European farmers, and Leshau is one of its sub-divisions. The farms are large and consequently the farmhouses are far apart. On these big farms there are many patches of very dense forest, and in these it is possible for criminals to hide.

"The area has been the scene of a number of violent crimes, culminating in a brutal attack late in November on an elderly couple named Commander and Mrs. Meiklejohn, who were practically cut to pieces by Kikuyu tribesmen. Commander Meiklejohn died; his wife, after showing the greatest courage in driving a car to the police station, has almost miraculously survived.

"Earlier in November armed gangs had three times in this ward broken into houses and stolen firearms; and on November 12 an African armed with a rifle had attempted to

kill a farmer and his wife while they were sitting at breakfast. During the same period three other roads were blocked and guns were stolen on farms close to the Leshau ward. The Kikuyu are prepared to use the weapons they steal, and between November 20 and December 6 cases have been shot at four times in the region near the Leshau ward.

"In these circumstances—that is with a mounting number of crimes in a limited area, with no information being given by the Africans living near the scenes of these crimes, and with a virtual certainty in the minds of the police and of the European farmers that these Africans have either actively participated or at least given some help to the criminals—the Governor of Kenya was faced with a difficult position. It was not a choice between whether Africans should be moved from farms in the Leshau ward or should remain there; it was a choice between whether they should be moved in a controlled manner by the Government or whether the farmers, fearing for their wives, their children and themselves would move them in an uncontrolled way.

"I hope the House will take that point.

"In order to prevent the rising tide of violence in this area, and in order to keep command of the situation, the Government moved all Kikuyu out of the Leshau ward by stages into the Kikuyu reserves. The numbers moved were 3,500 people, and 8,000 head of small stock were confiscated.

"In Kenya to-day it is dangerous to forecast the future, but it can be said that from the date of this move up to the end of last week the whole Laikipia area round the Leshau ward has been without serious criminal incident, and whereas in the past no information had been given in two cases, most valuable news had been received which has led to the police making a number of arrests."

Examination of Detainees

"I want to tell the House of the position with regard to the 13,000 people who had been detained between the start of the emergency and the end of November. First, 2,000 were released very quickly. Ten thousand were charged with offences under ordinary law, not the emergency regulations, and a large number of these were brought to trial before magistrates within 24 hours and given bail in suitable cases. Of the remaining 1,000, more than 850 had been and 159 were then being tried under the emergency regulations. Thus, of the original 13,000, by the end of last month only 159 cases had not been settled by process of law. By now, most, if not all, will have been settled. These figures do not take into account the 186 persons detained under the emergency regulations, some of whom are now being prosecuted at Kapenguria.

"The third section of the motion appears to me to be an attempt to raise prejudice and darken counsel upon a subject about which at least the right hon. gentleman should know better. It deals with Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch. Owing to an understandable—but I must say regrettable—mistake, the dispatch was dated November 16, whereas in its present form it should have been dated in April. It reached me on April 17."

MR. PHILIP NOEL-BAKER: "Was there any substantial change in the dispatch between November 16 and April 17?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Yes, sir, a most substantial alteration. Sir Philip Mitchell wrote on page 24: 'I have discussed this dispatch with the Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda.' On November 16 he had not discussed it with the Governors."

MR. NOEL-BAKER: "Was there any substantial alteration in the analysis of the land and economic situation?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir, but I am perfectly entitled to make the point—it is a perfectly good point; I will not take any small ones—that when a dispatch says 'I have already consulted the Governors of two other territories', when the consultations were not in fact completed for five months, the misprint is more than a formality."

Sir Philip Mitchell's Dispatch

"In his capacity as Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell addressed a dispatch to me—not the one which is printed on November 16. I was impressed with the wide knowledge and statesmanship of the dispatch, and after some consultations here I sent it on for study by the East Africa High Commission. At this time Kenya was quiet and no ripple broke the surface. [Interruption.] A personal attack is being made, and I am entitled to have an uninterrupted hearing."

"When one is dealing with land and agriculture, one is dealing with the very life-blood of the African and the things about which he cares most. Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch of November 16 was addressed to me solely in his capacity as Governor of Kenya. Even if we had been faced with a proposal to institute a series of wide agrarian reforms in Kenya alone it would have given pause to anyone who knows what is involved—though not to some hon. gentlemen below the gangway. But the field of his proposed inquiry included the other two East African territories as well.

"In December, therefore, I addressed a dispatch to the

Governor of Kenya in his capacity as chairman of the High Commission, asking him to arrange for this dispatch to be discussed by his other two colleagues. The Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika, as I think rightly, thought that they must consult with their closest advisers, both European and African, about the political effect of such an inquiry, as well as its effect on the agrarian problem itself.

"At least, that is the advice which I received, and at the time I had the benefit of personal discussions with Sir Philip Mitchell who was at pains to point out how delicate were the subjects involved. At this time Kenya was quiet. I say that no Secretary of State, and least of all the right hon. gentleman who has spoken, would have ignored the advice of Sir Andrew Cohen, Sir Edward Twining, and Sir Philip Mitchell.

"The path of wisdom was to try to build up a public opinion which would accept the proposals for a Royal Commission. My colleagues in the Cabinet here, when they examined the dispatch, closely considered the consequences of the announcement of a Royal Commission—dealing, I repeat, with agrarian reform, the most explosive of all African subjects—and its terms of reference, and they accepted my recommendations. The Royal Assent was obtained on July 5.

"It remains for me to explain why it has not yet been possible to announce the completion of the Royal Commission. The right hon. gentleman might have gone on to page 23, paragraph 56, where Sir Philip Mitchell says: 'It is likely to be extremely difficult to assemble the body of experts which the situation requires, but I feel sure nevertheless that, given time, suitable persons can be found. As a target date I would suggest that the Commission should aim to start its work before the end of 1952.'"

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Sir Philip Mitchell is there referring not to the members of the Royal Commission but to the assembling of the staff in East Africa to prepare for the Royal Commission."

MR. LYTTLETON: "That would defer the Royal Commission to a still later date."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The final dispatch was in the hands of the Secretary of State in April, when Sir Philip Mitchell was still Governor. In his dispatch he urged that it was essential to us to assemble all his staff out there. Was that step taken in April?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "This is a mere splitting of hairs. What I have read out is Sir Philip Mitchell's opinion about the time it should take to assemble the experts for the Royal Commission—the members of the Royal Commission—and he put the target date as the end of 1952."

"The author of this dispatch has done the subject of a Press smear. For example, the *Daily Mirror* said that the speech he made was fatuous. At least it was true of four-fifths of the country at the time and on the surface about the whole of the country. The actual words used by Sir Philip Mitchell were: 'You even see it reported that East Africa is seething with African unrest. Of all unspeakable nonsense!' I am glad that this dispatch, with its wise and constructive approach to this problem, has been published when these unwarrantable smears are current not only in the Press but elsewhere.

"I give the House my assurance that no avoidable delay has taken place in making appointments of men of the right standing, knowledge and experience to make a contribution to the delicate, difficult, obdurate, long-term problem."

"However precipitate and ill-advised an action had been taken to appoint a Royal Commission without building up public opinion in all three territories, and seeking the best possible members, it would not have altered by one jot or tittle the history of the last few months and the reign of terror and crime which it records. Secondly, it was impossible, in the circumstances of our time—and I choose the word 'impossible' carefully—to collect the necessary expert body more quickly than it has been done. The difficulty is to get men of this standing to devote 18 months of their lives, with a good deal of travelling and a long period of absence from this country, to all the commitments of this Royal Commission."

"I wanted to find a chairman of great standing and ability whom I could recommend, particularly in view of the length of the investigation which would be involved. I am happy that in the end someone of Sir Hugh Dow's standing and experience agreed that his name should be submitted."

"We wanted to find an agricultural expert, particularly equipped to give advice upon the advantages and dangers of mechanized farming and mechanized reclamation of land. This post is filled by Mr. Frank Sykes, one of our best experts in this country on these subjects, who has visited East Africa to advise the Colonial Office."

"Next we wanted to find a man with a wide knowledge of how to combine peasant agriculture with the advantages of a highly organized plantation industry. We have found him."

(Continued on page 535)

Case for Inquiry by A Royal Commission

Further Extracts from Sir Philip Mitchell's Dispatch

THE FUTURE PROSPERITY of East Africa and the relief of the congested districts depend on the wise handling and control by the Governments of these processes of change, which affect land holding and agricultural practices in the Native areas and conditions of employment and of living throughout the territories.

A number of special features of the labour situation derive from the division of the region administratively between three Governments.

Perhaps more serious is the fact that, despite periodical interterritorial conferences, there has not hitherto been any thorough study of labour problems throughout the region as a whole, although it is desirable in the interests of industry to get into some coherent relation the requirements of mining, manufacturing, agricultural, transport, and other enterprises, especially in regard to the training of labour and the conditions in which labour should be employed.

Three Main Problems

The problems may be grouped into three sections: firstly, whether East Africa is well served by its present low wage economy and, if not, how the transition to higher wages can be achieved; secondly, the question of improving the African's working efficiency, to which is linked education and training; thirdly, the social welfare of African workers, especially in urban conditions, including health, nutrition, housing, recreation, security in old age, and so on.

The territories began their development as economically productive countries when it was generally believed that cheapness of production must be the overriding consideration in the case of tropical raw materials, and that it could be achieved only by low wages. The result has been a low wage economy and the consequent wasteful use of unskilled, often undernourished and general unhealthy labourers, of whom the majority were temporary, some from some distant tribal area, and from whom nothing but an excessively low standard of industry was expected.

Although rates of wages, together with other conditions of work, have been improving steadily, they are still to-day, in a strict sense, uneconomic, at any rate for the unskilled and semi-skilled labourer. The wages paid in cash, kind, or housing would, on a strict examination, be found to be less than what is necessary to maintain the worker as well as his dependants on a reasonable standard of living, and would be found also to contain an element of subsidy, more or less hidden, either from the general taxpayer or from ratepayers in towns, or from some other source.

The subsidy often comes from a holding of land in the worker's tribal area, where his wife and children subsist by depleting the value of the soil, or it may come by way of the sub-economic housing and services provided in many towns; or by the benevolence of persons outside East Africa, such as overseas missions, or taxpayers in Britain who contribute through the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; or the hidden element may even be the gradual deterioration of the health of the worker and his family through malnutrition and bad living conditions.

The output of work by the labourer may, of course, be worth no more than the uneconomic wage.

Tradition of Low Wages

The tradition of low wages may be inevitable or justifiable, but if it is either it should be possible for an expert and impartial examination to give reasons for it, and to indicate how, if it is inevitable, social unrest and disturbance are to be avoided. If it is not inevitable, as I believe, then the sooner the facts are authoritatively laid before the country at large and employers in particular, the better for everyone concerned.

All sorts of additional difficulties will be created if the attractions of, for instance, urban living were to be increased excessively in comparison with life in the Native areas. I suggest that, to maintain a reasonable balance, it will be necessary to consider ways of ensuring that industrial under-

takings are sited with this factor in mind, and this may lead to the creation of factories in or adjacent to African land units.

African industrial capacity being what it is, such undertakings would often have to be owned and managed by others, but small industries within the financial limits of the African should be given every encouragement, and these might include wood and metal working, repair shops, clothing and building trades, small canning plants, and so on.

Larger enterprises would probably often be willing to establish themselves in or adjacent to the Native areas where transport facilities permit: the Beta shoe factory and Uplands bacon factory are examples in Kenya. Developments of this sort inside or adjacent to the Native lands can make an invaluable contribution to the solution of the problem.

African Output Generally Low

Generally speaking, labour in East Africa can be credited only with a low standard of output and skill, although there are notable exceptions: for instance, the output on a man-day basis in the Mombasa docks is about double that in Great Britain and the Railway Workshops in Nairobi would probably compare favourably in this respect with shops in more advanced countries.

Inefficiency may be partly due to ill-health or malnutrition, to habits of management deriving from the years of abundant "cheap" labour and other contributory causes, and to the high value which Africans attach to leisure; but it is certainly also due to inexperience of urban conditions and industrial employment, and perhaps also, in some measure at any rate, to the general low wage economy.

Education in all its forms has an exceptionally important rôle to play in creating the desire to do better work and achieve higher efficiency. Its relation to the social and economic problems of East Africa, and the question of what kind of education is best suited to enable the people of this region to live, as they have got to live, are closely relevant to the whole problem.

It is necessary to make sure that institutions for more advanced studies are directing themselves realistically to the problems of how to fit their students for the needs of the world in which they have to live. It seems to me necessary to turn a cold and rigid eye to the claims of academic persons for advanced studies, and to make sure that they are adequately mindful of the greater importance of current competence.

Besides its relation to security in old age, the provision of adequate housing for African workers, whether in paid employment or working on their own, is obviously essential if the transition is to be effected reasonably smoothly of large numbers of Africans with their families from peasant agriculture to other employment.

The report by Mr. E. A. Vasey, Member for Education, Health and Local Government in Kenya, on "African Housing in Townships and Trading Centres" (1950), deals with this particular problem. The following paragraphs from his report is of special interest in the present context:—

Towards A Stable Urban Population

"African-owned houses in towns and trading centres would open the door to a stable urban population, inasmuch as the African who built his own house and owned property, with its consequent chance of income, would be more likely to let go his hold upon his Native reserve, having, by the construction of a house, provided himself with the possibility of income and reasonable security in his old age.

"It is a common feature of every town at almost every stage of its development for the young unmarried portion of the population to be accommodated as lodgers; indeed, a more healthy moral situation is likely to develop with a system of one or two lodgers in a family house than under the present conditions existing in townships.

"There is, too, the fact that a healthier character should be developed in the African who achieves the satisfaction of the ownership of his own house, largely by his own efforts, rather than through development of a policy of subsidization.

"The complex of problems which has arisen in connexion with labour is being handled in many different places in many different ways. Very important lessons are to be learnt from a study of South African industry, from the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia, and the enterprises of the Union Miniers in the Belgian Congo, together with many other enterprises large and small, industrial and agricultural.

"This brings me to the conclusion that these exceedingly serious and complex problems should be investigated by a Royal Commission.

Almost all the problems have been the subject of investiga-

tion in the territories, and a considerable body of material is already available, much of it compiled by experienced and able officers, but such investigations are inevitably handicapped by their detachment from the whole. The time is now opportune to bring together, before a body of the highest qualifications and experience which it is possible to obtain, all the material available on the matters reviewed in this dispatch.

I do not suggest that there is likely to emerge a series of cut-and-dried recommendations which will immediately solve these complex and recalcitrant problems, but I do suggest that immense benefit would be derived from such an examination, and that only by means of a Royal Commission could it be satisfactorily undertaken. I have been much influenced in my own studies of these matters by the investigation carried out in India by the Lindlithgow Commission on Agriculture.

Small-Scale Cultivation Inadequate

Certain general propositions might be stated in the following terms:

(a) Small-scale family cultivation of land under tribal conditions of tenure and according to traditional African methods is unable, except in specially favourable conditions in certain relatively limited areas, to do more than provide a low standard of living, little above bare subsistence, and then only in the absence of drought, flood or locusts; and cannot continue without destroying the land unless it takes the form of shifting cultivation.

(b) Due to the rapid rate of increase of parts of the African population, there is acute local congestion on the land and excessive pressure of people and live-stock in some districts in all the territories. It is, therefore, necessary as a first step to examine how best to relieve this situation, with the limits of what is financially practicable and agriculturally desirable, by agricultural settlement.

(c) There are throughout the region vast areas of land at present unused, or very inadequately used, for a variety of reasons. Since no long-range purpose would be served by measures to enable land of this type to be occupied by uncultivated peasants on traditional kinds of tenure and use, it is necessary to study the methods of settlement or resettlement which may be expected to succeed.

(d) There is already occurring in most congested areas a process of enclosure, and purchase of land by the more prosperous Africans, and this process seems likely to increase in speed and extent as economic replaces subsistence agriculture. It is inevitable that tribal systems of tenure should be profoundly modified under the combined impact of cash farming and pressure of population, with which it is ill-designed to cope. The problem presented is the extent to which Government should endeavour to control, divert or assist this process of change, as part of their inalienable responsibility for seeing that land is not recklessly alienated as a result of over-population by man and his stock.

(e) Existing developments in industry, plantation agriculture, mining, transportation and afforestation have created special problems, including the growth of large, and in some cases excessively large, urban populations, and the need for housing, public health services and social security, especially provision for old age in the case of those who have severed their connexion with the land.

Trade and Professional Training

(f) If the African populations are to enjoy a fair share of the benefits obtainable by these developments and employers are to be able to obtain locally the quality of labour they require, especially skilled labour in adequate numbers, provision must be made in the education system for training in the trades and professions most urgently needed.

(g) The remuneration of labour, skilled and unskilled, whether expressed in cash, housing, health services, education or pensions and other social security measures, must be earned by the productive enterprises, agricultural, industrial, mineral, transport, etc., of the region. The cost may be met directly by the labourer out of his wages by the employer (e.g., by housing, factory clinics or canteens, etc.) or by central or local government authorities from revenue derived from taxes or rates. It is of great importance to examine this aspect of the problem.

(h) While it must rest with those who propose to establish new centres to select the location best suited to their purpose within certain broad general limits, Governments have a responsibility for the development of new centres of dense population, for regulating the growth of towns within such limits as economic, physical (e.g., land or water) or social conditions may require, and for studying the relation of these factors to each other and the weight to be assigned to each in planning development.

Membership of the Commission should include persons expert in the problems of agriculture, land and population; it is for consideration whether experts are also necessary in other related matters, such as economics, industry, transportation, education, and public health.

As a target date, I would suggest that the Commission should aim to start its work before the end of 1952.

It is imperative to keep clearly in mind that the problem is a human problem, compounded of the needs, hopes, and fears of a great mass of people, most of whom are sadly handicapped by ignorance, ill-health, poverty and inexperience for the world which has rushed upon them with a bewildering suddenness.

It is a spiritual problem too, for the superstitions and sorcery of the past, the worship of ancestors and the propitiation of spirits are in ever-increasing measure being seen for what they are by the people concerned and being abandoned through incredulity. There is a grave danger that their place may be taken, for a time at least, by the delusion that material things suffice as the basis of human society. There is in consequence a task of ever-increasing urgency for the Christian Churches.

Tribute to Sir Charles Mortimer

I am deeply indebted to Sir Charles Mortimer for his wise advice and assistance in preparing this dispatch. His knowledge of a great part of the problems involved is encyclopaedic, and his concurrence with the general argument advanced in these pages is a great encouragement to me to believe that it is well-founded.

The Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda have authorized me to say that my proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission has their full support. Though the land problems of Tanganyika and Uganda differ in degree from those in Kenya, the basic problem in all of them is the same—namely, the need to adapt agricultural practice and economic policy to the requirements of an increasing population.

We are also agreed that while this inquiry is taking place there should be no slowing down of the measures being undertaken by the three Governments in the field of agricultural and economic policy and that the Governments should continue to address themselves to the problems which face them in these fields. An inquiry by a Royal Commission is necessarily take time, and it would be disastrous if during its report, necessary policies were held up or impeded.

Northern Rhodesia's Land Policy

FACTS ON LAND POLICY in Northern Rhodesia have been given at a meeting in Luanshya called in support of federation. Of 146m. acres, the total area of the territory apart from Barotseland's 374m. acres, 104m. are available for European alienation. Native trust lands, reserves, and land reserved for other non-European purposes comprise the whole of the balance. Mr. Welensky, replying to criticisms of inadequate land for white settlers, pointed out that only one-seventh of the area set aside for Europeans had actually been alienated, and that only 200,000 acres were being cultivated. Yet there was a growing and unsatisfied demand for all agricultural products, with the periodic exception of eggs, Northern Rhodesia was not self-supporting in any basic foodstuff. The European population now numbered 41,000, and the public revenue had risen 30-fold in 15 years. Reserve funds by the end of next year would total £12m.

An appeal to Africans in Rhodesia to work harder, seek increased competence, and live decently was made by Mr. M. Hove, editor of the *Bechuana Mirror*, when he opened in Bulawayo the annual congress of the Rhodesia Railway Employees' Association. Africans were entitled to expect the best from employers only if they gave their best in return, he said. He and the Rev. S. N. Sangweni criticized the inability of the average African to use money properly. The conference passed a resolution suggesting a confederation of African trade unions in Southern Rhodesia.

Reorganization of the Imperial Institute

Unanimous Recommendations of Lord Tweedsmuir's Committee

FAR REACHING CHANGES in the Imperial Institute are recommended by a committee which consisted of LORD TWEEDSMUIR (chairman), MISS MARGARET F. ADAMS, PROFESSOR MARGARET READ, MRS. I. M. SPRY, PROFESSOR G. S. GRAHAM, SIR JOHN SARGENT, and MESSRS. R. BELOE, H. D. MOLESWORTH, and R. TOOMEY (secretary).

Their report, which is unanimous, states, *inter alia*—

"The aims, having ceased to be primarily economic, should become social and cultural in the widest sense; in other words, the main emphasis should shift from products to persons.

"Many of the needs which the Institute was originally established to satisfy have either ceased to exist owing to the changes in the character of the British Empire or are now being more effectively met by the facilities for economic contacts and scientific research now provided in this country, in the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth, and to a smaller but increasing extent in the Colonies.

"We have come unanimously to the conclusion that the very fact that such great changes have taken and are taking place in the structure and outlook of the Commonwealth is the strongest argument for maintaining the Institute in London. At this transitional and perhaps critical stage in Commonwealth development a live centre could make a much needed contribution to the understanding of the diverse problems to be solved, by providing the British public with information in a concrete and intelligible form.

"Following are the principal *desiderata* for attainment of the new objective, each item being an essential part of our whole conception.

Special Displays Recommended

"(1) Comprehensive and vigorous reorganizations of the displays should provide unique facilities on a large scale for the visual presentation of the Commonwealth. Special displays should be added in the entrance hall and elsewhere, and should include periodic exhibitions illustrating topics of current Commonwealth interest; these should be changed at regular intervals and then become available for circulation in this country or overseas.

"(2) Development on the fine arts side, with an adequate allocation of gallery and theatre space.

"(3) Considerable extension of the existing provision for cinema and related displays.

"(4) Establishment of a programme department to co-operate with the exhibitions and social staff in a discriminating expansion of the programme of lectures, classes, conferences, and projects for adults and children.

"(5) Provision of accommodation and other facilities for recognized organizations concerned with matters within the purview of the new Institute.

"(6) Greatly improved publicity.

"It has been suggested that a building on the South Bank of the Thames would be much more convenient for home users and overseas visitors. The present site is not regarded as ideal by all witnesses; but it is close to a number of the main London museums and is in an area where a large number of students from Commonwealth countries live. Above all, owing to financial and other difficulties the chances of obtaining premises as impressive and spacious in a more central position may be regarded as negligible. We recommend that the present building continue to be used for the new purpose.

"We are impressed with the extent to which the work of the Institute has been directed to meeting the needs of school children; this has been greatly appreciated by teachers and educational authorities. It is most important that it should continue to reach school children, and indeed to develop the effectiveness of its work with them. But it is equally important that it should serve the needs of the adult public in providing a means of popular education in Commonwealth affairs which are of such profound moment to every voter in the United Kingdom.

"We have been surprised to find that until the opening of

the Festival of Britain the Institute was closed on Sundays, and we strongly urge that, in common with other public galleries, it should be kept open regularly on Sundays.

"The reorganization of the galleries we envisage is a matter of re-presentation and re-arrangement rather than restocking.

"The galleries should convey some wider understanding of a unique, highly complex, and extensive political association; it is therefore needful to instil some conception of the magnitude and importance of the subject from the start. This we suggest could be done by a dignified and attractive display at the entrance, which should present the idea of the Commonwealth, its growth and development, and show its relationship to the rest of the world.

"Following this basic display, the remainder of the galleries might be divided into two main sections: (1) Regional and National, and (2) Products and Problems.

Regional Arrangements

"*Regional and National*.—We envisage arrangements designed principally to show not only the geological and geographical features of a country, but even more the social and cultural development of its people, the major problems which confront them, and the country's position in regional and world inter-relationships.

"After examining any of these sections the visitor should come away with a general understanding of a particular area, knowing not only whether it is cold or hot, fertile or desert, but also something of its nature, character, and culture of its people, its basic political organization and political structure, and knowing something of its relations with its neighbours.

"The United Kingdom should have a gallery or galleries of its own.

"*Products and Problems*.—If the chief products were concentrated into one section, this could present a live and more actual picture and do much to avoid the repetition and subsequent confusion inherent in the present approach.

"After a visit to these galleries the average intelligent man should have a good general knowledge of the cultivation, production and disposal of the important trade or industry, and a more advanced assessment of that industry's contribution to the social welfare, and to the life and character of an individual country.

"Moreover, the Institute should present factual information about the major current problems of the Commonwealth, e.g., emigration, soil erosion, irrigation, transport, food, education, the contribution of the Colonial Development Corporation, and so on.

"If the cinema is to be developed on the lines we suggest it will be in continuous operation, and will therefore not be available to accommodate musical, dancing, and theatrical presentations, another aspect of the activities to which we attach much importance. For this purpose the Janangir Hall could be made available.

"Exhibition of films should continue to be one of the vital functions of the Institute, and this work should be considerably developed.

Discussing Commonwealth Problems

"The new Institute should become a centre for the dissemination of information, the exchange of ideas, and discussion of problems relating to Commonwealth affairs. Its facilities should be used not only for displays and cinema programmes, but also for lectures, conferences and meetings.

"With mutual good will and effective collaboration such as that for which the Joint Empire Societies' Conference makes provision, each agency that has something worth while to contribute will find its place and usefully supplement and assist the work of its fellows.

"Though the Royal Empire Society and other membership and specialized groups, and such research organizations as the Royal Institute of International Affairs, already offer many valuable lectures, these do not reach the general public. The Institute should meet this wider need with lectures on topics of current interest or with talks by notable visitors.

"The present panel of travelling lecturers has been built up on a free-lance basis through direct contacts with visitors from overseas and with the help of the Colonial Office and Commonwealth High Commissioners. As the Institute becomes increasingly a rendezvous for students, teachers, and professional Commonwealth visitors, a wider range of good speakers will become available. The fullest possible use should be made of such talent.

"The Institute should explore the possibility of handling

material issued by the countries of the Commonwealth and from every other source. It would be highly desirable to make available bibliographical material, constantly revised and kept up to date, perhaps with study kits on each country of the Commonwealth, on a range of important Empire products, and on such special problems as tropical health and soil conservation.

"Where a thorough survey of material available from all sources shows that there are unfiled gaps, the Institute should itself undertake publication of the requisite material. It has been suggested, for example, that there is an urgent need for a series of small illustrated pamphlets for children on each of the countries of the Commonwealth, which the Institute might well publish itself.

"A staff not much more expensive than the present one, but organized somewhat differently in the proposed programme department, with a core of individuals of a very high calibre, could do a great deal with the help of organized volunteers, possibly students, at peak periods such as holidays and Saturday mornings.

Four Imaginative Officials Needed

"For a start we suggest that four imaginative and energetic programme officers of wide experience and understanding, capable of taking initiative and securing the co-operation of other people, would be able to organize the programme of lectures and conferences at the Institute and outside it and look after gallery talks and club and project work.

"Our witnesses, however much they may have differed about other aspects of the Institute's activities, whether existing or proposed by us, have been unanimous in stressing the need for a liberal expansion on the social side.

"It may be many years before there is enough hostel accommodation for the thousands of overseas students who come to London. Even when hostel accommodation becomes available for all Commonwealth students, the need will still remain for a place or places where they can spend their leisure or carry on their wider studies in comfortable and attractive surroundings. We therefore commend the idea which led to the establishment of the present Commonwealth Lounge, and press that it should be carried much further.

"We propose that the new Institute should set aside rooms for a Students' Club, membership of which would involve a moderate subscription; and we believe that, if such a club were established on the right lines, many of the Governments who send students to this country would be prepared to treat the membership fee as a normal part of the students' maintenance.

"We fully share the opinion, expressed by several of our witnesses that there is an urgent need to counter the undesirable influences to which foreign students are exposed both on and after their arrival. A club where students could meet and enjoy themselves with the minimum of official supervision, would be an effective contribution towards the desired object; and nowhere, as far as we know, are such premises and facilities, including cinema and theatre, ready and available for this purpose.

"We should expect the club to be open not only to students but to all individuals or bodies with a special interest in the Commonwealth.

"We regard adequate and clean restaurant facilities as essential. These should be made available for the general public as well as for the club. Such a combined use, coupled possibly with special facilities for university students and personnel using the building, might enable proper catering to be undertaken on an economic basis. The experience of neighbouring institutions has shown that with a lunch-time service only it is almost impossible to make any restaurant which can provide reasonable and attractive service pay its way.

Seeking A Director

"Successful reorganization calls for a director with exceptional vision and initiative, administration ability, drive and personality, since it will be his business not only to inspire in the fullest sense the change recommended, but also to enlist the active sympathy of the many Governments and organizations whose co-operation is essential to their success. Every effort should be made to obtain the services of a man with the sort of reputation and standing that should ensure his ready access to and sympathetic reception by any community or individual in the Commonwealth.

"A person of the requisite calibre who will be more interested in the wide opportunity for service than in a salary, which, we fear, will be incommensurate with the importance of the post. In the case of the first director the initial appointment should be for a limited period not exceeding five years, and the pay offered should not be less than £2,500 a year, with generous travelling and entertainment allowances.

"One extremely important urgent point is the inescapable need to recondition the building drastically, if it is ever to become the sort of centre which will attract visitors by its lively atmosphere of welcome and comfort.

"Most of us entered upon this inquiry in a state of con-

siderable doubt as to whether, in view of the great changes which have taken place during the present century both in the outward structure and in the ethos of the Commonwealth and of the further changes which may be anticipated, there was any justification for continuing an institution which appeared to have outlived the needs which led to its establishment.

"In the course of our discussions, however, we became increasingly satisfied that there is in fact a very urgent need of a new Institute to serve the purposes which we have endeavoured to outline in this report. We have been confirmed in that impression by the fact that the bodies and persons who have been consulted by us are almost without exception of the same opinion.

"Our unanimous agreement on this point leads us to emphasize once more our equally unanimous conviction that only a drastic change in the outlook and organization of the existing Institute will achieve the results we have in mind.

"If financial or other considerations render impracticable the carrying out in a reasonable time of our proposals as a whole, or will admit at best of only minor changes in the present organization, we can then only advise that the Imperial Institute be closed, and the premises put to some other use."

Mr. Collet Charged with Tax Evasion

MR. CHARLES COLLET, the Seychellois barrister who was made Acting Attorney-General in that Colony during the governorship of Sir Selwyn Clarke, and whose actions led to questions and debate in the United Kingdom Parliament, has been charged with evading income tax liabilities. The case is due to be heard while this issue is being printed. The Chief Justice, Mr. M. D. Lyon, who sharply criticized Mr. Collet's conduct in a case which came before him some time ago, has decided not to adjudicate.

A Power in Africa

SCARCELY a week passes without testimony from well-known men in East and Central Africa to the influence of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. One wrote recently:—

"'East Africa and Rhodesia' is better than ever. I value its strict impartiality in presenting news, its constructive criticism, its good sense and good taste. Arrival of the Air Edition within 4 or 5 days brings us much news which we can get in no other paper, and the best comment published anywhere on African affairs."

If that is broadly your opinion, make sure that you read the paper regularly. To do so in an office, club, or mess is better than not to see it—but it is far better to study it uninterruptedly in your own home. That makes it available to your family and friends also.

A line to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, will bring specimens or copies for a year for 70s. by the air edition to East and Central Africa. The surface edition to any address costs 30s. annually.

We grow **AGAVA SISALANA**

(Otherwise Sisal)



Sisal plants from which the leaves have been cut, prior to processing

Covering nearly 8,000 acres, this Sisal estate at Ruiru is considered to be one of the most up-to-date in East Africa, particular attention being paid to communal labour.

Recruited mainly from the Kavirondo tribesmen, our native workers enjoy many unaccustomed amenities. They receive good pay. They are comfortably housed; They are well fed. To provide them with meat, the estate breeds and rears its own cattle.

We have a school for every worker to read in their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

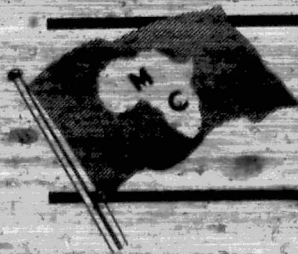
It is in these ideal conditions that Sisal of fine quality is being produced.

EAST AFRICAN *Sisal* **ESTATES**

RUIRU

LIMITED

Registered Office: CORNER HOUSE, HARDINGE ST., NAIROBI



One of the
MITCHELL COTTS
Group

Mr. L. M. Welwood on Kenya's Problems Governed by A Remote Democracy

MR. LAWRENCE MACONOCHE WELWOOD, M.L.C., said at the Caledonian Society's dinner at Nairobi.

"We have seen the turning back of a whole tribe to the darkest customs of their recent past; we have suffered as a result a great economic set-back from which it may take many months to recover, and it has been clearly shown that our methods of civilizing the African have very largely failed.

"We have given the Africans education without any ethical background whatever, and have thought to raise them to the stature of civilized man by this means. We have taught them to play the dangerous game of demagogic politics at the top before they had learnt leadership at the bottom. Leadership, which is a queer mixture of ambitions and dedication to others, is the one quality the African has never possessed, and this is probably the reason why he has not advanced for countless centuries.

Given Power Before Experience

"Yet we have taught them to criticize in high places before letting them experience the effort and heartbreak of executive power, in however humble a sphere amongst their own people. As a result they have never been chastened by the knowledge of their own inefficiency.

"Much has been said recently about the moderate African leaders. As yet there are no such leaders. Indeed, one of the great difficulties of dealing with Mau Mau has been that it is a mass movement; and, as a result, when we arrested nearly all the so-called leaders it had relatively little effect in restoring order. In fact, the African leaders are all too often led by a mass movement.

"The approach to African problems has often been based on the theory that they are really psychologically the same as poverty-stricken Europeans. There can be no more fatal fallacy. There is no parallel in Europe to-day for the African mentality. We must go back many centuries there to find an outlook which would even approximate to the way of thought of completely primitive people.

"It cannot be said too often that the origin of Mau Mau does not lie in real grievances, or, if otherwise, the true origin of this rebellion—for rebellion it is—is the fostering by wicked and power-seeking men of the maladjustment to modern life of completely primeval man and his desire to return to his useless past. For this reason, to put down such a rebellion will inevitably and tragically entail injustice to some innocent people. We may well deplore it, but in the end such methods will save many lives. Nor need we fear a legacy of hatred being a real danger, for that is not the way of primitive man.

"The slow putting into operation of ever stronger measures is not really the fault of Government here; it is the inevitable result of being governed to a great extent by a remote democracy who have to have explained to them the necessity for each new step taken here.

Meanwhile Her Majesty's Opposition in the U.K. yelp like jackals at the heels of Government, making party capital at the cost of the lives of decent men—both African and European; and this, most lamentably, is led by the former Secretary of State.

Frightened of Leadership

"Modern democracy is so frightened of any man holding power that we can have forgotten that the greatest influence there can be for the progress of the African lies in the power of personality and leadership in British administrative officers. We have curtailed their powers and moved them so frequently that they have largely lost their immense effect in educating the opinion of a simple people which did so much in the past to create the British Empire. The power of personality can alone help the masses of the African people.

Throughout the crisis the European settlers have shown themselves by their patience, by their assistance to Government, and by supplementing voluntarily the inadequate police and armed forces, to be entitled to a very much greater share in the government of this country.

In these difficulties it is vitally important that the European community should keep their heads, and not in their desire to restore order at once ask for steps that might be fatal for the country afterwards.

It has been suggested in some quarters that all Kikuyu be returned to their reserves. Not only would this be unjust—for there are good Kikuyu—but it would disrupt the whole economy of the country. Some doubtful Mau Mau may be

returned to reserve. Some sent to communal labour under Government, and large numbers after screening must remain at work outside.

"I believe that this crisis has shown the people of England that the advancement of the African to civilization needs patience rather than haste, and that is something. We have no right to be disappointed in the African; we have all expected far too much of him."

Mau Mau and Apartheid Dr. Malan's Views

DR. MALAN, Prime Minister of South Africa, addressing English-speaking South Africans in Johannesburg, said that happenings in Kenya had had a sobering effect overseas, and that intervention by the United Nations in the domestic affairs of Colonial Powers in Africa was moving those countries towards South Africa's attitude.

The Mau Mau rebellion was not against the British Government only, but against the white man in general. To achieve their purpose they had come forward with shocking barbarity and murderous intent. South Africa's critics had been rudely awakened to find that barbarity could not be eradicated in a lifetime, or even in generations.

Self-Government for Illiterates

The late Socialist Government in Great Britain had given self-government to illiterate Natives who were still more barbaric than those of Kenya. From the United Kingdom it had been stated that other African territories would follow the Gold Coast. For that reason the Natives in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had declared against federation; they would be satisfied with nothing less than a constitution like that of the Gold Coast.

The second factor was Russia. In no other place in the world was Communism so active among Natives as in the Union.

The third factor was India, which had interfered in South Africa's internal affairs. It was not only Indians in Natal and East Africa who were worried, but also those in Rhodesia and East Africa.

Wills's
CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Northern Rhodesia's Trade Records
Favourable Balance £314m. in Nine Months

RECORD TRADE FIGURES were attained by Northern Rhodesia in the first nine months of this year, imports being £314m. and exports £624m. Thus the favourable balance rose from £234m. in the same period last year to £314m. Copper accounted for 91% of the exports.

Imports rose by £41m., with the proportion of metals, machinery, and vehicles rising from 40% to nearly half of Northern Rhodesia's external purchases. Although imports from British countries increased in value from £22m to over £254m., the Commonwealth's share of total trade declined slightly from 84.2% to 83.7%. Imports from Britain were worth nearly £11m. during the nine months, or 35.6% of the total.

Exports of Northern Rhodesian products to British countries increased both absolutely and relatively, from £37m. or 75.6% to nearly £49m. or 79.3%. Britain remained the best customer, taking goods worth £41m., as against only £28.4m. in last year's equivalent period. Exports consisted mainly of copper, and, to a lesser extent, cobalt alloy, vanadic oxide, and tobacco.

Court of Appeal

SIR BARCLAY NISSE, President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which sat in Zanzibar recently for the first time since 1937, replying to a speech of welcome by the Attorney-General, Mr. E. Steven, said that Zanzibar could be looked upon as the base from which British justice had spread to the mainland, as it was in that town that the Court of Appeal first sat in 1909.

Egypt would accept no change in its proposals for the future status of the Sudan, said General Nequib in a speech on Sunday.

Strange Statements about Uganda
Allegations of "Racial Animosity"

READERS KNOWING UGANDA will have been surprised at some statements in a brief survey of the economy of the country which appeared last week in the *Financial Times*. The contributor wrote, for example:

"Cotton ginning, by far the most important secondary industry, has also come to be the hub of racial animosity and social discontent in Uganda. The gins are, with few exceptions, owned and staffed by members of the Indian population of roughly 34,000. Ill-equipped and inefficient, the industry has been found by two special commissions to be riddled with corrupt and unsatisfactory practices. Cheating of the illiterate Native is common.

"Under a new scheme the Government undertakes to lease gins to groups of Africans, but so far only two gins have been leased in this way. Discontent arising from this problem is thought by many observers to lie behind the Native unrest which disturbed Uganda in 1949.

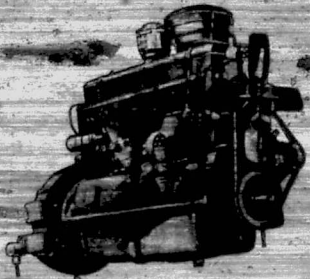
"Some £20m. has now been accumulated in the Special Cotton Stabilization Fund, much to the indignation of both African growers and Indian ginners.

"Some progress has been made in reorganizing and improving conditions in the ginning industry. But the Government has still a long way to go before it will have made amends for its earlier tardiness in acting on the special commission's recommendations. A thorough overhaul of this industry is crucial, since failure to do so might leave a permanent legacy of mistrust among the Native population as to the Government's intentions."

The survey (which contained other erroneous and disputable suggestions) concluded:

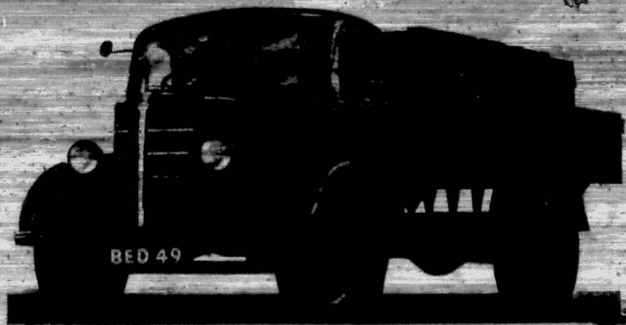
"Quite certainly, the Government's main task is that of preventing any deep-seated grievances which might ultimately lead to the kind of situation existing in Kenya to-day."

[Official retelation of some of the above statements is clearly desirable. — Ed., E.A. & R.]



The *Extra Duty* engine introduces high grade engineering features into the low priced commercial vehicle field. Its first class specification gives longer life to all Bedford models and power output is increased to 84 h.p. for 0 series Bedfords.

Longer Life... More Power
Lower Running Costs...
in the new *Extra Duty*
Bedford Truck Engine



BRUCE Ltd.
 P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

MR. K. CLELAND is now Acting Principal Immigration Officer in Uganda.

BRIGADIER GENERAL and MRS. CHARLTON are spending the winter in Khartoum.

SIR GEORGE de HAVILLAND has left London by air for another visit to East Africa.

SIR WILLIAM SLATER will arrive in Uganda on January 8, and leave four days later for Nairobi.

MR. P. A. JOUSSE, of Bulawayo, has been appointed a director of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

MR. G. C. SCHLUTER, chairman of Messrs. Edmund Schluter & Co., Ltd., has left for a visit to Australasia.

MR. W. M. MCCALL, Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia, has assumed the duties of Attorney-General.

LORD RENNELL has been appointed vice-chairman of the Sun Insurance Office and the Sun Life Assurance Society.

MR. T. R. THOMPSON has been appointed chief air traffic control officer to the East Africa Directorate of Civil Aviation.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS BLEDSLQE will leave England on January 2 for Algiciras. They expect to be back by the end of March.

BISHOP CRABBE will preach his farewell sermon in the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, on January 25, concluding 16 years' ministry in Kenya.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN H. DAVIDSON will retire from the board of United States and General Trust Corporation, Ltd., at the end of this month.

SAYED SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, Sultan of Zanzibar, accompanied by the Sultana, will visit Dar es Salaam as the guest of the Governor from February 10 to 12.

LIEUT. J. H. MILLINGTON-DRAKE, R.N., elder son of Sir Eugene and Lady Effie Millington-Drake, and MISS MANON REDVERS-BATE have announced their engagement.

Owing to serious illness, MR. RODWELL, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned from the board of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd.

When SIR EVELYN BARING left London by air for Kenya last week he took with him his 14-year-old son and 12-year-old daughter to spend their Christmas holidays in the Colony.

MR. RONALD GOOD, an educational psychologist, has joined the European Education Department in Northern Rhodesia. Such an appointment was recommended in the 1948 report on education.

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST and MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL are on their way by sea to this country, after undertaking investigations into the meat-producing possibilities of parts of Bechuanaland.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, who will remain at Lushoto until February 7, will fly to Entebbe on February 16, returning by surface route, making prolonged stops at various places en route.

MR. J. N. BAINES, who has paid a brief business visit to London from his headquarters in Salisbury, has flown to Entebbe with the intention of motoring through the Kenya Highlands to Nairobi before returning to Southern Rhodesia.

SIR JAMES HENRY, since 1946 legal draftsman in Tanganyika, who has been appointed Solicitor General, was a joint commissioner for the revised edition of the laws of the Territory. MR. W. E. M. DAWSON is now legal draftsman.

MR. C. E. C. V. CADIZ is chairman of a committee appointed in Tanganyika to inquire into the effectiveness and desirability of corporal punishment and into the manufacture and consumption by Africans of non-spirituous liquors.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER, Commissioner for Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has been provisionally appointed a nominated official member of the Legislature until the return of MR. S. F. TURNER, Director of Surveys and Land.

THE RT. REV. A. M. GYSTHORPE, Bishop in the Sudan, has been appointed by THE QUEEN to the Rectory of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, and has accepted the invitation of the BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL to serve as Assistant Bishop in that diocese.

BISHOP KIWANUKA, Vicar Apostolic of Masaka, Uganda, has designated MR. JOSEPH KYAGAMBIDDA, a college student, to take a course of music in America. Mr. Kyagambidda, who has already composed church music and piano pieces, will try to combine African modes of musical expression with western technique.

MR. A. M. MCGRIGOR, chairman of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., who has on a number of occasions visited East Africa in connexion with the company's tea growing subsidiary at Kericho, will retire from the chairmanship at the end of this month, but will remain on the board of the parent and associated enterprises. MR. W. H. MARR, for some years deputy chairman, now becomes chairman, and SIR JAMES JONES deputy chairman.

The National Parks of Uganda have now not only the trustees whose names were recently published on this page, but a number of honorary trustees, African and European. They are the KABAKA OF BUGANDA, the MUKUMA OF BUNYORO, the MUKUMA OF TORO, the MUGABE OF ANKOLE, the MARQUESS OF WELINGTON, M. M. G. VAN COOLS, CAPTAIN KRITH CALDWELL, CAPTAIN C. R. S. PITMAN, CAPTAIN A. T. A. REICHEL, and MR. MERVYN COWIE.

Obituary

MR. HENRY [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] in the Marandellas region of Southern Rhodesia, and a founder of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, has died in Salisbury. He arrived in the Colony in 1904 with two cousins to farm Earl Grey's five farms in the Rusape district. Later he joined the British South Africa Company, to develop their Marandellas estate, where he grew the first large acreage of tobacco in Rhodesia. He was also a director of Tobacco Auctions, Ltd. For 15 years he commanded the Wedza platoon of the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR DAVID MUNRO, K.C.B., C.I.E., who died at Halton, Buckinghamshire, recently, was for some years Director of Medical Services of the R.A.F., and was a member of the Board of Management of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was 74.

MR. K. H. POTTINGER, labour liaison officer in the Northern Rhodesian Public Works Department, has died in Ndola hospital after a brief illness, aged 37. He was the secretary of the Lusaka committee of the British Empire Service League, and a keen sportsman. During the war he served in the East African campaign.

MR. L. ST. C. BARTHOLOMEW, who died recently in this country, had been Fisheries Officer in Uganda for four years, and had been connected with that Protectorate since 1933, when in partnership with two others he tried to create a fishing industry on Lake Albert.

MR. SYDNEY BRYAN DONKIN, who has died in Albury, Surrey, was senior partner in the consulting engineering firm of Kennedy and Donkin. He visited Uganda this year in connexion with the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme.

THE REV. CANON HAROLD WILKIE, M.B.E., Canon of Zanzibar Cathedral, who has died in the Protectorate at the age of 87, joined the Universities Mission to Central Africa in 1925.

Latest News from Kenya Emergency Powers for P.C.s.

EMERGENCY POWERS have been granted to Provincial Commissioners in Kenya to seize land and buildings in the interests of public safety and to ensure the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

One Kikuyu was shot in the leg and four others were arrested in a surprise raid by police in the Thomson's Falls area when a number of Africans armed with pangas attacked the police. Seventy-six Africans were taken at a Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony about 30 miles north of Nakuru.

Sentences of 10 years' imprisonment and 24 lashes for the cane were imposed upon three Kikuyus for assault and enforcing the Mau Mau oath. Seven others received sentences of seven years each.

At the first trial in Mombasa for Mau Mau offences sentences ranging from one to six years were passed on 14 Kikuyu men and two women.

Anti-Mau Mau home guards, who now number more than 5,000 Africans, have been organized in groups of from 10 to 50 men. In the main, they work with the police and troops. The rank and file are armed with spears, bows, and arrows, but some of the leaders carry firearms.

Kenyan Trial Adjourned

The trial at Kapenguria of Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans has been adjourned until December 30, so that a higher court may rule on the magistrate's claim that Mr. Pritt had committed contempt of court.

A matter of Parliamentary privilege was raised last Thursday by Mr. George Wing (Lab.). He referred to a message on the tape that the Kenya Supreme Court was considering whether words used in a cable sent by Mr. Pritt to four British M.P.s constituted contempt of court.

Mr. Wing said that Mr. Pritt's cable had been sent to one from the four M.P.s (Mr. Wigg himself, Miss Jennie Lee, Sir Richard Acland, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn). He had asked Mr. Pritt to confirm the Colonial Secretary's statement that he (Mr. Pritt) had made only one protest about the court facilities.

On the following day the Speaker announced that he had considered the matter, and ruled that no question of a breach of privilege arose.

Four shots were fired at the 46-year-old son of Mr. Landsberg, a farmer in the Laikipia district. He received a flesh wound in the side.

Two African soldiers were last week murdered in the Nyeri area, as a result of which 1,200 sheep and goats belonging to local natives have been seized.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in the Thika area. Two Kikuyu chiefs in the Nyeri district are travelling round the reserve for talks with influential headmen.

Three Kikuyus have been arrested in connexion with the murder of Mr. Madhani in his shop near Thika, and five women have been discovered with property suspected of having been stolen from the store.

Under the heading "Life Amid the Mau Mau," the *Sunday Times* has published more than two columns of extracts from the letters of a settler in Kenya to his wife in England. They describe conditions in the affected areas of Kenya. The final paragraph, dated December 6, reads:

"A letter has been taken by a prisoner among African Communist Units saying that the Mau Mau have 12 European heads before Christmas, and there is a strong rumour also round that this same body have been distributing printed leaflets saying there will not be a single European left alive by Christmas. Internal check."

Settlers Live

There is nothing new about Mau Mau; up to a point it is a typical zealot movement, and they have passed through the usual stages of history," said Mr. Kenneth Bradley when addressing the United Wards Club of the City of London last week.

"I need to go further back than our own South Sea Islands a couple of years ago to give you other examples in the form of the Marston Rule movement in the Solomons and the Cargo Cults. They are all revolutions against the impact of an alien civilization. Refuge is taken in witchcraft and superstition from bewilderment and frustration. All these escapist movements are very difficult to deal with, but they are only eddies in the stream of history. They will not divert it."

The two factors in Kenya which have made Mau Mau dangerous are that it has been organized by intelligent and unscrupulous leaders who would call themselves nationalists, and that there are 40 Kikuyus. As a district officer from Kenya said to me the other day, "too many Kuyus spoil the broth." The greatest danger is that black extremists may breed white extremism, but the leaders of the settlers seem more clearly now than ever before that the final answer in their own interests must be co-operation between white and black. That is the answer both of practical idealism and enlightened self-interest.

Interracial Partnership

Nationalism is a European idea, where everyone is African, as in West Africa, where everyone is white. Societies like East Africa are the only ones where the development of co-operation and trust between the races. Permanent domination by one race, white, yellow, or black, can lead to nothing but hatred and disaster. Whether the miracle of such a partnership can ever be achieved I do not know, but I do know that there is no other answer, however long it takes. In Tanganyika it is beginning to happen before our eyes.

"To talk of interracial partnership, even in Kenya at this moment, is not starry-eyed idealism, but practical idealism; and practical idealism has made the British Empire one of the finest achievements in human history."

"The outstanding political problem in Africa is to promote among the Africans a public opinion interested in working with the whites, while creating among the whites a genuine willingness to see African living standards rise and political rights increase in step with them. These aims, inescapable if Africans and Europeans are to live together in united communities, lie behind the British policy of encouraging the maximum feasible consultation with Africans and their gradual participation in Government."—*Economist*.

DIESEL Generating Set. 125 K.V.A. 400/440 volts, complete with alternator, control panels, compressor, etc. Powered by Blackstone 175 h.p. Diesel. Only used 300 hours. Ready for immediate installation. Price required, £2,700. Lying in United Kingdom.

NISSEN type huts in the various widths, 16, 24, and 30 feet. Supplied in lengths from 36 to 150 feet. Ideal for Warehouses and Stores. Your inquiries, please, for all Sectional Buildings.

TRADE INQUIRIES INVITED

Messrs. W. W. Leese (Halifax), Ltd.

LOWER BREAR • HALIFAX • YORKSHIRE • ENGLAND

Commons Questions and Answers

African Growers in Kenya

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week Miss LEE (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what remuneration was being offered to members who agreed to serve on the proposed Royal Commission into the situation in Kenya:

MR. LYTTELTON: "It is not customary for members of Royal Commissions to receive any salaries or other financial remuneration for their services. It is intended, however, that those accepting appointment to this Commission should not suffer financially by reason of this service."

MISS LEE asked how long it took for a reply to reach his department from Kenya if the information asked for was of a kind that could reasonably be expected to be available on demand.

MR. LYTTELTON: "If the request is sent by telegram and is urgent, a reply can be obtained within a day; if it is sent by airmail, within eight to 12 days. But when the Kenya Government is so pressed with the present emergency, it would be quite unjustifiable to ask for an immediate reply unless the matter were both important and urgent."

MR. BESWICK (Lab.) asked what proportion of the £2m. allocated from the Uganda Cotton Price Assistance Fund for technical training was available to farmers and farmers' organizations for training in essential accountancy and the presentation of accounts.

MR. LYTTELTON: "This money is intended primarily to provide for the training of artisans and craftsmen, and I do not know of any allocation for the purposes mentioned."

"Instruction in book-keeping is provided for secretaries and other employees of registered co-operative societies by the Department of Co-operative Development, and courses in accounting procedure will be provided at the Muljibhai Madhani Commercial College for Africans in Kampala."

A grant of £8,000 has been allocated to the college from the African Development Fund."

MR. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked what negotiating machinery existed for the consideration of conditions of service and grievances in respect of senior members of the Colonial Service, and whether the Minister would recommend to Governors and Colonial Governments the encouragement of existing or a suitable new organization of senior civil servants, who could represent their members on these matters.

MR. LYTTELTON: "There are Civil Service Associations representing senior as well as junior staffs in nearly all territories and Whitley councils are being increasingly used. The need for consulting representative bodies is well understood by Colonial Governments."

MRS. WHITE (Lab.) asked the number of African sisal growers in Kenya, and the quantity and value of their output to the latest convenient date; what limitations were placed upon African growers; what price differentiation was observed as between African and European growers; how far African growers were obliged to sell to the Kenya Sisal Board; what representation the Africans had on that board; and what assistance they received from that board.

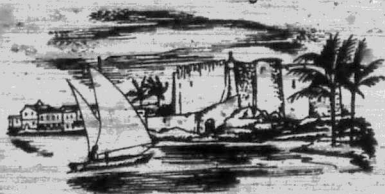
MR. LYTTELTON: "The information is not available in London. I am asking the Governor for it, and will circulate it in the official report."

MRS. WHITE asked the number of African growers of coffee in Kenya and how much they produced in the latest convenient period; what limitations were placed upon African growers; what price differentiation existed between African and European growers of coffee of comparable quality; how far African growers were obliged to sell to the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board; what representation they had on that board; and what assistance they received from its funds.

MR. LYTTELTON: "As full details are not available in London I am asking the Governor for them and will circulate a full reply in the Official Report."

MR. H. BROOKE (Cons.) asked whether the Minister would consider making greater use of the special facilities existing in this country for the training of officials in the Colonial Service in the languages, religions, and customs of the lands in Africa and Asia in which they would be serving.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I attach great importance to such training and the greatest facilities are already being made of existing facilities at Cambridge and London Universities spend a large proportion of their time on these subjects, particularly on language."



Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa
by East African Airways 28 seater Dakota DC3's.

Through a close network of services you can fly
anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African
Airways Corporation offer special holiday and busi-
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate
is offered by their coastal services to Durban.



For full details
of services in-
quire at your
local Travel
Agent or Airline
Office.

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Sadler House, Box 1010
Nairobi, Kenya.

Human and Spiritual Values at Stake

Mr. Hitchcock on African Problems

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK has written to *The Times*: "Of the land area of Kenya something like 80% is unusable because it is still waterless. It is impossible to adjust with success the conflicting claims of an expanding population on the 20% margin, whatever agricultural technique may be employed. The supreme economic priority and the basic need is water—its discovery and conservation.

"But Kenya's problem is not mainly economic. Until there is mutual respect between races, no political or economic adjustments can provide a lasting solution. Human and spiritual values are at stake. That does not mean that economic and political reforms are unnecessary; they are indeed overdue. But if confidence is to be restored, the African, the Arab, and the Asian as well as the European need recognition of their status and human dignity. This is fundamental to any issue of African politics.

"The value of judgments based on United Kingdom experience is limited. The leader of the Africans on the Kenya Legislative Council has recently broadcast to his nation. But how many receiving sets are there among the million and more Kikuyu, or among the other four million Africans?"

"Can wage increases in agriculture—I am not referring to urban areas—be made without reducing agricultural production and food supply? Have the police the tradition of being the people's friend as in Britain? When the football teams on my estates invoke the witch-doctor to sustain their confidence before embarking on a match of any importance has this only a negative and evil value? Do money incentives appeal to the majority of Africans, even when consumer goods are amply available? What is the relative soil destruction by Africans and non-Africans in Africa?"

"There are grounds for the feeling, not only of Europeans but of other races in East Africa, that issues settled in the United Kingdom are often arrived at on false premises. But the acceptance in Kenya of greater racial tolerance is needed first, and until this is achieved there can be no alternative to the present responsibility of the British Parliament—although that body needs a greater humility in dealing with these problems of which it knows so little."

Vision of Racial Harmony

Importance of Building Character

CECIL RHODES'S "NORTH" included Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Justice in Southern Rhodesia, when speaking in Gwelo.

"It was not Rhodes who divided us from that North. It was men of lesser vision who took that step. Until 1923 the postage stamps of this country bore the name 'Rhodesia.' Since 1923 the terms 'Southern Rhodesia' and 'Northern Rhodesia' have become current."

Saying that Rhodesians were being recommended to vote against federation if they had any doubts, Mr. Greenfield continued: "No leader worthy of the name has ever appealed to the doubters; he has concentrated on overcoming the doubts and putting in their place courage, confidence, and faith."

"Our vision, without which the people perish, must be the preservation of racial harmony when all around us it is disappearing. We Europeans must keep in front of us the vision of the Natives around us becoming civilized."

Importance of Families and Schools

Southern Rhodesia will not be fully developed in a generation, perhaps not in a century, but if we keep before us this vision of maintaining racial harmony by a civilizing process, then, and then only, shall we not perish. The foundation of any civilization must be character-building. That is best done in families and homes. A prime essential if we are to civilize the Africans is to establish them in families, homes, and schools.

"We must not sneer at and snub the people whose feet are on the lower rungs. We who have had better show it by courtesy and gentleness. The qualities is that no nation will prosper on hard and unremitting work; and no one who travels through this land can deny that the tempo of work by black and white should often be increased."

"The Most Amazing Network of Information..."

In these words the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1945-50, has paid tribute to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—the journal which is regularly read by almost all leaders of thought and action in and connected with the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive.

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is alive. Each issue is looked forward to with great interest."—Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has proved a stand-by in providing full, early news and fair, well-written comment."—*The Times*.

"Yours' has been a magnificent achievement."—Sir Donald MacKenzie Kennedy, former Governor of Nyasaland and Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory.

"I have always found the paper full of interest, full of good sense, and what is perhaps its greatest quality, full of moral courage, and conducted entirely in the public interest."—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

AIR EDITION

A rise of 26% within 12 months in the number of subscribers to the Air Edition is proof positive of its value. The annual subscription to the Air Edition is still only 70s.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE
SEND
ME

For One Year, and until countermanded:
AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)
OR
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Bank
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

Mr. C. J. M. Alport's New Book "Hope in Africa"

"WE MUST FACE THE PROSPECT during the next decade of seeing race conflict in Africa exploited unscrupulously both by nationalism and Communism as part of their struggle for power," writes Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., in "Hope in Africa," Herbert Jenkins, 15s., in which he recapitulates the recent history of East, Central, South, and West Africa before proceeding to deal with the racial, economic, social, political, and strategic problems of the continent.

As the whole book runs to no more than 166 pages, the treatment can obviously not be comprehensive, but Mr. Alport, who served in East Africa during the last war and has since kept in close touch with developments, deals interestingly and fairly with many matters.

Again and again he reminds his readers of the darkness and barbarism of what was still the Dark Continent not much more than half a century ago, and he emphasizes that "it is difficult when that sense of mission, that innate self-confidence of an earlier generation, has become eclipsed by the neurotic guilt-complex of the present day, to bring into perspective the careers and characters of men like Livingstone, Speke, Kirk, Thomson, and Lugard, and to understand the delight with which the British public greeted the news that Stanley had discovered Livingstone alive in Ujiji, and the sorrow which which it learnt a few months later that a mournful cortège of his faithful Africans was bearing the great evangelist's body to the sea."

When dealing with Central Africa he quotes words used by the then Bishop of Mashonaland to describe the founder of the Rhodesias:—

Three Chief Principles

"If I interpret his thought aright, his statesmanship was founded upon three fundamental principles. He firmly believed in the Imperial instinct, but the Empire he desired to found must be based not on force but on freedom—a freedom, too, that would be liberty guarded by law and sanctioned and hallowed by religion.

Secondly, he was inspired by a marvellous sense of the solidarity of humanity. He lived and thought and worked and fought—aye, it may be said that he died—for the unity of all races in South Africa, and it was to be a unity based not on the mere abstract or sentimental equality of the philosopher or philanthropist, but on the higher, deeper and broader equality of rights, dependent on the equality of responsibility.

Lastly, his mind was suffused and almost overborne by the thought of progress, and this progress was to be based not on the mere animal instinct of unlimited competition, nor on the brute force of the man on the pavement, but on the equality of opportunity for all."

That contemporary portrait has no resemblance to the caricatures of Rhodes published in recent years.

Dealing with his conviction that the colour war is to be the African version of the class war of Marxist orthodoxy, Mr. Alport writes:—

"It is always tempting to believe that an individual's misfortunes are not his own fault, but spring from the malice of others. Anyone who has listened to the views of young Africans who come as students to Britain will realize how prone they are to this type of self-delusion.

"We are faced with the possibility or, as I think, the inevitability, of seeing within a very short time the whole problem of race relations in Africa become an integral part of the cold war. If we allow this to happen, Europe in general, and Britain in particular, will be faced with one of the most intractable problems in history. Race is a subject about which men argue not with their brains but with their blood.

"If the main source of the colour problem springs from the attitude of the European woman and the lowly status of the African, it is surely reasonable to assume that its solution lies very largely in the hands of the womenfolk of both races. The first step must be the suppression by African opinion, rather than by administrative action, of many tribal customs which have been bequeathed to modern Africa by its dark witchcraft-ridden past. This is a prerequisite to the attainment by African womanhood of anything which approaches equality of status with their European sisters.

"We have to establish a common ground upon which the

different races can meet. This common ground need not necessarily be some political assembly, or social club. It comprises the innumerable individual contacts which two races living in the same community make with each other every hour of the day. Race relations are essentially a matter of the shops and streets, the factory and farm. It is a question largely of elementary courtesy and kindness.

"Unless the individuals of each race learn to respect each other, no social or political formula will do the job for them. It is nonsense to suppose the colour problem is simply a matter of who has the vote here or who may enter a hotel there. The mere alteration of these things will not give the African the culture, the integrity, the self-dependence, the inventive skill which the western world has gained in over 2,000 years of recorded history. It will not free him of the fear of elemental things; it will not wipe out for him the centuries of stagnation and barbarism of which he is unhappily the heir."

Outlets for Public Money

Public money, the author insists, should be spent on providing Africa with better communications, more power, and improved water resources, not on the continuance in their present form of the Colonial Development Corporation or the Overseas Food Corporation, both of which he would replace with an organization responsible for providing finance but not burdened with the management or execution of projects for primary development. Like many other people, he asks why public money from the United Kingdom should be spent on buying a hotel in Entebbe or taking over a "privately owned and not particularly promising gold mine" in Kenya, when British Africa is desperately short of the basic framework of economic progress.

Conceding that political power must be shared in Kenya, he is emphatic that the centre of gravity must remain on the European side until the African and Indian contribution is substantial.

"Every effort must be made to increase the opportunities available to all races to make an equal contribution to the country's development, which means that emphasis must be placed less on distribution of empty political rights and more on the provision of educational and economic opportunities."

Mr. Alport is not enamoured of "parity" in Tanganyika, and, commenting on Cecil Rhodes's old formula of "equal rights for all civilized men," he writes:—

"It might have appeared superficially that Elija Masinde, the convert of the Friends' Africa Mission and the international footballer, could be regarded as a civilized man. The fact that he could overtake the white man's cart to the primeval as leader of the *Dini ya Msungu* is a fact that this was not so. On the other hand, the African priest who has given devoted service to his people, or a chief like the young Kidaha in Tanganyika, has just as much right to exercise responsibility and to enjoy privilege as the average European, and a greater right than some of them.

Selective Rather than Elective

"The Government in a plural society must therefore at present be selective rather than elective, but the selection must be free from the prejudice of race.

"From a practical point of view, it might be possible to evolve a bicameral constitution for Kenya, the Lower House being elected on a communal basis and the Upper House being elective. If this is developed, strong reserve and revisionary powers must be given to the Upper Chamber. Care should be taken in working out the plans for this not to make any false analogies between this type of constitution and Parliament in the United Kingdom.

"Whatever solution may eventually be reached in East Africa or elsewhere, two things are vital: First, constitutional development must ensure that it remains part of the western tradition. Secondly, a political system which involves splitting the community on racial lines must be avoided. It will be essential for all races to throw overboard their cherished prejudices and to rid themselves of the rancours which have flourished, particularly since 1945."

"Extremism, wherever it originates, must be regarded not as a sign of race loyalty but as a crime against the community. Men and women must be willing to think first of the contribution which they can best make to the creation of a single civilization based upon a common loyalty."

The last chapter, entitled, "Hope in Africa," gives its name to the book, whose writer has no patience with the starry-eyed theorists who imagine that Africans could now paddle their own canoes. If western influence

(Continued on page 534)

power from waste



Post this Coupon



Completion of this coupon can help... it incurs no obligation.

TO ROBEY & CO. LTD. LINCOLN ENGLAND

We are interested in the... converting some of our... into steam power. Please... your recommendations. The... available is... others are... The amount of steam per hour required is

The power required is

The steam pressure required is

General details

FIRM

SIGNED

raa

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit from U.K.

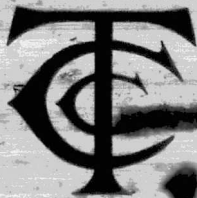
THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN BORDER

Through Bills of Lading Issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway Company, Princes House, 95 Gresham St., LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents, Leopold Walldorf Shipping, Ltd., 48-50 St. Mary Axe, LONDON, E.C.3.



SERVICES

CLEARING & FORWARDING, INSURANCE, SECRETARIAL, SALES DISTRIBUTION

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD. P.O. Box 422, Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices: NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA, JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO, and MWANZA

U.K. Correspondents: Reynolds and Gibson, 30, Exchange Street East, Liverpool, 2.

Mr. Alport's New Book

(Continued from page 532)

were to disappear, he declares, the continent would within 20 years relapse into the stagnation and turmoil from which it was rescued by European penetration little more than half a century ago.

"But matters would not rest there, for India and Russia have their eyes on Africa, so that the ultimate question is not whether Africa should be ruled by Europeans or by Africans, but whether it should develop as part of western democracy or be absorbed into some form of Asian hegemony, which would almost inevitably be Communist in character."

European Influence Essential

This hope for Africa is bound up with a continuance of British responsibility, which, so far as East and Central Africa are concerned, involves ensuring the security and expansion of the resident European community.

"In Africa it is possible now to lay the foundations of a new political experiment, and at the same time to solve a problem unique in our history—the problem of a plural society in which an equitable balance between the interests of different races occupying the same territory is achieved.

"The United States have provided no answer to their Negro problem. The Russians have solved it merely by imposing iron conformity. *Apartheid* in the Union in its present guise cannot succeed. Hope lies with us and us alone."

The excellent results of the Uganda appeal for the British Empire Society for the Blind have been recorded from time to time in these pages. Kenya and Northern Rhodesia have now started their campaign; the latest from Kenya being £13,500 and from Northern Rhodesia £12,300.



That Cow & Gate look!



Strong, sturdy limbs, sound bones, the happiness of abounding health—these are some of the gifts bestowed by this famous Food. Something a little better, something a little different, have made Cow & Gate pre-eminent, that is why mothers say "there is nothing quite like it—nothing so good when natural feeding fails."

COW & GATE FOOD

THE FOOD OF ROYAL BABIES

Financial Position in Nyasaland African Purchasing Power Rising

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY of Nyasaland said in his budget speech: "Federation, were it to come about would in all probability place the Protectorate in a very satisfactory financial position, but even without federation the position would not necessarily be beyond improvement. With continued strict economy, we should be able to survive our present difficulties and emerge on the right side with a narrow margin to spare, and with the funds available for development works and the extension of social services limited but by no means non-existent."

The revised figures for 1952 gave revenue at £4,053,000 and expenditure at £3,991,000, and it was expected that the surplus balance at the end of the year would be about £828,000. Revenue for 1953 was estimated at £3,877,000 and expenditure at £4,100,000.

The depressed state of the tea industry would cause a drop of about £140,000 in export tax and £100,000 in income tax, but African earnings were expected to increase considerably primarily as a result of a better tobacco crop and expanding cotton production.

Remittances from Nyasaland Africans working outside the country might reach £500,000; in 1946 they had been £334,000. In that year African producers were paid about £500,000 for the crops they marketed; in the coming year payments to them were likely to be about £1½m. African purchasing power had doubled between 1946 and 1953.

African M.L.Cs.

AFRICAN REPRESENTATION in the Legislature was the subject of a recent comment by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of Northern Rhodesia's official members. Some interesting points were made at the recent African Provincial Council meeting in Solwezi, one being that African members of the Legislative Council should be allowed to speak in their own language and have their remarks translated. One councillor had said that educated Africans, fluent in English, had necessarily spent most of their formative years in an environment out of the life of the people they represent, and that it would therefore be better to have members of the Legislature who did not know English but could speak for rural Africans; now only educated, and therefore alienated Africans were represented in the House. Another speaker at the Solwezi meeting said that young men's words carried little weight normally, yet the older and saner sections of the African community were represented in the Legislature by young men.

Civil Servants Defended

A CIVIL SERVANT has as much right to a reputation as anyone else, said Mr. A. T. Williams, Northern Rhodesia's Chief Secretary, when referring to a newspaper article which had criticized an official in connexion with house-building on the Copperbelt for Government servants about to retire. He added that he would not hesitate to advise any civil servant to resort to the courts in cases in which unjust, unfair and unsubstantiated charges were made. Of Government inefficiency the Chief Secretary said: "I do not admit that there are in the Government service more lazy or inefficient people than in other organizations. There can always be room for improvement, and certain inefficiencies can be corrected."

"Just as you must never keep a man out of a position because of his colour when he is found suitable for it, so you must never put a man into a position because of his colour when he is found unsuitable for it." The Member for Education and Labour in Kenya, addressing the Legislature.

Mr. Lyttelton's Speech

(Continued from page 520)

His name is Mr. Arthur Gaitskell. He is the brother of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has an unrivalled reputation in this field. I am deeply gratified that he should have accepted.

"Next we wanted an African. The first African refused, but Chief Kidaha Makwaia of Tanganyika has accepted. The rt. hon. gentleman will no doubt remember that he travelled to Nairobi in the company of this chief, and he will agree that his is an entirely suitable appointment. That appointment has been approved by Her Majesty.

"Then we wanted a man with a profound experience of administration—land, tenure, and tribal customs in Africa. We have him in Mr. R. S. Hudson, at one time Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia. He has been appointed.

"As a specialist in industrial relations, we have been fortunate in gaining the acceptance of Professor D. T. Jack, of the University of Durham. He has much experience of arbitration work and of courts of inquiry and wages councils in this country. He has also been Labour Adviser to the Government of India, and has carried out investigations in Northern Rhodesia. No better man could have been expected in this field.

"I have conditional acceptances from a distinguished economist who has specialized in Colonial problems, and from a lady who is a sociologist with distinguished knowledge and experience of African affairs. I do not feel able to disclose their names, because their acceptances are conditional. I mean that they have expressed their willingness to serve if the necessary arrangements to release them from their present commitments can be made, and I am in close negotiation with the bodies concerned—in one case, a university—to secure their release. I hope that I shall succeed.

"There remains only one other place to fill, which I intend to fill with an industrialist, and I am doing everything I can to secure the appointment of the right man.

No Apologies

"I conclude this part of my remarks by saying that I make no apologies whatever for any part of my actions relating to Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch. I make no apologies for the delay, and I entirely reject the charge of incompetence which has been made. I am concerned with any sense of responsibility could have acted in any other way.

"The motion asks to ensure that the Government instruct the Royal Commission to make an interim report. These words have been taken from the motion to excite prejudice and suggest that so far as the Royal Commission dealing, as it must, with long-term problems as laid down in the Mitchell Report, there are short-term solutions for what may well prove to be ephemeral problems. The motion would have lacked any pretence of logic if it had not had this imputation in it.

"It was doubtless put into the motion to try to build up the false case that if the Royal Commission had been appointed six months ago, the Mau Mau outrages would not have taken place. It will be clear to the House that that suggestion has no bearing on the conditions of to-day.

"On the other hand, I shall tell the chairman of the Commission that if in the course of his deliberations, and in his judgment and that of the Commission, the Royal Commission has some short-term contribution to make, he will be free to publish, and we will be glad that he should publish, an interim report, and that we would welcome any help of that kind, but it will not be under pressure or upon instructions.

"Nothing could be easier than to set down a number of almost unexceptionable platitudes in the hope that the hon. gentleman may think that hon. and rt. hon. gentlemen opposite will carry them out if they were in power.

"What we want are some measures and suggestions, which I hope, we shall have in the course of the debate, about these results, whose aim, I think, is common to us all, can be more quickly obtained. It is a little infelicitous that the Opposition should have selected amongst their objective the removal of the colour bar, because the area in question is one in which Government action has only a small part to play. I hope that the House knows where I stand on the question of colour bar; I do not believe in it.

"Her Majesty's present advisers find the task of removing the colour bar no easier than did their predecessors. The hon. gentleman made a point against himself, with a generosity that I admire, when he said how he himself, with all his experience and trade union experience, was unable to move the European miners in Rhodesia from the position which they had taken over the years.

"I believe that co-operative farming, one item that I put out of the motion, will be one of the means of raising the standard of African agriculture. We are at work to-day in every part of Kenya, except where we are held back by the emergency, and in many other parts of the Colony

Empire. We believe that our good intentions will be somewhat impeded if the co-operative agriculturists live in fear of their lives. The object is excellent, but, with due regard to the hard realities in the Kikuyu Reserve, but with great relation to the problem where the country is peaceful.

"Grim as the situation in Kenya is, it is not without hopeful signs. The home guard amongst the Kikuyu is being formed in many places. Mr. Mathu has come out with a very courageous speech. He is free to call what public meetings he wishes, and we will ensure him, by police or other action, the proper liberties of freedom of speech. But Mr. Mathu is not yet ready to hold a public meeting. The House may be able to guess the reason. This is a man who has come out in the most courageous fashion; we have to recognize the fact.

Public Meetings

"As other leaders appear, they will be given similar facilities, but I repeat that there is no sense in the idea that public meetings can be authorized without proper precautions being taken, without our being certain, or reasonably certain, of the line taken by those who address them. Only African leaders in whose responsibility the Government can be completely satisfied can be entrusted at the moment to hold these public meetings without grave danger to the public safety.

"There are encouraging signs, and I must pay—we all should pay—a tribute to the white settlers, mainly British, in Kenya and to the Asians. They have, I suppose, uttered some rash words—under what provocation? Their actions, however, have been informed by a restraint, by a humanity, and by a regard for the long-term aspirations of Kenya which must excite the admiration even of those who are inclined to think that the white man is always wrong.

MR. J. CRAWFORD: Hear, hear.
MR. LYTTLTON: Regarding the excellent progress has been made with the new administration of the Kikuyu Reserve. The new posts have been built and are now being occupied. The administration, which means more districts, is being completed, but we expect speedy results in the coming months.

"Three things are in my thoughts, and those of the hon. member for Kenya as they are to any hon. member of the House. The first is the wage level in Kenya. It is the lowest in the Empire, and it is ever at odds with other parts of the Empire.

"The second is the fact that before we came to the Colonies, wages in the Colonies were over 1,700 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom. Six years that ago, the wages in the Colonies were over 1,700 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom.

"The third is the fact that the contribution to the agricultural wages and the contribution to the industrial wages are not the same. Agriculture is the main industry in Kenya, and will continue to be the main industry in Kenya for many years to come.

"The fourth is the fact that the price of agricultural produce should be higher than the price of industrial produce. It is a question of the price of agricultural produce in Kenya, and it is a question of the price of agricultural produce in Kenya.

"The fifth is the fact that the price of agricultural produce should be higher than the price of industrial produce. It is a question of the price of agricultural produce in Kenya, and it is a question of the price of agricultural produce in Kenya.

Civil Service Salaries

"which has some relation to the colour bar. Africans and Asians in the senior civil service receive only three-fifths of the salaries of their European counterparts. This is a mistake, I think, mistakenly under the result of the Holmes Report. I think it is time to see it abolished. I am not criticizing—in the African district councils the English county councils, the roots in what we call the rural district councils, to put this

when we are at work to-day in every part of Kenya, except where we are held back by the emergency, and in many other parts of the Colony

Book Reviews in Brief

That situation has changed, and the growing of those crops is now permitted. Not only that, but the Government are dealing with coffee nurseries. It is hoped to plant each year an increasing acreage of African coffee—something between 1,500 and 3,000 acres every year.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman tell us—[HON. MEMBERS: "No."]—when this change was made?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I really think the hon. Member must allow me to get on. I have kept the House a very long time in the Nyeri district."

MR. BROCKWAY: "It is a very simple question."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not trying to take credit for anything. I am trying to tell what has been happening. Hon. Members are so extraordinarily touchy. If I mention progress by the Government of Kenya that took place at a time when hon. and rt. hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, I am the next person to take my hat off to them; but equally, if they were that position, they must take the blame for the bad things that happened at the time when they were in office."

"A start has been made in the Nyeri district with African tea, with the help of representatives of one of the main tea-growing firms. These are interesting advances. There are still more interesting ones in the efficiency of farming and premises are given for good husbandry, of which I give one example. In Nyanza Province if a co-operative farming unit has 50% of the farmers pass the test, then the increased premium is given to all the members of the co-operative society."

"Now I must end. I pledge my word to this House—and I can do so because I have received assurances of this nature from the Government and the Governor of Kenya—that no intentional check or no check intending to be a punishment, will be imposed on anybody in Kenya. I pledge our word that all progress, whether it is political, social, or industrial, or agricultural, will be pushed on as fast as circumstances permit. It will be less rapid than we should have liked."

Undeterred from Duty

"No personal attacks and no fatuous opposition will deter us from doing our duty to the Government and peoples of Kenya. We must expiate crime and terror. We must act with true humanity, but from strength and not from weakness. We must inflict as few wounds and leave as few scars as we can."

"We must help the Government of Kenya in every way in their difficult role of at once fostering progress and suppressing disorder. We must never lose sight of the fact that the political advancement, social and industrial progress, and good will and"

"I do so with regret—set upon the affairs between when we, when we are fostered."

"I do not think all—seem determined into the turmoil the clamour, and the clash of party politics all those causes which, at other times, they profess to support and to cherish, and to seek to try to draw political advantages from the dangers by which we are all surrounded."

"Many of the speeches and actions of their supporters—and again, not all—throughout these testing times in Kenya will, no doubt unwittingly, bring comfort to The Queen's enemies, and show little of that support for their own countrymen, Asians, and law-abiding Africans, which they profess."

[Interruption.] Some of their leaders, I said.

"I end on a note of confidence. These troubles will pass. Not quickly, but they will pass; and then these grim events, in the perspective of history, will assume their true proportions, as day by day Kenya advances towards enlightenment, prosperity and peace amongst its peoples."

Native Policemen's Responsibilities

GREATER RESPONSIBILITY is being undertaken by African members of the B.S.A. Police in Southern Rhodesia, according to the latest annual report. "Not only do they investigate a large number of cases, but many are able to type statements and reports, and some can present a complete docket of a case ready for prosecution." The strength of the force at the end of 1951 was 1,974 Europeans, 2,815 Africans, and three Indians and Coloureds. Of 149 European recruits in the year, 124 came from the United Kingdom, and only 12 from the Colony itself. "Much as we regret that more Rhodesians do not join," comments the Commissioner, "the appeal which this country and force has for the young Englishman has also a useful selective characteristic."

"Birds of Eastern and North-Eastern Africa," by C. W. Mackworth-Prade and Captain C. H. Grant (Longmans Green, 35s.).—The two ornithologists who have written this book have taken 18 years to compile their material, which is presented in the form which they vainly hoped to find when they first went to Africa. Though a reference book, it is intended primarily for use in the field. Condensation has therefore been the aim, but the volume nevertheless runs to more than 800 pages and has more than 1,000 excellent illustrations, some in colour. More than 50 groups of birds, found between the Sudan and the Cameroons are described. A second volume is planned.

"The Smaller English House," by Reginald Turner (Batsford, 42s.). Often in East and Central Africa the settler builds a home reminiscent of the English countryside. In this most interesting and admirably illustrated book the story of English architecture from late medieval times until to-day is told and shown. Nearly 200 photographs, engravings, and plans cover every type of house except cottages at the one extreme and mansions at the other. An admirable Christmas gift for anyone interested in English building and homes.

"The Nile," by Dr. H. E. Hurst (Constable, 30s.). For more than 40 years the author has been engaged in the study of the Nile, which he has explored meticulously, travelling many times over its 4,000-odd miles. This is a non-technical account of one of the most important rivers in the world. Who could be better qualified to tell the tale than the scientific consultant to the Egyptian Government, who for 46 years has been in the service of the Government?

"Red Coat," by E. W. Sheppard (Batchworth Press, 20s.).—This anthology of the British soldier during the last three centuries will interest the many East and Central Africans who have served in the Regular Army or as "temporaries." Most of it is prose, but there is some verse. It is inevitably a stirring story, and to open the book at random is to be almost sure of lighting upon some episode that quickens the pulse.

"A Scottish Anthology," edited by J. W. Oliver and J. C. Smith (Oliver and Boyd, 20s.).—Scots abound in East and Central Africa, and many readers of this journal may therefore care to know of this new book of poems, ranging from writers of the 13th century to those of to-day. In order to show how the texture of Scottish verse has changed, the arrangement is chronological.

"The Colonial Police," by Sir Charles Jeffries (Max Parrish, 18s. 6d.).—The author, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, writes interestingly of the history, traditions and work of the Colonial Police. One chapter is given to the police forces of East and Central Africa. While the record is, of course, factual, it is also lightened and enlivened by interesting asides.

"Flower Arrangements for all Occasions," by Mrs. Marie Johnson Fort (Arthur Barker, Ltd., 42s.) can be warmly recommended, not only for the very practical advice of a real lover of flowers, but for the page colour reproductions and double that many illustrations in black and white. The price may seem high, but the book is excellent value.

"Rhodes," by Sarah Gertrude Millin (Chatto and Windus, 18s.).—In this enlarged and revised edition of her biography of Cecil Rhodes, Mrs. Millin includes a memorandum written in 1910 by W. T. Stead after a conversation with Rhodes.

Tanganyika European Council Egyptian Invitation Declined by Sudan Curious Comment on Criticisms Southerners' Fears of Cairo

A LONG LEADING ARTICLE in our issue of November 20 examined in detail and critically statements issued by the Tanganyika European Council. Its brief reply in the current issue of its monthly bulletin is as follows:

"The comments of the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA in his issue of November 20 on the subject of statements contained in our October issue have not passed unnoticed.

We have before been told that the T.E.C., in making the requests referred to, was "knocking an open door" and this may be the case; but Tanganyika is not blind to the modern trends regarding the constitutions of African territories.

Whilst the calling for reaffirmations and confirmations may on the face of them, and when read in London, appear unreasonable, the people on the spot do not feel nearly so sanguine regarding the security of their future as the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA would appear to think is the case.

"It is surprising that he implies that doubt exists as to whether the European community of the Territory can prove its right of protection by its capacity and character. It would seem that, despite considerable difficulties and set-backs, they have more than qualified for such consideration. It is just by the insertion of such qualifications regarding their future that the seeds of doubt and uncertainty are sown.

"His summing up of the bulletin's remarks concerning loans and developments as 'frivolous exaggerations' would seem to indicate that a refreshing visit to these territories might be of value to him.

[This is, of course, no reply. Further comment would therefore be pointless.—Ed.]

A Kitwe infants' school in Northern Rhodesia has been renamed the Prince Charles School.

AN INVITATION by General Neguib to the three main political parties in the Sudan for delegates to be sent to Cairo to discuss points arising from the Anglo-Egyptian talks has been declined. After a joint meeting of the Umma, Socialist Republican, and National Unionist parties it was agreed that final decisions could be made only in Khartoum. Representatives of the parties are this week touring the Southern Provinces, which a group of journalists are visiting at the invitation of the Sudan Government.

There is a growing realization in the Sudan that among the main problems is the emergence of the South as a political force and the growth of Communism in the towns, especially among the rising generation.

A letter purporting to have been signed by 48 Southerners, many of them well known, published in *El Nil*, objects to some of the Egyptian Government's proposals, states that fears and suspicions in the Southern Sudan of the Northerners have increased, and that as the Cairo agreement was made by representatives of the North only, the South should determine its own future. The letter demanded a High Commission under the United Nations to look after the South until it attains a state of advancement equal to that of the North.

Trade Unionists Hostile

Before his recall to Cairo, Major Salah Salim, General Neguib's envoy, received a hostile reception from the Sudan Trade Union Federation's executive committee, which told him that the self-governing statute, whether amended or not, merely consolidated imperialism.

A bluntly worded note addressed to the Egyptian Premier asked for the release of all political prisoners, freedom of speech and association for the Egyptian people, democratic labour laws, and the return of parliamentary life.

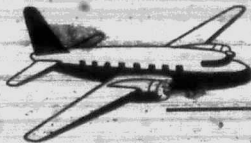
Demonstrations staged by scholars at Khartoum University College and Wadi Seidna have displayed slogans denouncing General Neguib, the National Unionist Party, and the United States. The local Press reported that a student leader, who, it was alleged, had inspired the demonstrators,

C.A.A. every day!

from NAIROBI

to SALISBURY and BULAWAYO
Southern Rhodesia

and JOHANNESBURG



REMEMBER: It costs less by C.A.A. Family Excursion Fares, 30-Day Tickets, or other incentive fares.

Travel Agents are requested to call B.O.A.C., our U.K. Sales Agents, for details.

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Federation and Reserve Powers U.C.A.A.'s Leaflet in Salisbury

"IF YOU'RE FRIGHTENED BY BOGIES, DON'T TURN OVER," is the title of a leaflet issued in Salisbury by the United Central Africa Association. It states (in part):

"The proposed federal constitution is more advanced than that of Southern Rhodesia, and nearer to Dominion Status. It is on a par with those of the Dominions before the Statute of Westminster in 1931. Every element of control in the federal constitution already exists in that of Southern Rhodesia; none has been added. The most important among these that do not reappear is the theoretical power of the U.K. Government, without consulting Southern Rhodesia, to revoke or amend the power of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament to make laws!

"The African Affairs Board is a purely advisory body with no power to veto legislation or initiate amendments to it, no executive authority, and no direct access to the U.K. Government. It allows for consultation and discussion in Central Africa on many matters that have hitherto had to be taken up from the beginning with Whitehall. The board can be overruled by the Governor-General if it attempts to misuse its functions; members can be sacked if they misbehave themselves.

"There is nothing new or unique about the reserved powers. Up to 1926 they were in the constitutions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Even when the Statute of Westminster was passed, Canada reserved the British North American Act so that it could still be amended only by the British Houses of Parliament. Many South Africans are to-day wondering whether it might not have been well for the Union to have such a safeguard. Reserved powers can be a source of experienced advice and a brake to a young country, particularly until it has a higher chamber of Parliament.

Balance of Power

"It has been suggested that the six African members of the Federal Parliament, by voting as a bloc, might hold the balance of power where the 29 European members disagree. Only the European members themselves could permit this situation to arise. One must assume that were the matter in question vital to European interests, they would not allow it to arise. Were European opinion more or less evenly divided on any matter, it would be only reasonable that African interests should have an equal opinion. Otherwise it would be mere hypocrisy to have Africans in the Parliament at all.

"Nobody knows what relations between white and black will be in a couple of hundred years. The federal scheme offers Africans a fair share in the benefits of developing Central Africa, but it asserts categorically the permanent rights of the Europeans who have developed it. By recognizing Native aspirations to political as well as economic advancement, Federation offers a sound prospect for Africans to work with us in the western system of progressive democracy.

"The present price of copper is £280 per ton; at £150 Northern Rhodesia would still be making a comfortable profit, while mines in other parts of the world would have to close down. Northern Rhodesia is the largest producer of copper in the sterling area. As long as Britain remains an industrial country she will want Northern Rhodesian copper, whether for armaments or peace-time industry. The copper industry has just started up three new mines in Northern Rhodesia; that's how they feel about it.

"Nyasaland, though it has a small European population, is a country that is potentially rich in agriculture and probably in minerals. It possesses the only rich deposits of bauxite in Central Africa. With hydro-electric power these deposits would form the foundation of Central Africa's aluminium industry.

"The U.K. Government would not allow federation between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, leaving out Nyasaland. They do not want any loose ends in this part of Africa, and many Rhodesians, considering the long common boundary with Northern Rhodesia and the fairly free interchange of inhabitants, feel that the possibility of a neighbouring State growing up with a very different policy is undesirable.

Federal Board of Rights Suggested

MR. H. W. FOSTER, writing from Southern Rhodesia, to *The Times*, has suggested the substitution of a Federal Board of Rights for the proposed African Affairs Board. His letter said:—

"The European population fears that its interests will be sacrificed in the future to supposed African needs and demands, while the African fears he may be kept in a position of permanent inferiority and also fears for the security of his land. The Coloured people and the Indians fear that their small numbers will mean that their interests will not receive fair consideration from anybody.

"To safeguard the position of the Africans, an African Affairs Board was suggested. By the prominence thus given to purely African affairs and interests, the fears of the Europeans for their future have been aroused and the African has been led to suppose his interests are in danger. This has already led to a deterioration of race relations and the destruction of confidence.

"I suggest that, in place of the African Affairs Board, there should be set up a Federal Board of Rights. It should consist of five men chosen for their experience, knowledge, integrity and the tolerance of their outlook. They should be men who have lived in the countries concerned and understand their problems. They should be independent and the status accorded to the chairman should be equal to that of Chief Justice. It should be their duty to act as watch-dogs against injustice; constantly to scrutinise a policy in the interests of all peoples concerned.

Postponing Legislation

"They should have the power to postpone for 12 months the enactment of any legislation they considered prejudicial to the interests of any community pending an inquiry by the Privy Council. If the Privy Council then so recommended, the Executive could be required to amend the legislation or Crown consent could be withheld.

"The board's work, however, should not simply be to defend existing rights which might be endangered. Its rôle should be a positive constructive one, not merely negative, and it should have power to make suggestions for the betterment of any race or community. It could suggest change, but not enforce it. Change must come in the relative position of the races as those who are now backward make progress and learn the ways of civilization.

"But if race relations are to be improved and these countries made a home where all men can go their ways in peace and harmony, a great deal of research and information is required in this very little-known and little-studied field of human relations. The board, as I conceive it, should have adequate staff to investigate these problems. Its members should visit all areas and know personally the problems of all races. In their constructive rôle, it should not be their duty to promote legislation but rather to report on situations as they arise, and to recommend to the Executive where advances can be made.

"Any community which appeals to them for assistance should be given a hearing.

"A Federal Board of Rights, with wide powers and the great moral influence it could command, should be able to play a strongly constructive rôle in the common interest of all."

The frequent charge, which almost all Labour speakers and writers endorse, that Southern Rhodesian policy in Native affairs is practically identical with that of the Union of South Africa is rejected by a correspondent of the *Economist* who was recently in Southern Rhodesia. He has written:—

"While it would be an exaggeration to say that South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are as different as chalk from cheese, an unmistakable difference exists. Southern Rhodesia has as yet no whiff of moral decay about it. Rhodesia appears a more wholesome, less complicated country than the Union. The racial climate is certainly healthier.

Rhodesian African Less Resentful

"Though still a servant of the white *baas*, the black man in Rhodesia seems less resentful than the black man in South Africa. The difference is almost entirely psychological; for segregation is just as rigorously practised in Southern Rhodesia—and for that matter in Northern Rhodesia—as in the Union. Nevertheless, in Rhodesia there seems to be far less hostility between white and black than there is in the Union. 'Segregation' is still not quite *apartheid*.

"In five years the national income of Southern Rhodesia has increased by over 80%. But Rhodesia's income per head is still not much more than half South Africa's. Further expansion requires more transport, and more power—which means more capital. This is one of the arguments for federation. It is believed that federation would bring the required capital more quickly and in larger volume. The white population of Southern Rhodesia has increased by 61% in the past five years; more than half is now crowded into the towns of Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Gwelo.

"In Rhodesia race relations have not yet hardened. The situation is still plastic. This is largely due to the wise direction of the men like the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins. Whether their school of thought will continue to guide and mould events remains to be seen. Those who do not wish to see British Central Africa following the Union into a *cul de sac* of race chaos must hope that federation will be achieved, but in a form capable of opening up new vistas of racial co-operation."

LEHMANN'S (East Africa) LTD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

ARUSHA

MOSHI

MWANZA

TANGA



A fine range of quality products for which we are Agents in East Africa



Land Rover

Thorncroft

Volkswagon
(Kenya-Tanganyika)

Don Brake Linings

Andre Shock Absorbers

Tasker Trailers and

Agricultural Implements

NAIROBI. BRANCHES: MOMBASA, NAKURU.



THE COOPER MOTOR CORPORATION LTD

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The 4th (Uganda) K.A.R. Dinner Club, formed in 1949, has now 169 members.

Bulawayo recently had one of its worst hailstorms, and three inches of rain fell in half-an-hour.

Sahara, a left-wing newspaper published bi-weekly in Khartoum, has been suspended by the Governor-General.

Broadcasts in simple Swahili for farm labour will be given from the Nairobi station from 4 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. on Sundays, starting next week.

A dramatic history of the Roman Catholic Mission in the Seychelles has been presented to celebrate the mission's hundredth anniversary in the islands.

Immigrants entering Northern Rhodesia in the third quarter of this year numbered 2,095 (including 1,592 adults). Those born in Britain totalled 762, and 964 were South Africans.

Tree Tops Model

A full-scale reproduction of the well-known Tree Tops Hotel, in the Aberdare Royal National Park, will be part of Kenya's display in the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition next year.

The African newspaper *Mutende*, published weekly since 1936 by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, is to be taken over from the end of this year by a publishing company with large interests in Southern Africa.

A proposal to introduce into East Africa a service charge similar to that payable by passengers embarking for overseas from airports in the United Kingdom has been rejected by the East African Air Advisory Council.

The weekly column entitled "For Women Only" will henceforth appear in the *Uganda Herald* as a contribution from an Englishwoman, an Asian, and an African in rotation. All three contributors agreed not to write with a particular racial "slant".

Returning a visit paid by the R.A.F. to Addis Ababa last June, 14 aircraft of the Imperial Ethiopian Air Force have recently spent five days at the R.A.F. station at Khormaksar, Aden, where Air Vice-Marshal D. Macfadyen welcomed the Ethiopians and their Swedish officers.

Coronation Dress

Officers of the Colonial Service who attend the Coronation will be required to wear full dress or levee dress coats with white knee breeches and white silk stockings or trousers, or evening dress with knee breeches or trousers.

The two latest publications of the East African Literature Bureau are "Probation," by J. H. Silvertand, in English and Swahili, at 1s. 3d., "What Food Should We Eat?" by Dr. H. C. Trowell and R. G. Ladkin, in Luganda, at 6d., and an English-Kikuyu and Kikuyu-English Vocabulary by B. M. Gecaga and W. H. Kirkaldy-Willis, at 2s. 6d.

At a conference organized by the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas to be held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, lectures will be given on fish resources by Dr. C. E. Hickling, Director of Fisheries at the Colonial Office, on January 7; on the contribution of the voluntary principle in rural life by Miss G. M. Flack, a former ward-sister at Mengo Hospital, Uganda, and travelling secretary of the Mothers' Union in the territory, on January 8; and on resources, human and superhuman, by Canon M. A. C. Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, on the same day. Particulars may be had from the secretary, 84 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.

Uganda Should Take Precautions

Home Guards on Belgian Congo Border

MR. IAN DUNDAS, speaking in Port Portal to the recently formed British Commonwealth Organisation, suggested that the Government of Uganda should investigate the political activities and beliefs of all teachers in its employment, the instruction given to students, particularly at Makerere College, and the activities of the Uganda National Congress and the Federation of African Farmers.

Mau Mau Not Wholly Native

Mau Mau, he continued, was fiendishly organized by men of considerable intelligence, not all of them Africans. The society was not the product of special conditions, but deliberately designed to promote the disintegration of British East Africa.

Home guards had been organized along the Belgian side of the border with Uganda, not because there was any fear of internal trouble, but to prevent the infiltration of terrorists from British territory. There was, however, no indication that the Government of Uganda had taken similar precautionary measures to safeguard the loyal and peace-loving people under its administration.

"Llandovery Castle" To Be Broken Up

THE S.S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE (the second vessel of that name in the Union-Castle fleet, the first having been sunk in the 1914-18 war), has been sold for breaking up in Great Britain. She entered the company's round-Africa service in 1925. In 1937, during the Spanish civil war, she was struck by a mine which did considerable damage. Converted to use oil fuel shortly before the war, she covered 250,000 miles as a hospital ship, and carried more than 38,000 wounded. In 1941 she was engaged in transporting wounded from the Ethiopian campaign and later saw service in connexion with the Western Desert campaign, being the last vessel to leave Tobruk before it fell and the first to arrive after it was retaken. The ship was engaged in the landings in Sicily and later off Normandy.

African Housing Problem

NORTHERN RHODESIA still has far to go in meeting the shortage of Native housing in urban areas, despite a tremendous effort, said Colonel E. M. Wilson, Member for Health and Local Government, recently. So great had been the influx of Africans into the towns that large rural areas had been denuded of a large proportion of their population. Within Lusaka's environments alone some 50,000 Africans needed housing, compared with only 5,000 a decade ago. Even the present building campaign of 12,000 houses would by no means solve the problem, which was causing great anxiety. The suggestion that Natives should build their own houses had not turned out well; the last rainy season had been so heavy that it had washed away many such structures.

The Civil Servants' Association of Tanganyika have felt so strongly about the refusal of the Government of that Territory to raise the cost-of-living allowances from 25% to 30% as Kenya and Uganda have done, and that the decision was not conveyed to the Association, that they first notified through the Press, that their nominees were withdrawn from all Government bodies, and at a meeting recently called in Dar es Salaam the chairman and all the members of the council resigned. They were re-elected in terms of a vote of confidence and asked to press for the establishment of a Whitley Council.

TOOL STEELS

Firth Brown High Speed Steels Alloy Tool Steels and Carbon Tool Steels are used throughout the world as giving optimum service.

The illustration shows shear blades and chisels made from Firth Brown S.H.C.I. Tool Steel



by
**FIRTH
BROWN**

Of Commercial Concern

A second instalment of 1.50s. per bag of maize delivered between August 1, 1947, and July 31 this year, is being paid to producers by the East African Cereals Pool, which ceased operations on the latter date. A previous share-out of 2s. per bag was paid on grain delivered in 1949. Distribution of profits of the pool are being based on total deliveries during the five-year period. Profits due to African producers will be paid into the appropriate betterment fund.

The possibility of extracting a carraway-scented essential oil from the plant *Lippia cavidora*, which grows in many parts of the Somaliland Protectorate, is being investigated. Interest is also being shown in the exploitation of sansiviera, which grows wild in most parts of the country, and in the extraction of the juice from aloes for medicinal purposes.

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy (Amendment) Bill, just published in Northern Rhodesia, seeks to increase from 2s. to 4s. 2d. the sum which may be levied on each 100 lb. of tobacco produced in the recognized areas and exported from the territory. The levy is imposed only on written application by the majority of a particular type of leaf.

Tanganyika Wheat Prices

Tanganyika wheat producers will receive a basic price of 52.06s. per 200 lb., naked, for grade 1 harvested in 1953. In the Southern Province the same price will apply to all f.a.q. wheat. Consequential adjustments will be made in the price of other grades in the Northern Province.

Imports of ivory into the U.K. this year have amounted to about 18 tons, compared with 233 tons in 1951. Prices are firm, £141 having been paid for a large pair of tusks, the highest price for several years.

Uganda Co., Ltd. announce that for the one-for-three rights issue of 297,000 shares, applications have been received for 280,780 shares as of right. Excess shares, for which there was a considerable demand, have been allotted *pro rata* in accordance with the applicant's original holding.

De Bears Investment Trust, Ltd., has been registered in South Africa with a capital of £12m. in shares of £1. The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Messrs. E. H. Farrer, R. B. Hagart, H. F. Oppenheimer, and J. Morrison. The registered office is in Kimberley.

Tea in Southern Rhodesia has been reduced by about 5d. per lb., owing to the lower prices in Nyasaland. Controlled prices will now prevail throughout the Colony, retailers being allowed a 20% mark-up on European and 33% on African teas.

Patchett Steel Construction (Pty.), Ltd. are to erect the theatre for next year's Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo. It is likely to be the largest in southern Africa, seating 3,500.

At the annual general meeting on December 31 in Tanga, Tanganyika, of Messrs. Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., a resolution will be moved for adjournment until March 14.

Tanganyika Cotton Co. (Holdings), Ltd., report net profit after taxation of £305,067, compared with £194,559 in the previous year.

Dividends

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.—Final 7½% on £900,000 capital after interim of 15% on £600,000. Profit for the year ended August 31 last, £179,828 (£155,467). Taxation amounted to £54,400, leaving net profit of £119,428 (£101,467) after deducting all charges. Carry forward £78,567 (£26,639).

Consolidated Rhodesia Cement, Ltd.—Interim 7½% for the year ending August 31 next.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922		1938		1951	
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	19
Number of Consumers	1,904	Number of Consumers	11,093	Number of Consumers	40,219
Annual consumption	1.7 million units	Annual consumption	2½ million units	Annual consumption	132 million units
Capital	£10,000	Capital	£105,000	Capital	£5,113,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House,
Haidengo Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 671. Telegrams: Electric Branches,
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240
volts 3-ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGA, P.O. Box 41. Telegrams:
Tanesco, Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230
volts 3-ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam,
P.O. Box 236. Telegrams: "Dadesco." Branches: Arusha, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora,
Morogoro, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya. System: A.C. 400/230
volts 3-ph.

LONDON OFFICE

44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 2044. Tel. add.: RUOFLAB, LONDON.



We are at home in
Telecommunications

Roaming ~~_____~~
 grown up. Little, winding lanes we followed many years
 ago, have grown into splendid highways, and there are few we
 did not help to build.

Shall we guide you along roads nobody knows better than we do, or discover for you
 narrow passages opening upon hitherto new vistas?

This is our world, and we enjoy exploring it: we still delight in
 making our own track through unmapped fields.

- Telephone
- Telegraph
- Teleprinter
- Radio Broadcasting
- Radio Communication
- Radio Navigation
- Sound Reproduction
- Remote Control
- Remote Indication
- Telemetering
- Railway Signalling
- Railway Control
- Supertension Cable
- Airfield Lighting Control
- Street Lighting Control
- Fire Alarm
- Tellsiator
- Public Indicator
- Signalling (Office and Factory)

Standard communication and control systems

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS
 KINGSWAY HOUSE, KINGSWAY SALISBURY, RHODESIA

Mining

£2m. for African Miners' Welfare

Copper Companies' Generous Gesture

A £2,000,000 scheme for the further improvement of housing and other amenities for Native employees on the Northern Rhodesian copper mines has just been announced by Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.

The scheme, which is intended to encourage and assist the progress of Native adjustment to semi-urban social conditions on the Copperbelt, will be carried out over a period of five years. It follows a careful review of Native social life on the mines.

The principal features of the comprehensive scheme are:—

- (a) improved fittings and fixtures in married and single quarters;
- (b) extension of individual sanitation arrangements;
- (c) larger houses for the larger families;
- (d) additional parks, children's playgrounds, and recreational facilities;
- (e) extended health and welfare services for workers' families, and
- (f) improved educational and cultural facilities.

These and other improvements are to be embodied in all Native townships on the mines in the Copperbelt as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and the materials procured. It will take a considerable time to complete the programme in townships which have as many as 30,000 houses in all.

In announcing this progressive scheme, the companies explained that they are constantly engaged in providing more housing accommodation for their increasing numbers of Native employees and in maintaining a steady improvement of conditions by bringing the older houses up to current standards. One of the features of these routine activities has been a steady and progressive increase in the number of houses made available for married Native employees. Accommodation for married Native employees has reached nearly 60% of the total accommodation provided.

Provision of this accommodation has proceeded step by step with the expansion of the industry on the Copperbelt and in conformity with the companies' standards of housing for employees at the highest levels prevailing in Africa. Expenditure on works of this nature has been regarded as normal expenditure, but, in addition, the companies recently agreed to the installation of electric lighting in all Native houses at an estimated expenditure of £500,000. Work on these installations has already started.

Tax System Prohibits Development

Mr. R. L. Prain Denounces U.K. Methods

MR. R. L. PRAIN, the president, declared last week at the seventh annual meeting of the British Overseas Mining Association that "the development of new overseas mines from this country is now virtually prohibited by our tax system," adding that "the long-term effect on our national economy of this strangling of one of our most important industries can be most damaging."

On the subject of taxation he said:—

"The industry's greatest handicap remains the inequitable and overburdensome taxation imposed in this country. It has been intensified by the excess profits levy, which is ill-conceived in principle and exceptionally onerous in practice.

"Our fiscal code lags far behind those of the other countries with important mining interests in its recognition of the special problems of the mining industry. For example, in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Southern Rhodesia there are systems of percentage depletion allowance—one of the most valuable forms of relief and encouragement. In South Africa and South-West Africa new mines can amortize the whole of their capital expenditure before paying any tax. In Northern Rhodesia substantially the same legislation has recently been introduced.

"In South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia the equitable principle has been adopted that only those profits derived from or accrued in those countries are taxable there, so that no additional taxation is levied on profits brought in from overseas.

"We have none of these things in the U.K. This is resented abroad, where the countries whose mines are owned by British companies see the financial strength of their mining industries continually sapped to meet tax liabilities in the U.K.

A striking example can be seen in the recent introduction of percentage depletion in Southern Rhodesia. The Minister of Finance, in announcing that allowance, made it clear that it was to be restricted to Southern Rhodesian companies or to overseas companies whose own Governments gave similar relief. Thus a Canadian or United States company would obtain a depletion allowance in Southern Rhodesia which is denied to U.K. companies.

"For companies in this country to be under such a competitive handicap cannot be consistent with an enlightened policy of Colonial development. The development of new overseas mines from this country is now virtually prohibited by our tax system. The long-term effect on our national economy of this strangling of one of our most important industries can only be most damaging."

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., incurred a loss of £1,345 in the year ended June 30, compared with £2,012 in the previous year. The total debit balance carried to the balance-sheet is £19,502, compared with £16,942 brought in.

The issued capital is £150,000 in shares of 1s. Fixed assets are valued at £84,066, investments appear at £17,365 (market value £16,756) and current assets at £31,040, including £27,829 in cash. Current liabilities stand at £1,971.

The directors are Messrs. G. Mackenzie (chairman), I. Mackenzie, M. C. G. Meyer (alternate, G. W. Mackenzie), and J. F. Clark. The European committee consists of Messrs. W. O. Hunter, G. C. Wishart, and A. T. Tickner.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 19.

Seeking Oil

MR. B. M. EAGER has established in Dar es Salaam the headquarters of the survey for oil being undertaken on the East African coast by the D'Arcy Exploration and Shell Overseas Exploration companies.

British Overseas Mining Association

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION report an income of £6,495 (£6,345) in the year ended September 30 last.

Free Market

DEALINGS IN ZINC on the London Metal Exchange will begin on January 2.

Building Materials

★
Consult our experienced Organisation at the following Branches:

MOMBASA, DAR ES SALAAM,
KAMPALA, NAIROBI, TANGA,
MBALE, KISUMU, ZANZIBAR,
BUKOKA, MIKINDANI, LINDI.

for all your requirements in Hardware, Building Materials, etc.

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.



*BE*NEATH the eastern shoulder of this great continent lies one of the brightest gems in Africa's treasure chest.

East Africa is equatorial country, but, as access is gained, by road, rail or air, to the lovely highlands, popular conception of the tropics is quickly dispelled.

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

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

For descriptive literature please write to the Information Department—

EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, P.O. Box
2013, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa

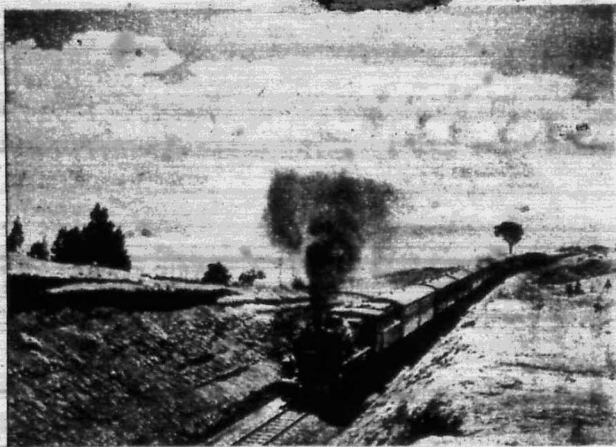


EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions
apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: WHitehall 5701/2/3
Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Eamatters, London



RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE East African Railway system, which to-day operates over 3,000 miles of metre gauge railway, dates only from the last years of the Victorian Age. During its relatively short existence, however, it has played a vital part in the development of the East African territories.

When the first section of the railway—from

Mombasa to Lake Victoria—was being constructed just over 50 years ago, the total traffic expected was 11,000 tons per year. To-day, the railways of East Africa are carrying over 4 million tons of freight per year (more than double the tonnage carried in 1939) and over 6½ million passengers per year (more than three times as many as in 1939).

Many ambitious new developments are in hand to keep in step with the rapid expansion of the East African territories. In Uganda, the railway is being extended towards Lake Edward, more than 1,000 miles from the coast. In Tanganyika, the railway which was built to serve the new port of Mtwara and its hinterland is

being extended to open up a large part of the Southern Province.

Alive to its responsibilities as a vital service for the development of East Africa, the Railways and Harbours Administration has in hand a vast programme for increasing its facilities, including large orders for new locomotives and rolling stock, and is continually expanding its services to meet the growing transport needs of the territories.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

Full facilities for all FORD Products
in UGANDA



The Ford
Zephyr Six



TRUCKS • TRACTORS • CARS • IMPLEMENTS

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations on Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.

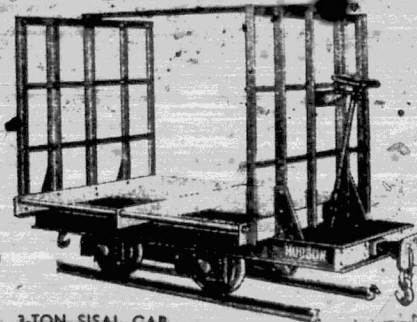


**THE UGANDA
COMPANY (Africa) LTD**

KAMPALA : P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel. : 2407/8) · JINJA : P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel. : 353) · MBALE : P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel. : 15)
London Agents: THE UGANDA COMPANY (London) LTD., 13 Rogd Lane, E.C.3 (Tel. : Mansion 0745/6)

Hudson

THE ESTATE CAR BUILDERS
WITH
THE MOST EXPERIENCE



3-TON SISAL CAR

- CANE CARS
- TIP TRUCKS
- MINE CARS
- TURNABLES
- CROSSINGS
- POINTS & TRACK

ROBERT HUDSON LTD

ROBERT HUDSON LTD, RALETUX HOUSE · MEADOW LANE · LEEDS · ENGLAND
Telephone : 20004. Telegrams : Raletux, Leeds.
London Office : 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone : ABB 7127. Telegrams : Raletux, Sowest.
TANGANYIKA : Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam ; KENYA : Gallely & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 447, Nairobi ; N. RHODESIA : Willfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Avenue, Ndota.



Works at Leeds, Benoni (Nr. Johannesburg), Durban and Calcutta.