

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, November 4, 1954

Vol. 3 No. 156

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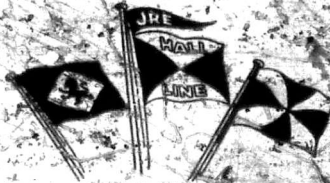
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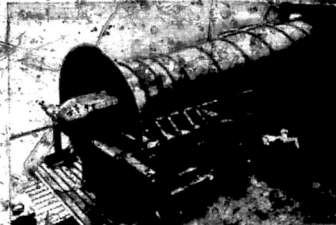
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Jeelson

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1954

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

EUROPEAN SETTLERS are in Kenya to stay; they have nothing to fear for themselves or their descendants; there is need for further European settlers. Those categorical assurances

**Reinforcing Kenya's White Settlement.** Mr. Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies,

gave when he was in Kenya were repeated by him in the House of Commons last week with a deliberation which clearly implies that an integral part of the Minister's policy is not merely to protect existing settlement but to reinforce it. He expressed the view that no greater disservice could be done to the multi-racial society of Kenya than to attempt to deprecate the need for further European settlement, for he is persuaded that European immigration is essential to the well-being of Kenya as a whole, not merely for the sake of the present European community. There are busy, bitter, prejudiced propagandists in and out of Parliament who will lose no opportunity of attacking and misrepresenting the idea of increased white settlement, however well planned, and it is consequently essential that those who share Mr. Lennox-Boyd's conviction should do whatever they can to support the practical measures which will be required to give effect to this most encouraging official pronouncement.

Re-establishment of law and order is manifestly the first requirement, for no substantial flow of migrants can be expected from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe,

**The First Requirement.**

or any other satisfactory source until the Mau Mau rebellion has been crushed and until there is general confidence that there will be no recrudescence of revolt among those infected with the diabolical teachings of the movement. Quite understandably, many intending settlers have in the past two years abandoned their plans to go to Kenya and decided in

favour of Rhodesia as a member of the Commonwealth—in most cases not primarily because they regarded the physical risk to life from Mau Mau terrorists, but rather because they had become doubtful about the future stability of Kenya, and in the second place, because they resented the possibility of being conscripted in the security forces before they had even been in the Colony long enough to decide whether to make it their future home. Men and money are naturally reluctant to commit themselves to Kenya until the outlook can be much more clearly seen, and in very many cases that reluctance will develop into permanent refusal of normality is not rapidly restored. Many responsible men in Kenya do not consider even now that adequate vigour is being shown; indeed it is so difficult to find anyone who is not seriously dissatisfied that it is a fair generalization to say that the emotions of reasonable men range from anxiety through disgust to despair. Until this unhappy fact is faced there can scarcely be that drastic change for which there is crying need.

Financially, white settlement has enjoyed years of unprecedented prosperity, thanks to the extremely high prices ruling for primary products and to the circulation within the country of vast

**Challenge to Landowners.**

sums of public money. One result, inescapable in such circumstances, has been an increase in the value of land, particularly undeveloped land, to levels which are widely regarded as unjustifiably high. Because land sales in the past two years have been below the previous average, little attention has been drawn to this matter, but the probability of a downward trend must be recognized. Though that would scarcely please everybody, a lower level would be to the advantage of Kenya, which, even before the Mau Mau outbreak, quite often lost good recruits who changed their mind when they discovered that land in the Highlands offer

cost far more than a comparable property in Southern Rhodesia, and sometimes more than a well-developed farm in England. That situation will have to be rectified if Kenya is to compete. Still more important will be the question of the continuing security of the White Highlands. That surely can be provided by two methods only—by really close settlement of the available land and firm administration. Neither will suffice alone and both demand optimum co-operation from the settler community. If it does no more to promote closer settlement than it has done hitherto, the future of European farming must become increasingly

precarious, and the Government will then grow less and less willing to sustain a cause which does not adequately support itself. In essence, then, the challenge is to Kenya's present landowners. Their obduracy, unless defeated by the European community as a whole, would nullify the policy which Mr. Lennox-Boyd has announced. Their ready participation in a policy of active settlement as soon as conditions allow would give Kenya another chance—assuredly her last—of strengthening that element of her population which has contributed most to the advancement of the country and still has most to offer.

## Notes By The Way

### Normals

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has now entered the third year of East Africa for a total of years for their failure to retain officials in their posts for adequate periods. Damage to the public interest by the casual mismanagement of man-power has often been reported in these pages, including many cases of three transfers within a year. Now the chairman of the Municipal Board of Mombasa has publicly protested at the decision of the Government of Kenya for the fourth time this year, to transfer its African Affairs Officer, which means that there will have been five changes in the 12 months. Since the post was created just a decade ago it has thus had five occupants. That none of them, however able and conscientious, could fulfil the duties satisfactorily in such circumstances, is seemingly of no interest to the hierarchy in Nairobi, which is treating unfairly its own civil servants—the Africans with whom they are supposed to deal, and the local authority.

### Challenge to Elected Members

THESE MATTERS ARE MUCH BETTER HANDLED by private industry, which would not dream of changing compound managers at short intervals. Many of them, and their employers, consider such work the task of a lifetime, and it is not at all unusual to find a mine or a large plantation which has had the same European in charge of its African labour force for 10, 15 or 20 years or even longer. But the Government of Kenya (which can certainly not be accused of striking efficiency) appears to regard the matter as of no importance. This type of folly will apparently continue until it is fiercely attacked by non-official members of the Legislature whenever they learn of unintelligent deployment of civil servants. Again I suggest that each elected member should keep himself informed of all transfers within his own constituency and make a practice of promptly drawing public attention to every case for which there is not a sound explanation. If every member would take that simple action on every appropriate occasion during the next six months, the Government would certainly mend its ways.

### Impediments

MAU MAU COULD NEVER HAVE DEVELOPED if the many thousands of men in the Colonial Service in Kenya had been properly used, and, in particular, if they had been allowed continuity of service in the Kikuyu and other tribal areas. There were no continuity of service there

cannot possibly be anything approaching optimum settlement. How can any man maintain his efficiency if he is switched from job to job three times a year? Even if the same man were to be transferred to the same job (and not only in Kenya decade after decade, why the non-official members of the Legislative Councils have not declared war on such a policy escapes my understanding).

### Five Years Too Late

MR. H. SPEER is nearly commencing with approval in *Time and Tide* on the selection of Mr. W. F. Coult, now Administrator of St. Vincent, as commissioner to inquire into ways and means of introducing the system of election for African representatives to the Legislative Council of Kenya, made the very pertinent point that Mr. Coult, "formerly one of the most successful district commissioners in Kenya, and one of the very few fluent Kikuyu speakers and experts on the tribe, should not have been administering a West Indian island when the Mau Mau rebellion was getting under way. He is returning to Kenya about five years too late, but if he can produce a workable electoral system, for various reasons a very complicated matter, one of the more legitimate grievances of politically conscious Africans will vanish." This is another of the many cases of misuse of special talent in the Colonial Service.

### Mr. W. W. D. Fenton

MR. W. W. D. FENTON, secretary and commercial engineer of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, who has been appointed deputy chief executive officer of the Uganda Electricity Board, is to become its deputy chairman when he arrives in East Africa in January. That suggests that he will succeed to the chairmanship when Sir Charles Woodlake retires, about a year hence. Mr. Fenton is a barrister as well as an electrical engineer, and has had very wide experience of large electrical undertakings in the United Kingdom.

### No Wonder

I SQUIM A LITTLE, said Mr. R. E. Kendall Ward in a broadcast to East Africa last Sunday, at the opening of a long article in the *Sunday Chronicle* by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P. It ran thus: "But darling, haven't you forgotten the grenades?" It was after a party. She stood in the doorway, cool and casual, a slip of a girl cradling her baby in her arms while her husband collected his hat and the and the grenades.



# Mr. Lennox-Boyd on the State of Kenya Today

## Secretary of State Stresses Need for Increased European Settlement

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, reported to Parliament last week on his recent visit to East Africa. He said:—

"To Kenya I brought a message of encouragement from His Government to all who are fighting to bring the present emergency to an end—to the troops, both those from the United Kingdom and the K.A.R., to the R.A.F., the regular Police, the Police Reserve, the Kikuyu Guard—to all the administrative and other services and those engaged in the work of facing the Kikuyu of this deadly infection, and to all who live in the danger areas.

"I saw something of the many loyal Kikuyu, and of the settlers, so many of whom came from Great Britain. No tribute is too great to the courage and determination of all, and not least the women, who are living under this awful threat. I saw too the leaders of the churches, who are playing a vital part in Kenya today.

### Gangs Must Fight for Supplies

"Steady progress is now being made, and the gangs can no longer obtain supplies and assistance as and when required, and have to fight for them. The increasing co-operation with the Government now being shown in the reserves, and with increased strength and efficiency of the Kikuyu Guard, assisted by the security forces, are beginning to tell. As this gathers momentum the terrorists will become more vulnerable, and less determined to fight on. I will not attempt to forecast the end of the emergency. The danger of outrages and terrorism still remains, as the singularly brutal murders a few days ago show.

"I conceived my duty to be to help in the restoration of confidence in Kenya. I found much fear among Africans that those who had promised to reign of terror would be allowed to return once more to areas where the loyal Kikuyu live. The measures which have proved necessary to deal with the emergency include the detention of large numbers of Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru. We all regret the need for this action, but I am fully satisfied that it is necessary. Indeed, it is since Operation Anvil in Nairobi that the turn of the tide has come.

"The Kenya authorities and all the departments concerned—prisons, community development, agriculture, health—and many devoted Christian workers, are striving with vigour and imagination for the return to a sane and civilized outlook of as many as possible of those associated with this barbarous and degrading movement, and now held in detention.

### Works Camps

"I visited Marungu Camp from which, but for the typhoid epidemic, a small number of detainees would already have been released, and a larger number drafted to the works camps where the main effort of rehabilitation is being made. I visited two of these works camps. I am certain that this work must be pursued with the greatest drive and determination.

"We must, however, face the fact that there may well remain at any rate for a very long time to come, a hard core of fanatical Mau Mau who will be impervious to all that is done to try to help them.

"The possibility of the return of these to their former homes has caused much fear among Africans. They are not only afraid of the return of the great offenders; they fear also that those who were the managers and organizers of Mau Mau may return. I was able to assure them that the intractables will not be allowed to return, and

that arrangements would have to be made for these people which will ensure that this shadow is lifted from the loyal members of the tribe.

"I found too a certain lack of confidence among some European settlers. I told them that they were in Kenya to stay and that they had nothing to fear for the security of their homes, for themselves, their families, and their descendants.

"I was glad also to see how those Asians who have made Kenya their home and have given their loyalty to the British Crown are anxious to play a constructive part in their country's affairs.

### Administration of Reserves

"Discussed with the Government were the urgent problems connected with the emergency and beyond. Glover's administration of the Kikuyu reserves is going ahead. Twenty-two new sub-stations, each containing a district officer, a police officer and in some cases an agricultural and veterinary officer, have already been established. Six are under construction and a further 12 are proposed.

"Two hundred and fifty-nine villages have been built and a further 124 are planned. These are sited so as to be protected by a gun post, and the progress made is paid to security, hygiene, and future expansion. Some already contain schools, dispensaries, and community centres. The Home Guards now number 22,000 (1,450 posts) with 7,000 precision weapons.

"This closer administration is having its effect on the terrorists and making their life more difficult. Three hundred and twenty-nine terrorists surrendered between the end of August, 1953, and the end of August, 1954. Between September 1 and October 12 a further 106 surrendered.

"The rate of surrender is increasing, and the Kenya Government, whose aim is to end the fighting, have always been ready to consider any approach for a mass surrender from gang leaders who are able to influence large numbers of terrorists into surrendering. They are using all possible means to bring this to the notice of the terrorists.

"All who know Sir Evelyn Baring and have seen him at work are confident not only in his power to lead Kenya in the problems of today but never to lose sight of the future of Kenya on which the hopes of several great races are set.

### Great Step Forward

"The multi-racial Government introduced by Lord Chandos has been an immense step forward. The presence of non-official Ministers in the Government has helped to close the ranks against Mau Mau. There is very real harmony in the way in which the Council of Ministers are going about their vital tasks. I believe that the principle of multi-racial government commands a very wide measure of acceptance in Kenya, and we can all draw from this great encouragement for the future."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "As one who had the privilege of visiting Kenya recently, I should like to join the honourable gentleman in paying tribute to the Government which has been shown by the people of all races there in these very difficult circumstances. I pay tribute particularly to those who are engaged out there, and express our good wishes to those who are about to proceed to Kenya to engage in the important work of rehabilitation.

"It seems that the terrorists are now broken up into separate gangs and have no cohesive force. Some time ago there was a chance of a surrender which might have brought the end much nearer. Does the Secretary of State think he ought



now to consider the possibility of again proclaiming surrender terms so that surrender might be induced, rather than allow matters to continue which may lead to a permanent form of forestry banditry.

There is some concern about the number of people in the detention camps. Will the rt. hon. gentleman consider whether it would not be wiser to concentrate smaller numbers of people in individual camps?

Our trade unions are deeply concerned about the number of trade union officers who were arrested for Operation Anvil, and about the slowness of the screening. Will the rt. hon. gentleman give consideration to this point?

Will the hon. member approve the emergence of a multi-racial movement, upon which the future of Kenya so much depends? Does the rt. hon. gentleman think a very desirable, particularly in view of the necessity for providing an alternative leadership for Africans since they are now the only race there left without a political organization of their own, to provide them with the means whereby they can express their political desires? Will he consider a proposal put before the Government for the formation of an African political organization, so that the Africans who are in the multi-racial Government shall be on the same basis politically as the Europeans and the Asians?

#### Surrender Offer Still Open

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "With regard to surrender, the offer of August, 1953, remains open to individual terrorists. If it is argued that the fear of execution is a deterrent to surrender, I can say that the Kenya Government have under constant review the possibility of reducing the number of offences for which the death penalty is at present prescribed.

I wholly agree about the need to break up the detention camps. The smaller units, to which the people are being sent, cannot be as big as possible. Some could have been set up in the neighbourhood of Mwanjanyoni for the distressing outbreak of typhoid.

As regards the unions, I am anxious, as we all are, to see the growth of a responsible industrial trade union movement in Kenya. At the time of Operation Anvil 45 trade union officials were held. I very much regret to say that, so successful has been the Mau Mau infiltration even into trade union circles, that 27 of the 45 have, after screening, been detained on Governor's orders. 15 have been released, and the remaining three are being specially investigated.

As to an African political party, it has been our unhappy experience in Kenya that a nation-wide organization is liable to get into the wrong hands. [How members reply.] Yes, indeed. All efforts will be made to give guidance and encouragement to divisional or tribal organizations which can then, in a process of growth and federation, become better days nation-wide organizations.

MR. GARRATT: "Since the future of the multi-racial Government depends on the co-operation of all races, is it not important to put the three races in the multi-racial Government on an equal footing?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am very conscious of the need for equality of that kind, and I believe that a lot of responsible African opinion is behind me when I say that it is better to build from smaller foundations than to run the risk of creating the circumstances from which we are steadily emerging. The Government has all these points in mind."

MR. WALKER-SMITH: "What progress is being made in formulating the arrangements for dealing with the hard core of the so-called Mau Mau? Has any estimate been made as to what their number is likely to be?"

#### Hard Core of Irreconcilables

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, sir. Our policy must be that we must never abandon hope of anybody, and we must constantly strive to cure as many as possible of this foul disease. There will be a hard core of irreconcilables, and it may be a considerable number, but I should not at this stage like to give any guess as to how many there would be. Naturally, the Kenya Government have under review possible sites where such hard core can be detained."

MR. HOBSON: "Have Kikuyu Home Guard posts been established in the Kikuyu locations in Nairobi, and does the boycott of the bus services continue?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The boycott of the bus services has been broken, and the situation in Nairobi does not now justify the establishment of Home Guard posts in the Kikuyu areas."

MR. BRAINE: "Is one of the difficulties about speeding up the work of screening in the detention camps the lack of adequate staff?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "More suitable staff are needed. The situation is a good deal better than it was, but people with the necessary experience would be most gladly welcomed. It is not imagining a more worthwhile job than to go out to help in Kenya today."

MR. BOTTOMLEY: "Is the Secretary of State aware that the only way in which we can end the troubles in Kenya is by securing the active co-operation of the Africans? Did he take the opportunity of seeing the acting President of the Kenya African Union, who proclaims his interest in political advancement for Africans but, equally strongly, condemns the Mau Mau movement? Ought he not to be released?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think it would be most dangerous if the Secretary of State attempted to answer about individual Kenya detention orders at this moment. I am absolutely satisfied that the Governor, the Ministers, and the War Council have all these considerations in mind."

MR. E. A. BENNETT: "Can my rt. hon. friend indicate how many active Mau Mau there are in the field today? Is he satisfied that the security forces are competent to deal with the Mau Mau both now and in any further action that we can expect to take in the months ahead?"

#### 7,000 Active Mau Mau

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, sir. The answer to the last part of the supplementary question is Yes. It is always dangerous to give an estimate, and the only estimate that I can give is that there are probably between 7,000 and 8,000 active Mau Mau in the field today. The figure is supplied both from justifications and from actual counts."

MR. DUGDALE: "Was the rt. hon. gentleman correctly reported as having said while he was in Kenya that he was in favour of an extension of immigration of white settlers? Does he not think, as many people on both sides of the House do, that it would be extremely unfortunate to have such an extension of immigration while the present difficulties exist, and, in particular, while there is a known shortage of land?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I was correctly reported. In the assurances which I gave to the European settlers, so far as they go, and to the Government, I advised that, if their numbers would be reinforced, no greater assistance could be done to the multi-racial society of Kenya than to attempt to decrease the need for further European settlement."

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary would call a round-table conference in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No, I do not think a round-table conference would serve any useful purpose at present."

MR. S. HASTINGS (Lab.) asked how many Mau Mau terrorists would be interned on an island in Lake Victoria, and what precautions were being taken to reduce the danger of infection by sleeping sickness and other communicable diseases to the people inhabiting it.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "It is too early yet to give any precise numbers. The island at present contemplated is Lungweta Island. There is a lot of certainly no sleeping sickness at present on the island, but clearing will be carried out to eradicate the tsetse fly. The usual precautions will be taken against other diseases, under the advice of the Medical Department."

#### Court Martial Procedure

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked on what dates the G.O.C. Kenya had notified the War Minister of proposed court-martial from time to time in that Colony, and on what dates he assent was given.

MR. F. MACEAN: "The convening of a court-martial is a matter for decision by the appropriate commanding officer. Although the War Minister's assent is not needed, he is, of course, aware of all major trials by court-martial that are to be held."

MR. S. SWINLER (Lab.) asked who was responsible for keeping a record of books and journals banned in Kenya, and why such a record was not readily available.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "All orders banning books or journals are published in the Kenya *Official Gazette* as they are made. The responsibility for keeping any necessary records rests with the Kenya Government."

MR. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked why "Kenya: The History of Two Nations," by Richard K. Pankhurst had been banned in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Import and circulation of this book are considered by the Governor in Council to be contrary to the public interest, and have therefore been prohibited. I do not propose to intervene."

MR. E. J. MALLABIE (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary was aware of differences between sedition laws in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and whether he would take steps to bring the latter into conformity.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am aware that there are some differences. I see no need to invite Colonial Governments to amend their legislation, but if the hon. member will let me know particular points he has in mind, I will consider them."

# Encouraging Home Ownership Among Africans

## Problems Facing Local Authorities and Employers

FAMILIES WHO OWN THEIR HOMES are more likely to feel that they have a stake in society, and so have an active interest in the building up of a stable community. Home ownership is also likely to engender a sense of pride in the house which, if sympathetically fostered, will encourage the householder to look after and improve his property.

However, it is most desirable that the attention of all prospective house-owners should be drawn to the commitments—cost of maintenance, rates and similar charges, as well as interest and loan repayments—which they will have to assume before they enter any engagement to purchase. Even then safeguards will be needed to prevent the possible deterioration of house property into slums to be prevented.

### Stimulating Saving

Home-ownership schemes can do much to stimulate saving and discourage expenditure on consumer goods which may frequently have an inflationary effect. Given a little technical advice and assistance, the growth of small African enterprises, including house-builders, haulage contractors, manufacturers of building materials like lime, bricks, fibre concrete blocks, timber scantlings and of joinery and furniture—all of which are beneficial to the economic life of the territory—can be encouraged as a result of home-ownership schemes.

In many parts of Africa the direct provision of housing involves a net inconsiderable outlay of capital (at present generally between about £150 or £300 a married worker), especially if, as is most desirable, family housing is provided. In rural areas there may be no alternative to the direct construction of houses though, where employment is likely to be steady and the worker reasonably able it may be preferable to encourage home-ownership by providing sites with water supply, sanitation, etc., and by assisting families to build for themselves.

In urban areas enterprises with larger financial resources, particularly those whose operations involve a small proportion of employees to the output, may be able to afford to build houses for their employees. They would thereby set a standard for other employers, including Government departments.

### "Tied Cottage" Difficulties

Besides absorbing production capital, housing by employers creates a number of problems. It involves the familiar difficulties of a tied cottage and may inigate the worker from both the social responsibilities and social benefits of an ordinary member of society.

In Kenya and Northern Rhodesia employers are assisted in the discharge of their housing obligations by public authorities making accommodation in social housing estates available to employers at an economic, or near-economic, rent. The employer in turn rents the accommodation to employees, probably at nominal rent.

Though the ultimate aim of Government housing policies should be to enable workers to rent, or, preferably, to own accommodation not on the premises of their employers, in the immediate future employers

housing obligations may have to be retained or even increased.

Only occasionally has private enterprise in Africa been able to provide low-cost housing at a reasonable standard. Much of the accommodation has been in the form of rooms, or even bed-places, in modest houses under conditions which are usually far from satisfactory. It is unlikely that the restricted financial return which low-cost rental housing of a satisfactory standard provides will attract extensive private investment in housing other than for owner-occupation. However, in a number of places the participation of private enterprise in housing might with advantage be stimulated. In particular, there is much to be said for the construction, under proper control, of owner-occupied or part-owner-occupied rooms for tenants or lodgers.

### Employers' Social Responsibilities

The aim of the housing policies of African Governments should be to encourage, where possible, home ownership. Nevertheless, it may be necessary to retain, or, in some time existing obligations, to employees at home employees, and in some cases it may be desirable for Government to assist them in the discharge of their obligations. Rental housing, especially in the large towns, will continue to be needed; it will usually have to be provided by a public authority, though private enterprise has a useful though restricted contribution to make.

It would appear to be rather desirable for a senior member of the Executive to assume a special responsibility for the Government's social housing policy, and to be assisted by a special Gold Coast and Kenya including housing, local government, planning and land in other territories, in the adoption of which might well be considered elsewhere.

Only a few local authorities in Africa—for example, the City Council—have undertaken housing schemes on a large scale. In Northern Rhodesia local authorities are responsible for housing management and they are also becoming increasingly so in Tanganyika and in some of the other territories.

Local authorities are, on the other hand, responsible for the regulating of building in many parts of Africa. It should be an aim of housing policy to entrust local authorities, wherever possible, not only with building regulation but with the management of housing, including assistance to home-owners, and later with the development of housing estates and the construction of new housing. This is, however, not generally possible at present, partly because of the political immaturity of a number of local authorities and partly because they have neither the financial nor financial resources needed for efficient management and construction.

Calculated risks may have to be taken, local authorities being entrusted with the administration of housing loan schemes and the management of rental housing, even where there is a risk of maladministration or defaulting. These risks can be minimized, provided that (a) central Government possesses the machinery for effective control and supervision, and (b) there is a central housing agency which can carry out housing activities in default of the local authority.

Insecurity of tenure is a major cause of bad housing. Families squatting on land without permission, who may be turned off at a few months' notice, are obviously unwilling to spend much money or time on improving their houses. They are content or are forced to live in temporary shacks of hessian, scrap timber, and so on.

### Uncontrolled Development

Uncontrolled development of land for building purposes may be a principal reason for bad housing in urban areas. Fragmentation and over-building of housing plots leads to overcrowding, lack of space and air, and necessitates expansion of health and sanitary services, and perhaps even clearance. The location of housing in areas which are difficult to drain, where as in the black-potton soil areas of Southern Rhodesia, is expensive, or when there are no existing services, results in it being either sub-standard or expensive.

The siting of places of employment—factories, offices, transport terminals, etc.—without reference to housing areas may make travel to and from work expensive, and therefore reduce the rent-paying ability of the majority of the workers. Town planning departments have been established in most African territories; but they often still need strengthening. Though money cannot be spared from economic efficiency, it is the latter which perhaps needs stressing most at present.

*Being extracts from Colonial No. 3031, 'Housing in British African Territories', a memorandum from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the British African Colonies, H.M. Stationery Office, 1954.*



Developing countries are particularly susceptible to land speculation, especially where, as in the case of the Congo, land is conveniently situated for building is limited. Two main effects are to raise the cost of building land, and therefore the cost of housing, and to encourage owners to hold back ripe land from development on the expectation of increased values. This involves the community in increased costs of services.

Probably the most effective way of controlling land speculation is for central or local government to own and develop land for housing and other purposes, leasing it if necessary to the private house-builder. This is the accepted procedure in Scandinavia. Another way of controlling speculation is through zoning and subdivision control.

Everywhere in the tropics one is told that the greatest impediment to housing is lack of money. That this is not necessarily the case is demonstrated by evidence in some relatively prosperous territories, where housing is still not as good as it might be because materials and personnel are not available; standards are set too high and housing efforts are expended on a few, too costly model schemes; or because there is no balanced programme of investment in housing.

Such groups who need housing include:

(a) *Professional and commercial middle classes*—groups of growing importance, which, with more settled, locally domiciled Government employees, generally prefer to live in detached suburban houses purchased from savings accumulated by loans from bank, building society, or employer.

### Housing Would-Be Owners

(b) *Clerical and skilled manual workers, small traders*—this group may live in traditional family (compound) houses, in detached or semi-detached suburban houses, or in flats, but may, through a shortage of accommodation, have to live in crowded shop-houses or tenements, even to squat on waste land. Many, especially in more stable communities, would prefer to own a house, but could do so only about 25% of the cost from savings. Usually they need help with development costs, but in a self-help scheme, but in a normal wage structure economy can usually afford an economic house.

(c) *Unskilled and semi-skilled labour*—This, the largest group, may live in surrounding villages in shacks as squatters or in crowded tenements and shop-houses; but may be housed by their employer or in public authority housing. Even in a normal wage structure economy this group may not be able to pay an economic rent for urban accommodation of a standard considered socially and medically desirable; it may, however, be able to live in suburban accommodation, repaying by instalment under an aided self-help scheme the cost of land and building materials. In a low wage structure economy housing may have to be subsidised for 50% or more of its economic cost either by the employer or the community.

(d) *The unemployed or under-employed*—This group may not earn enough for subsistence, let alone shelter. Their accommodation is a problem for a social welfare rather than a housing authority.

In the country side one is mainly concerned with two groups:

(e) *Workers on plantations and mines*—The problems of this group are very similar to those of (c) among the town dwellers. They may live in the surrounding villages in shacks as squatters or next adjacent to the enterprise, or they may be housed by their employers. Where this is so the cost of housing is usually regarded as part of the capital invested in the enterprise.

If the enterprise is large and likely to be a permanent feature of a territory's economy—as, for example, the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia—there is much to commend the approach to housing finance adopted in connexion with the development of the Orange Free State gold mines in South Africa. Here separate house projects companies are formed, financed mainly through the finance houses responsible for financing the mining development. This makes it easier at a later date to transfer public services to a local government authority and to transfer housing to individual householders or, if need be, to a public housing authority.

### Village Improvement

(f) *Peasant farmers*—Despite the growth of towns and of large rural enterprises, the great majority of Africans are and will remain peasant farmers. They live in their own homes which they or their fellow villagers have built. However inadequate and imperfect these may sometimes be, it would be absurd to consider any form of public authority housing.

What is needed is village improvement other than housing in its limited sense—a good water supply, improved sanitation, antimalarial works, construction of a torry park, market, etc. Simple village planning with improved road and path layouts, storm water drainage, etc. Even building materials may have to be developed or loans be made available to purchase im-

ported or manufactured materials. Building Sites may also have to be provided for village artisans, traders, and others who own no land. Many of these activities involve expenditure which cannot be paid for within the relatively simple economic structure of a rural community.

The many schemes for village improvement now in progress are usually financed from central and local revenues and from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. These may continue to be the main sources of finance, though loans from a central housing loans fund should not be ruled out. Whatever may be the detailed procedure for financing village improvements, it is important that a balance be struck between this aspect of housing finance in the broadest sense and the financing of urban housing.

### No Strong Saving Tradition

There is as yet no strong tradition of saving among potential home-owners in many parts of Africa. Expenditure on less durable but more easily purchased consumer goods being more attractive. The accommodation of Government servants and other employees free or at a low rent does not encourage saving for a house. While broadly speaking it is true that part of the community will save, investment in productive enterprises will be more profitable, more profitable investments will attract more responsibility for a large proportion of the housing needed for urban areas. This follows present developments in Europe, where since the investment by Government predominates, in 1949, 78% of the money invested in housing in the United Kingdom came from public funds, though since then there has been a considerable increase in private building. There was almost as high a percentage in the Netherlands (76%), in Norway (63%), and France (60%).

Probably there is a greater need for balanced realism in the consideration of housing standards than in any other single aspect of housing. If standards are set too high, new housing becomes too costly for the owner-occupier, and even the possibility of public housing, although subject to some restrictions, is frustrated. If standards are too low, existing unsatisfactory conditions are perpetuated.

Because of the present drift to loans in search of better social investment, there is a tendency for the standards of urban housing to deteriorate; in many respects, the effect may well be to bring the better additional houses in line with the most pressing immediate problem of more places to be built, a deterioration of existing standards.

Existing standards in many territories need to be reviewed, and new standards developed which are related to the way people at present live and to their social and economic conditions. In so doing the aim should be the improvement of housing on a broad front, not just the construction of a few model schemes, however admirable they may each be.

Performance (or construction) standards need to be related to actual conditions. For example, the collapse of a lightly-built single-storey house would be very much less disastrous than that of a multi-storey building in reinforced concrete; the damage resulting from a house catching fire in an area where the density of building is small, is likely to be much less than in a densely built-up central area. In owner-occupier housing, less durable materials and methods of construction may be acceptable than in rental housing.

Especially in East and Central Africa the most important form of assistance Government can provide is a plot, developed for housing (i.e. surveyed, and at least with paths or roads), reasonably convenient water supply, and some form of sanitation.

### Allocation Problems

When drawing procedure for allocating plots to house-builders housing authorities should distinguish clearly between schemes where plots are allocated to the most deserving (i.e. as a social welfare service) and schemes where allocation is planned to stimulate a wide cross-section of the community to become home-owners. The first procedure will generally mean the grant of building plots at below market value; unless administered carefully, schemes of this kind are open to abuse. It is often difficult, especially in a large community to select the most deserving; if they are to build a reasonable house, they will usually also want assistance of the kind provided under aided self-help schemes. The speculative transfer of plots after allocation must be controlled; houses must also be built within a specified time.

A scheme of the second kind relies more on economic forces to ensure allocation and development of plots. The plots are allocated by auction or priority is given to the house-builders who are willing to make the greater initial contributions to the cost of the plot and house. While this procedure may not ensure that the most deserving are allocated a plot, it does mean that plots are likely to go to families who want and can afford to build a house. Provided sufficient plots are made available, there is less risk of speculative transfer.

## Kenya Debate on Governor's Statement Sharp Criticisms by M.L.A.s.

MR. JOHN RIDDOCH moved the resolution in the Kenya Legislative Council thanking the Governor for his recent statement on public policy.

He emphasized that Kenya's future was irrevocably bound up with that of her neighbours, and that it was essential to work on a East African basis for the achievement of a more stable internal economy, by which, along the territories, could meet the ever-increasing demands for expanding social services and public works.

It was similarly necessary to act inter-territorially in seeking self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. There had been an unfortunate tendency for Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda each to frame its own agricultural policy without regard to the needs or interests of the whole region. But now the errors of unilateral action and isolation were recognized. It was to be hoped that the discussions which were to be held would produce integration of policy.

### Ownership of Land

Mr. Riddoch was emphatic that ownership of land should not depend merely upon financial ownership, but upon beneficial occupation, but if the community insisted, as it had a right to insist, that farmers should comply with certain fundamental conditions of good husbandry, it must accept the obligation of ensuring that farmers of average who practised good husbandry should receive an adequate return for their labours.

Mr. Riddoch, an African member, who seconded the motion expressed great pleasure that African members of the Legislature would soon be elected, but intimated that he concluded with a reminder that Kenya could not have peace and prosperity unless everyone in Council accepted the obligation of service and remembered that "to fear God is the beginning of wisdom."

Mr. S. V. COOKE, who considered that the Governor's address had been listless and uninspiring, was severely critical of the conditions under which Africans suspected of Mau Mau connexions were detained.

The commandants of the two large camps at Manyani and Macinnon Road were very fine men, he declared, but the camps were badly sited, badly constructed, and badly over-crowded.

At Manyani, which had not more than 1 km. and had a perimeter of eight miles, the safety factor had been very largely neglected. There were many elephants in the vicinity, and if a herd stampeded through the barbed wire there might be a mass exodus of detainees, who might seize hundreds of rifles. There were about 18,000 men in the camp, which should not hold more than half that number, in each enclosure were about 800 who camped day and night, becoming increasingly involved in Mau Mau and its hideous ceremonies, which some authorities considered to be the cause of the recent outbreak of typhoid. Nothing had taken place in the camp on a large scale.

Mr. Cooke also called attention to the Government auditor's statement that there was general slackness in Government accounting.

### Tongue-Tied, Tamed Ministers

Mr. MABAN, an Asian member, said that he had tremendous respect for the European farmers. He asked the Government to start a State lottery and encourage co-operative societies comprising a membership of all races, and said that some of the members who had recently accepted portfolios had been roaring home while they were non-officials but were now tongue-tied, tame, and timid.

LADY SHAW urged better payment for village headmen. THE MINISTER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS said that of an establishment of 200 constabulary officers, 145 were in the field, this number including 41 who were secondments, 18 local men, and 12 on leave. It was hoped to raise the establishment to 230, of whom 173 would be in the field. At present there were 49

The qualities needed by a district officer were, he said, charity, a sense of humour, a stout heart, and a good pair of feet. He also needs to realize the complete irrelevance of the specialized modern world to a D.C.'s work. "Now only a few can boast that they do the work of a sanitary inspector, in the morning and a chief justice in the afternoon; but there are still no restrictive practices in the administration—no set hours and no overtime."

Earlier, the Minister had said: "We on this side of Council have been biting our fingernails to the elbow over the Salaries Commission."

### Mau Mau and Trade Unionists

GROUP CAPTAIN BRIGGS, referring to the statement that the trade union movement had suffered as a result of the detention of a number of the leaders for their association with Mau Mau, suggested that the point had been badly put: the removal of the Mau Mau members should surely have benefited the trade union movement. Some Kikuyu who had been detained under the emergency regulations had since taken the Jewish School course for trade union officials, what had they done to demonstrate their loyalty?

THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER explained that the Africans detained under the emergency regulations had taken the Jewish School, having been so employed, and that it was assumed that they were permitted to return to their normal occupation in Nairobi.

DR. HASSAN wanted English introduced from the first standard in Asian schools, the language being taught by English-born teachers.

MR. GIKONYO was not satisfied that detainees who received white cards after screening were released quickly enough; by failure to do that the detainees were remaining in prisons for bitterness. Any man classed as "white" should be released immediately.

MR. HUMPHREY SHADRAGH agreed with Mr. Cooke that the Governor's speech was marked throughout by a depressing lack of vigour and dynamism.

It consisted of word about economy in expenditure, that was very sometimes through the Government with the thought of its responsibility on other people. There was an increasing tendency to avoid making decisions without involving some adviser who could share the blame. The provincial district commissioners were not as competent to advise, in consultation with local Africans upon the electoral system for Africans as the former district commissioner who was to be brought to Kenya for that purpose.

MR. BLUNDELL, Minister without Portfolio, referred to tremendous changes in the Central Province. The drive and energy of administrative officers was, he said, changing the face of the country side, and the Kikuyu were to be congratulated on the consolidation of land holdings. What a very few administrative officers had done with the first-class backing of chiefs and headmen was remarkable.

MR. OHANOA, Minister for Community Development, welcomed the intention to introduce the system of election for Africans, but disagreed completely with the implication that Africans who had been carefully chosen by their own groups and then nominated to the Council by the Governor did not enjoy the confidence of their people.

"The loyalist Kikuyu," he said later, "is a loyalist African, and ranks as high as any loyalist African in the country. Any programme of development will cover him, without any discrimination whatsoever."

### African District Officers

MR. W. W. AWORI suggested that quite a number of African district officers were qualified for promotion. He wondered why Mr. Okwirry, a man of the highest ability was not given charge of a district. He supported the idea of a State Lottery, since much money now left Kenya for lotteries in Southern Rhodesia, Malta, and Ireland.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, said that he said his colleagues who had recently accepted portfolios had now not so much time for rhetoric and were really concerned with facts, not fancy (laughter).

MR. GEORGE USHER expressed surprise that several members had thought fit to congratulate the Government upon his address; they were there merely to say "thank you" and to congratulate or censure.

MR. CHAMAN SINGH opposed any idea of separating the portfolio of Finance from that of Development.

MR. RAY LETCHER said that many men serving in the emergency were disenchanted with their leaders and convinced that these in command had no sense of urgency.



Letters to the Editor**Sir Leslie Plummer's Misstatement**

Corrected by Sir Reginald Robins

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

On the second reading of the Overseas Resources Development Bill, Sir Leslie Plummer is reported as saying, in support of the groundnut scheme, that it had been assumed that Dar es Salaam could cope with the great amount of stores and equipment necessary, but that even today that port was inadequate.

His statement is not correct. I myself pointed out to the compilers of the original report the inadequacy of the port and transport system to deal with a scheme of these dimensions, and that the first step which ought to be taken would be that of strengthening the transport system; but my advice was ignored.

Hindhead,  
Surrey.Yours faithfully,  
R. E. ROBINS.**The Cost of Higher Education**

Points for Taxpayers to Consider

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

On a recent issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA under the heading "Expensive Education" it is stated that it costs more to educate an African at Makerere College, Uganda, than to educate the same man at Oxford or Cambridge University. Fiction and boarding at Makerere now amount to about £700 annually. I would like to comment on that statement because I was recently privileged to lead a British delegation to Makerere to discuss the finances of the college.

If you divide the income of Makerere by the number of students you doubtless get an answer of the order of £700. But this figure must not be compared with the fees you pay to a British university if you send an African there, for the fees at British universities contribute only about 2s. 4d. in the £ towards the cost of running them, most of the other 17s. 8d. comes from the British taxpayer. Thus the University of Oxford in the year 1952 had a total income for teaching expenditure of £1,000,000 but £1.2m. of this was a Parliamentary grant and only £209,300 (just over 10%) was paid in fees.

Institutions of research and higher education are essential in a civilized community. You have to have them; they are not cheap, but in the long run they ensure prosperity. So it is essential to adopt the attitude that it costs money simply to have an institution of research and higher education, quite apart from the cost of sending students there.

For this reason I think it would be wise if the East African taxpayer were to separate in his mind the cost of maintaining Makerere and the Royal Technical College in East Africa from the quite separate cost of sending students to these places. The latter cost can be set off against the value of the skilled personnel produced. As to the former cost, one has to enter the field of "jackpot economics." One important discovery made in one of these places may offset the cost of maintaining both of them for half a century. That has been our experience in Britain.

Yours faithfully,

ERIC ASHBY,  
President and Vice-Chancellor,  
The Queen's University Belfast.**Pronunciation of "Nyasaland"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—It is with some diffidence that I find myself in disagreement with the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, especially when he is supported by heavy artillery from Nyasaland.

Unless, sir, I mistake your meaning in the first Note By The Way in your issue of October 7, you maintain that the "y" in Nyasaland should be given the value of a vowel and pronounced *ee*. I can offhand think of no word in Bantu dialects where a "y" following "n" is so accented. Consider the words Nyama, Nyanga, Nyina, Nyika, Nyungwe, in all of which the "y" is muted and the pronunciation is as in Kenya, Kanyika. After all, Nyasa is only a variant of Nyanza and Nyanja, and no one, I imagine, would suggest pronouncing the language of the lake people *Chanyasia*.

London, W.1

J. H. LANE POOL

[Mr. Lane Pool has made our point more clearly than we did ourselves. The plural of "Nyasaland" and "Nee-anza" are, of course, identical and in no case would the word be properly pronounced as "Nee-asa" or "Nee-anza." Our loose use of "Nee" is intended merely to emphasize the wrongness of "Nee" as the first syllable.—Ed.]

## POINTS FROM LETTERS

**African Doctors**

DO NOT lose no opportunity of emphasizing the importance of developing character among Africans. All must agree with your insistence on this essential quality, for if integrity is lacking there can be no sense of assurance. During the past three months, for instance, the Uganda Medical Board has had to prohibit three Africans trained in medicine at Mulago Hospital, Kampala, for practising their profession, and two others received serious warnings from the Board. It is a good record, and it is hard to think that within a few weeks five of its graduates—or about one in ten of those in practice under Government or privately—should fall so far below the standards expected that their own colleagues have either to remove their names from the register or warn the offenders that they run that risk.

**Native Coffee Growers**

POSSIBLE CRITICS of Kenya—whose denunciations are usually in inverse ratio to their knowledge—still tell the glibble British public that the wicked white settlers, having power of dictation over the Government, prevent Africans from growing coffee and other profitable crops. The accusation is false, of course, from beginning to end. How false it is in regard to coffee may be gathered from the fact that in one small administrative district alone, that of Machakos, African coffee growers may expect annual crops worth about £500,000 annually within the next four year or five years. That is not my estimate; it is that of the district commissioner, given to the local African district council.

**Teacher Training**

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Parliament

Future of Northern Rhodesia

Governor Supported by Colonial Secretary

FIRM SUPPORT for a recent pronouncement by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia was given in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. J. BOND (Lab.) asked whether the Colonial Secretary's statement had been drawn to a statement made by the Governor on October 12 to the effect that there would always be reserved seats for Europeans in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, and inquired whether that represented the policy of H.M. Government.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD replied: "The Governor included the following statement in his speech to the African Representative Council:

"The stated policy of H.M. Government and this House has been stated repeatedly by successive Colonial Secretaries as 'development Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of all the people of whatever race who live in it. Europeans in this country are going to stay in this country. Many of them are already in their second and third generations and these people are as much Africans in this country as any Africans."

Europeans and Government

MR. BOND: "The Government of Northern Rhodesia must be in the Government of the country, and I say to you again that there will never come a time in Northern Rhodesia when all members of the Legislature are Africans unless it is by consent. Europeans and Africans together have put them there. Of course the opposite of this is also true. We have African members of the Legislature today, and there will never come a time in Northern Rhodesia when we do not have them, unless it is because at some time in the future Africans and Europeans together do not happen to have put them there."

"This statement [added Mr. Lennox-Boyd] is entirely in accordance with the policy of H.M. Government."

MR. DENNIS BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked if H.M. Government will stand by the principles expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. D. DODD-PARKER, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, in a discussion: "Yes, sir."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would the Minister agree that it is an obligation on H.M. Government to see that those who signed the preamble should sincerely accept it? If so has his attention been drawn to the remarks of the Federal Prime Minister on July 29 in replying to a debate, where the preamble was quoted as having been forced."

MR. SPEAKER: "The Minister cannot be held responsible for statements by a Minister of another Parliament."

MR. BROCKWAY: "On a point of order. The preamble was signed by other Governments as well as our own, sir, and they have a responsibility to our Government in signing it. Surely if anything is done on the part of a responsible member of that Government which does not accept the preamble, it would be the duty of our Government to raise the matter with them."

Minister's Responsibility

MR. SPEAKER: "I think that is all rather hypothetical. A Minister can be questioned only on matters for which he is administratively responsible. I do not see how he can be responsible for something said by a Minister of another Parliament."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Because the rights of this House and of the Government are invaded may I ask the Minister whether any action has been taken by the Government in this matter?"

MR. DODD-PARKER: "The United Kingdom Government have every reason to believe that the Prime Minister and the Government of the Federation stand by the principles of the preamble. I might also say that Mr. Brockway has spoken out a part of one sentence, and that if he had read the whole speech he would have seen that Mr. Geoffrey Huggins allowed

no sign of wishing to depart from the principles of the preamble."

MR. J. MALE (Lab.): "During a debate in this House on the Bill, the Viscount Chancellor gave the clearest undertaking that it was within the competence of this House to revoke the constitution if circumstances ever arose which demanded that step. What has happened now is that my hon. friend has sought to bring before the House information relevant to that statement. The Minister has been allowed to say that Mr. Brockway sought to misrepresent it without him being permitted to say what he wanted to say. Is that not an intolerable position?"

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. member should not use that adjective. The position is that if it were a question before the House of revoking the constitution, then it would be in order. But it is the rule, and the hon. member will see how wise is that rule, that Ministers cannot be asked to comment on statements made by a member of another Government which at the moment constitute a fact set up."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "I appreciate the point you have made, Mr. Speaker. May I ask whether your ruling means that no questions about the Federation can be asked in the House of Commons?"

MR. SPEAKER: "It does not mean that at all. It only means that questions about the Federation cannot be asked of Ministers in matters in which they are not involved."

MR. J. MALE (Lab.) asked the Minister of Plying, the social and the current rate of African wages on the plantation.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I regret that the reply of February 24, 1954, was not entirely accurate. It should read as follows: the price in London varies between £71 and £80 per ton c.i.f. according to quality. Of this about £12 is the cost of freight and insurance. The sterling wage earned by a sisal cutter in a fair day's work is 60s. per month, plus free ration housing, medical attention and so on."

MISS J. WARD (Cons.) asked what recent steps had been taken to improve the position of African women.

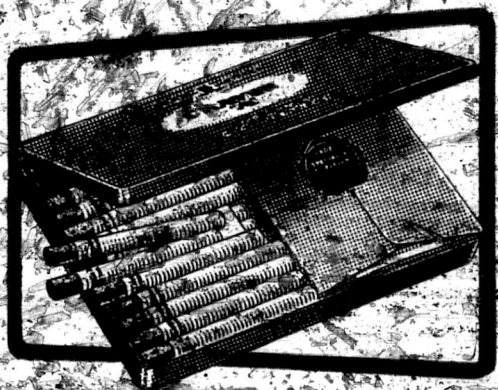
MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The position of African women has not improved, but it is a matter which has not been raised in the House of Commons. The Government of the African territories, with whom the Secretary of State is devoting increasing attention and resources to this subject, are making a great deal of progress in the collection of examples for special mention which are vivid and I am sending you hon. members a memorandum on the subject."

(Continued on page 288)

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## Placating the Southern Provinces Decisions by Sudanese Ministry

SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan, has broadcast a long statement to the peoples of the southern provinces. He said: "Since coming to power the present National Government have considered it one of their main objectives to introduce certain essential reforms with a view to raising standards in the comparatively backward areas, especially the three southern provinces and the Nuba mountains.

The Government are fully aware that these areas had not received the care and attention they should have got. This state of affairs is responsible for present differences in the standard of living and wages rates in northern and southern provinces. It is the duty of any Government alive to their responsibilities that such inequalities should be removed for the sake of achieving unity and coherence in the social, cultural and intellectual structure of the nation.

### Removing Inequality

Indeed, whenever the Government expressed the desire to remove this inequality they were applauded by Northern Members of Parliament and intellectuals in the interest of the country as a whole. This healthy response is strong evidence that the Government's proposed policy is in fact an expression of the common feelings in the direction of also indicating the willingness of the northerners to cooperate in that they should be in the interest of the backward regions.

I have on several occasions given accounts of this policy to Parliament. The last reference made to it was in my letter to Southern chiefs dated July 14, 1954, when I wrote:

"I assure you that the Government condemns any racial discrimination of any sort and looks upon Southerners and Northerners as fellow citizens with equal rights and responsibilities. Qualities, qualifications, and capabilities of a person are the decisive factors which determine the career of a citizen. Northern or Southern he may be or Southerner."

Looking objectively into the matter—the present Govern-

ment and its composition—we find that our Southern compatriots have been given a fair share in shouldering the responsibilities of ruling this country.

The Government is determined to rectify all mistakes, and is aiming at enabling the south to catch up with the north as quickly as possible.

Then followed a statement of policy. It included the following points:

The Council of Ministers resolved that graduates of southern schools with qualifications equivalent to those of their colleagues in the north shall receive equal treatment, and that their salaries shall be adjusted on this basis with effect from July 1, 1952, and that payment of the adjusted salaries shall take effect from October 1, 1954, without payment of arrears.

Southern executive officers and sub-officers are to be treated in the same way as their corresponding northern colleagues.

Salaries of chief sub-judges, presidents of courts, judges and court clerks will be adjusted from October 1, 1954. The pay of southern police officers and S.I.O. staff officers is to be equal to that of their Northern colleagues.

In the Zande and Maridi areas the minimum wages of labour shall be P.T. 150 monthly, elsewhere in the Dar of Ghazal and Equatoria P.T. 205, and in the Dar of Nile Province P.T. 250.

Southerners will henceforth receive robes of honour, as in the north, and no longer belts of honour.

## Musazi Demonstrates

ABOUT 3,000 AFRICANS, organized by the Uganda African National Congress, demonstrated in Kampala last Saturday in support of "Freedom Day." They marched through the main streets chanting: "We want self-government." Mr. I. K. Musazi declared that the sons and daughters of Uganda "would stand up and break a sword the chains of slavery, and that 'we want the right to rule ourselves like the Egyptians, the Ethiopians, and the Sudanese.'" Holding up a portrait of the Kabaka, he said: "I ask you to continue fighting for the restoration of Mutesa as our king."

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# PERSONALIA

MR. F. D. SMITH has joined the board of Coronation Soundings Ltd.

MR. and MRS. E. H. WRIGHT have returned to Nairobi from the United Kingdom.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WIGHAM have left by sea for the West Indies and South America.

MR. A. R. L. MITCHELL will leave London on Sunday by air for a brief visit to East Africa.

MISS MRS. VISCOUNTESS LYNINGTON are outward-bound for Kenya in the WARWICK CASTLE.

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM has resigned from the general purposes committee of Nairobi City Council.

MR. E. B. WAKEFIELD, M.P., who recently visited East Africa, has been appointed an Assistant Whip (unpaid) in Messrs. C. V. K. BURTON and MR. M. R. DEAN.

MR. and MRS. W. K. BURTON and MR. M. R. DEAN have been appointed directors of West Central.

COLONEL R. B. BANCROFT, of Nairobi, has broadcast from London to East Africa on the Regency Pavilion in Brighton.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and LADY ROBERTSON are on their way by sea to East Uganda.

SIR G. OFFICE, Deputy Governor of Nyasaland, will fly back to the Protectorate next Monday, after leave in this country.

DR. J. F. MANNING has been appointed as the managing director of the Overseas Group of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd.

MR. T. C. COLCHESTER has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Ministers in Kenya and Clerk to the Executive Council.

MR. A. E. BRYANT has been released to the board of Sekurwe Gold Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., from which LORD GIFFORD has resigned.

DR. W. ALVYS has been elected president of the Southern Rhodesia Public Services Association, and MR. C. A. C. WARD, vice-president.

MR. T. S. PAGE, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Northern Rhodesia, and MRS. PAGE sailed last week in the DORBAN CASTLE after leave in England.

CAPTAIN A. M. A. MORGAN has received the gold medal of the Institute of Navigation for his work as flight captain of the B.O.A.C. Comet fleet.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam to take up his new appointment as Commissioner in Cyprus.

MR. G. CAMPBELL TODD, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, left London by air for Salisbury on Friday after a brief visit to discuss the question of British financial aid for Southern Rhodesia's new housing schemes, which are expected to cost £2m. within the next three years.

MISS R. M. DOUGLASS, secretary for overseas education to the Church Missionary Society, who was formerly a missionary in Uganda, is paying her first visit to West Africa.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY EDGEMOND were severely bitten at the beginning of this week while trying to stop a dog fight outside their home in Nairobi. They are both in hospital.

MR. R. E. KEENE will leave London on Tuesday for a 10-day visit to Denmark under the auspices of the Anglo-Danish Society, who will give a number of addresses on Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL G. HORNING, chairman of the Rhodesia Sugar Refinery, Ltd., and MRS. HORNING left in the STIRLING CASTLE last Thursday on their way back to Southern Rhodesia.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL S. G. BURTON, C.O.C. in C., British Forces in Aden, has visited East Africa with AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. A. G. BIRNIE, C.O.C. in C., Staff Officer in the Middle East.

MR. A. F. KIRBY, general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, recently visited Johannesburg as a delegate to the conference of general managers of railways in Southern Africa.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Northern Rhodesian Member for African Interests, is chairman of the newly-founded United Northern Rhodesia Association, the former's first inter-racial body.

MR. J. B. BIRKBY is to address the Royal African Political Institute this evening in a lecture on "The Institution and the Mandarins of the Southern Rhodesia Campaign, whom he has spent about 18 months."

MR. J. L. SHAWBY, until recently editor of the journal of the Royal African Society, who is in the staff of the B.B.C., has been lent to the Broadcasting Service in the Gold Coast as programme director.

SIR ROBERT BAUCE WATKINS, president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and LADY WYCHERLEY will visit Uganda at the beginning of next week, with MR. A. M. ALLEN, the secretary, and MRS. ALLEN.

MRS. BETTY ROWEN, a South African gilding champion, and MISS DOROTHY ALTON, a missionary, left Sheppham airport on Monday in an Auster Aiglet for Nairobi. They intend to proceed by easy stages, making 54 stops.

At the age of 84, MRS. AUSTIN SMITH has flown to Kenya to visit her daughter, the HON. MRS. GAVIN CAMPBELL, of Nairobi. A companion on the flight was LADY BURKEMER, mother of Miss PEUSSETT SMALLWOOD, of Oforo Orok.

MR. ARTHUR CREECH JONES, former Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, passed the Government Front Bench last week on his return to the House of Commons after an absence of four years. MR. LEONARD BOYD, the present Secretary of State, rose and shook his hand. A third Secretary of State, MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, was one of the two sponsors of Mr. Creech Jones.

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COLONEL J. DE L. THOMPSON, O.C. Troops in Matabeleland, and Mr. R. B. LINDSAY, Bulawayo, who served in the Long Range Desert Group for six years during the last war, represented Rhodesia at the unveiling of the war memorial at El Alamein.

MR. J. A. DEVEN, who has been engaged in the sisal industry in Kenya for more than 40 years, has relinquished his interest in Alpha Estate, Kampilya Moto, and retired to a small farm near Elburgon. He has served on the Sisal Boards of Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. MICHAEL BLENDL, who will arrive in London in the middle of November for a stay of about a month, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 4.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 25, on the present situation in Kenya.

SAYED ISMAIL EL AHDARI, Prime Minister of the Sudan; SAYED ABU ABDEL RAHMAN, Minister of Justice; and SAYED YAHYA EL FADLI, Minister of Social Affairs, arrived in London at the invitation of H.M. Government. A reception in their honour is to be held this evening at Sudan House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

MAJOR SALAH SALEM, Minister of National Guidance in Egypt, emphasized when he commented on the attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, that the Muslim Brotherhood, which was responsible, had intended to eliminate all the officers of the Council of the Revolutionary Command except GENERAL NEGUIB, President of the Republic.

MR. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the American novelist, has been awarded this year's Nobel prize for literature for his powerful style-forming mastery of the art of modern fiction. He cannot go to Stockholm to receive the prize now because he is still under treatment for injuries sustained in an aircraft crash in Uganda earlier this year. His next book is to be a novel set in East Africa.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW, recently appointed Roman Catholic Bishop in Ordinary to H.M. Forces, was transferred by jockey-stay at sea from H.M.S. TYNE, a depot ship, to H.M.S. CROSSBOW, a destroyer, while on passage to Gibraltar, where the Home Fleet is assembled during its autumn cruise. The Archbishop was Apostolic Delegate to Africa from 1946 until he assumed his new appointment this year.

The employers' representatives, appointed to the African Labour Advisory Board in Northern Rhodesia are MESSRS. J. SCRIVENER (alternate, F. B. C. COOKE), MERRIDITH BARKER (alternate, J. C. CORBITT), and DESMOND MARKS-WHITE (alternate, F. W. PHILLIPS). The African workers' representatives are MESSRS. U. H. NG'ANDU, M.L.C. (alternate, P. SOKOTA, M.L.C.), A. K. KANIKI (alternate, A. S. LUBINDA), and E. O. KATILINGO (alternate, G. B. KAWETHI).

Obituary

**Mr. Harry Sylvester**

THE DEATH at his home in Burley, Hampshire, at the age of 65 of Mr. Harry Arthur Sylvester was briefly reported in our issue of last week.

Mr. Rowland Hudson, an old friend, writes: "Harry Sylvester, who joined the Northern Rhodesia Administrative Service in 1914 and retired in 1927, was the ideal Colonial administrative officer. A quiet, modest man of sterling character, he was trusted and respected by all with whom he worked, of whatever race. Just, forthright, and fearless, his work and those for whom he was responsible always came before his own interests. He had a ready sympathy and generosity.

After serving for many years in Nyasaland, Barotseland, and elsewhere, he married Jean in 1932, and with her as his working companion was in charge of vine-planting on the Mankoni Hill and other projects of benefit to everyone. The Sylvesters were always seeking the best and most helpful ways of doing kindnesses, and many lame dogs who were helped over stiles will be eternally grateful to them.

On the outbreak of the last war Harry Sylvester left his lovely house and garden at Burley in the New Forest to release a younger man for the forces, and became labour officer for the farming area of Northern Rhodesia, a most important and trying job, at a time when agricultural production was of great importance and labour particularly difficult to procure. Some of the most character and common sense were priceless assets in those circumstances, but because they were not so widely known, they did not perhaps receive the public recognition they deserved. He returned to Burley at the end of the war, and there the Sylvesters always had a very warm welcome for their many Rhodesian friends, a very partial gentile knight."

MRS WILLIAM STADE-HAWKINS, who has died in Mombasa, joined the Land Department in Kenya in 1912, and after serving in the 1914-18 war with the King's African Rifles, entered the Administration in 1919. He rejoined the service during the last war, after retiring in 1936. He retired for the second time 10 years later. In April this year he returned to duty as district officer in charge of Malindi sub-district.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. HINGSDEN, C.B., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 80, took part in operations in the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan in 1904.

MR. OWEN GUYON REVELL, C.M.G., who died in the Isle of Man last week, was at one time an assistant secretary to the Colonial Office.

**League of Immigrants Planned**

FORMATION of a British Immigrants League is planned in Southern Rhodesia by Colonel H. Douglas Tanner, a former mayor of Aldershot, who settled in Salisbury two years ago. He is perturbed at the number of post-war settlers who are leaving the country. "Arrivals are being cancelled out by those who leave dissatisfied," he said recently. "My plan is to form a league which can help newcomers by putting right some of the things that are wrong." He hopes that the league will introduce settlers to each other, welcome newcomers on arrival, and hold social gatherings. "I have accepted the obvious conclusion that the thousands who have left could not all have been of the wrong type and make-up; something must be wrong with our way of life to cause decent British subjects to emigrate after having come here with the intention of making a new home." In the year ended on June 30 last 16,700 European immigrants reached the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but the net gain was only 2,200. For every eight Europeans entering Rhodesia, seven left.

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## Combined Operation Against Mau Mau Aircraft Play Prudent Part

AN IMPORTANT COMBINED OPERATION, one of the largest undertaken in Kenya, was launched on Monday against a concentration of Mau Mau terrorists located by aerial photographs in the south-west corner of the Mount Kenya forest.

Lincoln aircraft dropped 300 lb bombs on the target on Monday night and Harvard aircraft attacked with anti-personnel bombs a dawn on Tuesday. All escape routes were guarded, and about 1,000 troops, supported by Kenya guards and police, were held ready in the attack. The forces, which include units of the 39th Brigade and the East African Brigade, are commanded by Brigadier J. G. General Sir George Mackenzie, C. East Africa, was at the operations from Nairobi when the action started.

### Terrorists Suffering Hardships

Last week 77 terrorists were killed, 75 captured, and 500 detained. One of nine terrorists who surrendered said he had eaten nothing for seven days, and three others declared that after severe hardships they had decided to give themselves up when they heard the messages from sky-shouting aircraft.

During the week-end security forces killed 27 terrorists in 24 hours, 10 of whom were accounted for by the 5th Bn C.A.F. in the South Nyeri district. The security forces lost one European and one African killed.

While attempting his 12th escape from custody, a terrorist, Evar Kiamani, has been shot dead.

Mr. D. J. Powell, E.C., Machakos, has revealed that a Mau Mau gang was dealt with by the Africans in the location concerned before the administration had even been informed about it.

Holding a barbed arrow above his head, an elder of the Kamba tribe shouted to 3,000 fellow tribesmen: "This arrow is thrown by the Kambas against Mau Mau. This incident occurred at the inaugural meeting of the Akamba Association in Nairobi. The organization, sponsored entirely by tribesmen, seeks to combat subversive elements and assist the general welfare of the Kamba people."

An Asian photographer has been sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour for forging a Kikuyu history of employment cards.

A branch of the Save the Children Fund was established at a well-attended meeting in Nairobi over which Mr. W. B. Havlock presided. The sponsor and Lady Baring are patrons of the fund, of which Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Mr. E. A. Vasey (Minister of Finance), and the Provost of Nairobi are trustees. An executive committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Greig. Its centre will shortly be opened in the city at which 100 children can be housed and dealt with before they become a police court problem. Arrangements have been made to place 200 orphans in missions.

### Major Lockhart's Criticisms

MAJOR T. G. LOCKHART, who recently visited East Africa in the capacity of assistant secretary to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, has begun to contribute to the *Church Times* what that paper describes as "a remarkable set of articles." In the first he writes:

"Contemplating the rather top-heavy system of administration with Whitehall and Westminster in the background, I could not avoid a feeling that, to end the emergency, a less overloaded authority would be better—perhaps martial law controlled by a Temple until the times mended.

"The real farmers are staying, and on their courage and perseverance the future will depend. While they are often extravagant in their language and always critical of the Government, no one could fail to admire the way in which they (and, particularly their wives) have stood their ground in lonely farms, enduring the tension

of a life in which they have to take their revolvers out to the bathroom, lock themselves in and their servants out every night, and never leave their children alone in the house."

Major Lockhart found that "many settlers are restive under the leadership of Mr. Blundell."

### On Active Service

Sergeant J. E. Jones of the 1st Bn. The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who died last week of wounds sustained in an action against terrorists near Nairobi, had been in Kenya less than three weeks. His home is in Cowpen, near Blith.

Mr. Donald Charles Bousfield, of the Kenya Game Department, serving as an officer in the police reserve, has been wounded in action against terrorists near Nanyuki.

## Kenya Farm Production Praised Governor Thanks Production Committees

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, when thanking the representatives of the district production committees and sub-committees at their 11th annual conference, said, *inter alia*:

"I have no illusions as to the extent to which the farming community has suffered during the past two years, but its dislocation would have been very much more serious had it not been for the outstanding work performed by chairmen and members of the various production committees and sub-committees throughout the country."

"The determination of our farmers and their families to stand up against the threat of Mau Mau and the success which they are achieving are clear."

"Increases under cultivation of cereal crops have been reasonably maintained and may indeed be expected to increase this year. The acreage under sowing has risen from 240,000 to 250,000 acres; under coffee from 55,000 to 59,000 acres; and the monthly average of milk production has gone up from nearly 300,000 to over 400,000 gallons. Even in the case of pyrethrum, so much of which is grown near the forest, the acreage has dropped by only 3,000 acres. These figures are remarkable evidence of determination to keep going in the face of all difficulties."

"It would indeed be to underestimate the gravity of the problem with which the people and Government of Kenya are faced, or to pretend that the task of first destroying active and aggressive Mau Mau, and later restoring security in Kenya, is anything but very difficult."

"But all the same, I hope that the many people across the seas, and particularly in Great Britain, who wish Kenya well, and above all those who think of coming here to live or investing money here, will be impressed by the manner in which agricultural production has been maintained."

Central African Airways have this week introduced a non-stop flight from Salisbury to Ndaba on Fridays, taking two hours with a return on Tuesdays.

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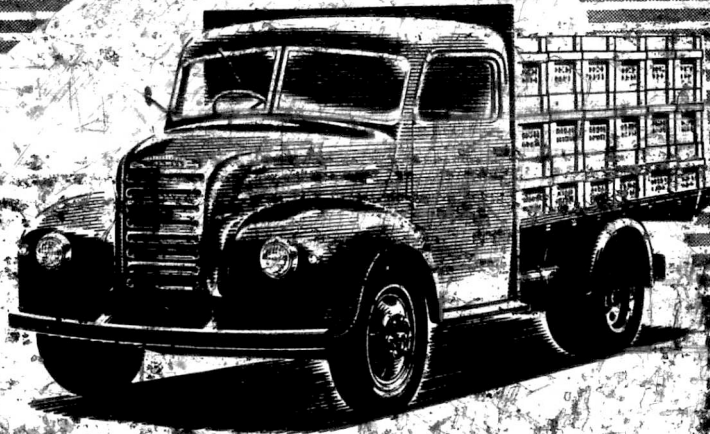
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## African Traders Ousting Asians

### New Large Buyers of Kenya Maize

AFRICAN PRODUCE TRADERS IN KENYA are reported to be gaining a great deal of trade at the expense of Asians. They deal mainly in maize, which is sold through the Maize Control.

The last crop in Nyanza Province was worth about £8m. and African traders did much of the business. According to the current issue of the bulletin of the Sisal Board of Kenya, Mr. Benjamin Khalisio had a turnover of £1,139, Mr. Leo Makokoti one of £3,358, Mr. Hezekiah Alusiolo one of £6,902, Mr. Grace Kimani one of £5,243, and Mr. Mathew Ogoro one of £4,186.

### Co-Operatives' Business

Kapsigs Traders (Co-operative) Ltd. manufactured during the season a business worth £31,897. Mamwela Co-operative handled produce worth £5,405, and the Langa Co-operative £4,845. The turnover was £4,787.

The Meru and Embu districts of the Central Province were worth £200,000. They paid through the local depot of the Maize Control. Individual African traders are stated to have been paid £7,000, £4,400, £3,979, £3,872, £3,656, and £3,124. In those areas the African maize, both of the maize and general produce business was better than that of the local Asian traders.

## Wankie Colliery Company's Report

### Increase in Profits

Wankie Colliery Co., Ltd. after providing £22,852 for taxation, earned a net profit of £20,202 in the year ended 31st Dec. 1953, compared with £14,070 in the previous year. General reserve receives £105,000 and a dividend of 9d. per share is offered. £38,800 is being £104,309 to be carried forward against £116,045 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,412,500. Capital reserve stands at £337,704, revenue reserves at £769,309, reserve for future taxation £230,000, debentures at £31m, and current liabilities at £1,054,395. Fixed assets are valued at £6,258,548, investments at £103,800, new issue expenses at £140,801, and current assets at £3,782,859, including £420,338 in cash.

During the year under review 2,732,957 (2,781,023) tons of coal, 144,570 (147,751) tons of coke, and 10,047 (11,070) tons of coke breeze were sold.

The directors are Messrs. J. Coulter (chairman), I. Wishart (managing director), W. C. Acutt, W. Marshall, Clark, M. W. Bush, M. van Weydenburgh, K. L. Frazer (alternate), J. H. Cassell, the Hon. Humphrey Gibbs, and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins. The London committee consists of Messrs. A. C. Wilson, E. C. Baring, W. E. Groves, and the Hon. H. V. Sankin. The 11th annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on December 16.

## Brooke Bond Trading Results

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD. announce a second interim dividend of 5½d. per share for the year ended June 30, 1954, making 7½d. per share, i.e. 44% on an ordinary dividend in A and B shares of £3m. compared with 6½d. per share, i.e. 40% last year on an ordinary dividend of £2m. The annual general meeting will be held on December 17, a date later than usual, to enable the chairman to complete his visit to the group's interests in Africa. The directors do not intend to recommend any further dividends in respect of the year ended June 30 last.

Group profit for the year after all charges including taxation was £1,261,651, against £1,057,190 in the previous year. Total U.K. tax amounted to £588,673 (£910,100). Net profit attributable to members of the company was £1,199,194 (£1,013,350). Net profit for the group after taxation is under 2% on turnover. Most of the profits have been earned by the overseas companies.

## Arusha Plantations Report

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS LTD. report a profit of £20,170 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £21,140 in the previous year. Over-provision for taxation adds a further £3,451 (£3,000). Taxation amounts to £37,267 (£41,983). £3,000 (nil) is transferred to taxation equalization accounts, and £3,000 (£10,000) to general reserve. A dividend of 12½ (the same less tax, requires £2,875), leaving a carry-forward of £2,295 (£5,987). Production of sisal was 940 (803) tons, and of clove coffee 31 (43) tons. The annual general meeting will be held on December 16.

## Of Commercial Concern

African-grown robusta coffee of f.a.o. grade was auctioned in Kampala on Tuesday for the first time. Parcels were for January-February shipment. The first coffee auctions for this season in Nairobi showed a fall of about 20% on the average prices paid at the previous sale, but last week's sales represented a recovery to an average over all grades of £523 per ton, a gain of £5. "A" grade realized £579.

Tan Co. Ltd. have sold their storekeeping business together with their stores-trading rights, their hotels in Francistown, and a farm of 3,500 acres for £50,000 to Mr. E. Hechter of Johannesburg. The purchase price is to be raised by an 8% mortgage bond. Fixtures and fittings, stocks in trade and book debts at the stores and hotels are to be sold for £10,000, £20,000.

A firm which has the best of a number of heavy vehicle depots in Rhodesia, has been owned by Leyland Albion (Africa) Ltd. After the two parent companies amalgamated, capital exceeding £1m. was invested in the Union. Maintenance of heavy trucks will be the primary work.

Final figures for Southern Rhodesia's fine-cured tobacco auction show 120,231,046 lb. sold this season for £19,212,656, at an average price of 38.35d. per lb. The 1953 season yielded 1,730,000 lb. nearly 50% of the crop, and Australia purchased just over 10m. lb. (£2,690).

Price control of licensed hotel tariffs in Southern Rhodesia is to end, after 14 years. The Salisbury branch of the Hotels Association has undertaken not to increase prices by more than 2s. 6d. a day in the first six months.

### Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 651 packets of African teas were sold for an average price of 6s. 0.42d. per lb., compared with 958 packages averaging 6s. 1.33d. per lb. in the previous week. The highest price achieved was 6s. 5½d. for a consignment from Tanganyika.

£1m. worth £1m. have been allocated for commercial premises in the Nairobi City Square development schemes of the Kenya Government and the City Council. £250,000 luxury hotels, fire office buildings, and a luxury cinema are to be built.

The registered offices of Treat, Bovill & Co. Ltd. and of Central Line Sisal Estates Ltd. have been moved to 19 Watling Street, London, E.C.4.

The Sudanese Minister of Public Works is visiting Rome to discuss the recruitment of Italian geologists and water engineers for service in the Sudan.

Present restrictions on traffic movements over Nyasaland Railway may have to be increased owing to lack of coal.

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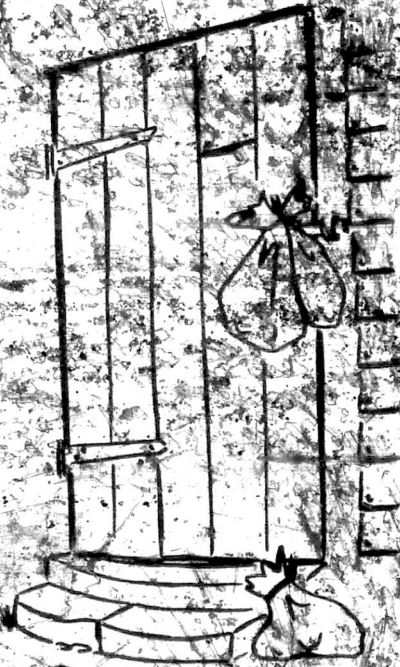
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## Mr. Hitchcock Addresses Muslims Appeal for Integrity and Discipline

Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK presided over an assembly of 5,000 Muslims in Dar es Salaam last week on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, an event which has been commemorated for 1,313 years.

Integrity, tolerance, and unity in one God, who unifies and revives the great streams of good in the world, ought to substitute thought and direct conduct today, said Mr. Hitchcock, who continued:

There was never a greater need for the exercise of the influence of disciplined religious thought and conduct. We need industry, culture, discipline, and peace.

In this part of Africa to have an honorable, orderly, secular, scientific, disciplined, irresponsible, and a society corrupted of its abuses, yet to have a community fortified in its rights and restrained from licentious excess, with a people apt to learn and willing to obey, with submission without servility or loss of self-respect accorded to established authority.

Nearly we see the terrible excesses which we call Mau Mau, misguided and frustrated, clashing spears and gunfire in chaos, with appeal to ineffective force and bestial and cruel practices. This menace must be countered by all of all races who seek considered freedom and liberty. Even in Tanganyika on the coast of all things Mau Mau embracing has occurred.

Islam in East Africa has clear responsibilities and opportunities to advance the spiritual needs and enlarge the social and moral conception of the people, to guide the forces of good against the powers of evil.

## Native Councils

NORTH NYANZA African district council ranks next to Nairobi City Council in the magnitude of its expenditure, write Mr. J. R. Cusack, Director of Audit, and Mr. O. G. Wheeler, acting local government inspector, in a report on African district council accounts for 1952, when the council spent £27,712. Together with the Kipsteg, Central, and South Nyanza councils, expenditure amounted to £578,901 during the year under review. The report criticizes the inadequate financial control and accounting techniques. Government has now agreed to supply financial officers from the Local Government Department. North Nyanza Council has decided that no more plots shall be allocated to non-Africans, including Arabs and Somalis; for shops in the markets under its control, but those who already have plots will not be disturbed.

## No African Leaders

THE ALL UGANDA PARTY, recently formed by a dozen or more Baganda, most of them business or professional men, has held its first Press conference. Mr. S. J. E. Zake, a barrister, said that the party considered that there are no real leaders of African opinion in Uganda at all. African leadership was not so much wrong as non-existent, and nobody knew the aims of the Uganda National Congress. The policy of the new party would be worked out after branch committees had been formed and submitted their suggestions. The founders considered that the Kabaka should return as a constitutional monarch responsible to the Lukiko, all members of which should be elected; chiefs should be excluded from the Lukiko.

## Inter-Racial

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UGANDA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION is now open to anyone of any race who possesses an interest by ownership or management in a plantation producing coffee, tea, sugar, rubber, tobacco, pyrethrum, papain or sisal, providing that at least 100 acres be under such cultivation in one district.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Colonies are to provide the main feature in the Lord Mayor's Show next Tuesday.

An Arab who claims to be 122 years old has given two broadcasts from Radio Somali.

Temperatures of 116 degrees have been recorded near the Zambezi during the present unusually hot spell.

A special issue of two stamps has been made to commemorate the institution of the Somalia national flag.

Six more gramophone records of Kikuyu songs have been proscribed in Kenya as prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

Over 7,500 Asians called up for service in the Kenya emergency, 6,412 have completed and 214 were discharged as unfit for further service.

A new teacher-training college for African students is to be built in Machakos, Kenya, which will accommodate 100 students at first, and later to be extended to provide for 300.

## Sikhs' Appeal

A deputation representing the Sikh community in Kenya was received by the Governor on Saturday. They requested separate representation in the Legislature and a place on important local bodies. A report of the Sikh appeal on the Hindu leaders.

Like a radio diffusion scheme, loudspeakers have been installed by the African Affairs Department of Nairobi Municipal Council in Kenya on the new housing estate, and a further 30 will be available. Monthly the charge is 4s. per month for each loudspeaker.

A minor chief in Uganda and four villagers have each been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment with hard labour and 24 lashes on charges of robbery with violence. Under threat of death they lobbed an old man of all his savings, cutting him across the stomach to force him to disclose his hiding-place.

Hundreds of elephants must be shot in Southern Rhodesia as part of the anti-tsetse campaign. Experienced European hunters are being asked to assist. Numerous elephants come yearly into the Colony from Portuguese East Africa, seeking food, and are known to carry tsetse flies. One border area, a Native reserve, has lost 5,000 head of cattle in the past four years.

Of more than 500,000 Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia, well over half come from other territories. Last year 116,735 Natives entered the Colony, some 2,600 more than in 1952. They included 49,793 from Portuguese East Africa, 41,606 from Nyasaland, and 15,574 from Northern Rhodesia. Agriculture absorbs the largest proportion of the new arrivals, of whom only one in 12 enters domestic service.

## Mr. Brockway's Claim

The Movement for Colonial Freedom, formed by Mr. Fenner Brockway, announces that the affiliated membership now exceeds 2m. and includes five national trade unions, the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, the Fire Brigade Union, the Chemical Workers' Union, the Tobacco Workers' Union, and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. Another affiliated body is the National Association of Labour Students' Organizations.

Twenty-seven cases of poliomyelitis, including two deaths, have been reported from the Nzega district of Tanganyika since the middle of September. So far the cases are confined to African communities living in scattered villages within a radius of about 30 miles from the township. No cases have been reported from the township. In the whole Territory 84 cases with five deaths have been reported this year, considerably fewer than in the corresponding period of last year.

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### Common Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 276)

MR. J. LENNOX-BOYD (Lab.) asked whether prison conditions and punishment for Africans in Uganda converted of sedition were the same as those for Africans convicted of ordinary criminal offences.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Yes.

MR. J. HIND (Lab.) asked what recommendation was made by the Kenya Coffee Board to the Mill coffee conference for the marketing of Kenyan coffee producers to be invited to attend some conference and what decision had been reached on such recommendation.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Kenya Coffee Board recommended that coffee growers should be invited to attend future conferences to represent African co-operative societies, and that these should be accompanied by white African planters. This recommendation has been accepted and will be brought into effect at the next conference.

MR. J. THORNTON (Cons.) asked how many vacancies there were in the Colonial Service and the Colonial Research Service when the White Paper entitled "Reorganization of the Colonial Service" was published, and how many there were on October 1, 1954.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Vacancies in the Colonial Service (including the Colonial Research Service) with the filling of which I am concerned numbered 1,285 on May 31, 1954. The corresponding figure at September 30, 1954, was 1,278; this figure included 516 vacancies declared between the two dates.

#### Delegation's Recommendations

MR. J. THORNTON (Cons.) asked which of the recommendations of the Delegation to Kenya had been accepted by the Government.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Kenya Government have implemented or are in the process of implementing most of the suggestions made in the Parliamentary delegation's report.

MR. S. SWANGLER asked what reply had been made to the appeal to the Colonial Secretary by African leaders from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Blantyre, Nyasaland, in August, for constitutional reform based on population abolition of the *tangata*.

system, return of all illegally-taken land to the original owners, free and compulsory education for African children, and ownership of all schools by the State.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I have received no such appeal."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked why Mr. James Sangala, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress, was declared prohibited immigrant into Northern Rhodesia.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: The Governor considered Mr. Sangala to be an undesirable immigrant. It would be contrary to the public interest for the grounds of his decision to be made public.

MR. J. HIND asked whether a decision had yet been made to accept conversion of Native Trust land in Northern Rhodesia into Native Reserves.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: It is not a question of converting Native Trust land into Native reserves. As stated by my predecessor on July 27, the Governor is considering a modification of regulations governing Native Trusts. The African Representative Council has been asked to make suggestions by the Government.

#### POINTS FROM OTHER DELEGATIONS

**Kenya Casualties**—Up to September 25, terrorists killed numbered 6,608 and 3,524 were wounded. Security Force casualties were 376 killed and 238 Europeans, two Asians, and 446 Africans, and 426 wounded (55 Europeans, 12 Asians, and 359 Africans). In addition, 25 Europeans, 48 Asians, and 1,294 African civilians were murdered, and 24,721 and 703 respectively wounded by Mau Mau.

**African Stenographers**—Government stenographers in East Africa, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia are as far as possible recruited locally by the Government, who find few suitably qualified African stenographers in the territories concerned.

**Prison Transfer**—A South African African prisoner of war has been transferred to South Africa since July. One European prisoner of war, a British subject of South African origin, was transferred before that date.

**Mr. Pinto's Detention**—The Governor has refused to recommend the advisory committee that on grounds of public security he should continue to be detained.

**Buganda Emergency**—Only those emergency regulations concerning industrial disputes and publication of newspapers remain in force in Buganda.



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**Africa Might Provide the Answers  
Dr. Honor Smith's Plea for More Research**

DR. HONOR SMITH, who has visited East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa in connexion with medical problems, especially those of tuberculosis, and who is engaged in clinical teaching and research at Oxford University, addressed a joint meeting in London last week of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

Research potentialities in Africa today were, she said, comparable with those in Europe a century ago. Much of the work was being done on virus diseases, malaria, tuberculosis, polio and other matters in the field of preventive medicine in association with engineers. Medicine had been abolished from the Copperbelt, one of the outstanding achievements of modern medicine. Some world-wide problems might be solved by work in Africa.

**Problem of Lung Cancer**

Cigarette smoking seemed to be higher in Rhodesia than in the United Kingdom, and everyone carried packets of 50, but cancer of the lung was rare in Europeans and Africans. Careful pathological study might perhaps not confirm that immigration of local doctors, but it is possible that research in Rhodesia would illumine the whole problem of lung cancer.

Apart from one rare kind of cancer of the liver, cancer appeared to be much less common in Africans than in Europeans. That also suggested research. And why did Africans suffer much less than Europeans from arteriosclerosis, though Africans in America did not enjoy that same immunity?

Africa's few pathological laboratories were overwhelmed with routine work and could not provide all the services necessary for research. The shortage of qualified personnel was even worse. Working in isolation, often hundreds of miles from clinical libraries, it was difficult for doctors to do research as well as their daily work, yet it was not unusual to find them carrying out carefully planned research.

Men in the Colonial Medical Service were deterred from undertaking such studies by being frequently moved from district to district.

**Hindrance to Two-Way Traffic**

It would be possible to devise research schemes in which knowledge acquired in England could be tested and expanded by large-scale experiments in Africa, local resources being reinforced by men and equipment from this country. Indeed, several years ago research on tuberculosis had been started in a hospital in Durban and on the Copperbelt, through the generous help of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. Such schemes might be multiplied, especially if they were centred on the medical schools of African universities.

There was a great need for a to-and-fro traffic of doctors between the United Kingdom and Africa, but it was heavily hindered by the fact that young men, admirably suited for work in Africa could not take the risk of absenting themselves lest they should lose the chance of a consultant's appointment under the National Health Service. Yet any good doctor would gain greatly from two to three years in Africa; indeed, in many fields he could learn more in two years there than in 10 at home. Acceptance of work in Africa should be counted to him as virtue, not prejudice his chance of advancement in his profession.

Dr. Smith felt that many research projects would get better value if part of the money were spent in Africa.

Sir Stewart Symes presided.

"The tone of the Kenya War Council's report has a striking similarity with other official pronouncements on the situation in Kenya—pronouncements which have been characterized by a failure to recognize that in this sphere a standstill means a deterioration."—*The Spectator*.

**Non-Self-Governing Territories  
Report of Committee on Information**

THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION from non-self-governing territories, which met at the United Nations headquarters in New York from August 26 to September 13, has issued a report on the economic conditions of the territories concerned in two parts.

Attention was drawn to the possibility of social conflicts accompanying rapid economic development, particularly in territories where different racial communities tend to monopolize particular economic functions.

While the committee was gratified with the amount of aid provided to the territories for development, a number of suggestions are made for promoting greater local investment. Consideration is given to the necessity for assisting the territories in the framing of economic programmes, in the supervision of their execution, and in the management of separate undertakings. Information provided by the administering members indicates that, apart from the immense social and educational advantages of popular participation in economic planning, such participation leads to a greater sense of realism in the drafting of the plans and to greater flexibility in their execution. The committee strongly recommends that the widest possible participation of the inhabitants at all levels should be obtained.

**Diversified Economies Needed**

The committee considered that more action is required to diversify the economies of some of the territories by increasing and expanding industrial production. It paid particular attention to the work of the International Labour Office, which is responsible for financing and initiating industrial expansion. It emphasized its support for the contention that the resources should be vested with broad functions and the hope that those operating on their own scales will be directed to the needs of general progress.

With regard to education, the committee supports a resolution recommending the establishment of a United Nations scholarship plan for students of non-self-governing territories. This proposal would invite member States to extend generously offers of facilities, not only for study of university standard, but in the first place for study on post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value. Members administering the territories would be urged to make the greatest possible use of such offers.

**Immigration Policy**

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT of Rhodesia and Nyasa has no land settlement scheme in mind at present, said Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Home Affairs, when recently speaking in his constituency. The aim was to create opportunities for employment by a policy of development and to admit suitable immigrants of good character and the right qualifications. That meant a selection board in London under a chairman (Mr. J. W. Miller) who would tour the United Kingdom to seek out men suitable for vacancies known to exist in the Federation. Voluntary committees would collect particulars of opportunities. The hope was to increase the number of arrivals from Great Britain. The electorate had endorsed the policy of the Federal Party as this stated: "To encourage planned and selective immigration at the greatest rate at which the Federation can absorb immigrants, in the belief that a large European population is essential to the progress, prosperity, and happiness of all races."

Deep-water trawling in Lake Victoria is about to begin by the Basoga Deep Water Fishing Co., Ltd. for whom Mr. S. H. Deathe is to conduct trials on a scheme evolved by him some years ago. A 14-ton trawler brought from Scotland will be used from a base on Dagusi Island.



## Mining

## Rhodesian Anglo American Pay More

## Net Profits of Group Sharply Increased

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN LTD. have announced a final dividend in respect of the year ended June 30 last of 6s. 6d. per unit of stock, less federal income tax of 1s. 6d. in the £. and Northern Rhodesian territorial charge at 1s. 3d. in the £. equivalent to a net dividend of 6s. per 10s. unit (previous year, 4s. 9d.). This dividend and the interim distribution of 1s. 6d. net (the same), make a total of 7s. 6d. net (6s. 3d.) for the year. The net profit for the year after taxation amounts to £5,104,535 (£3,924,340).

The company is a holding company and particulars of the group profits are accordingly given below. These include the whole of the profits of Rhokana Corporation Ltd. in whose ordinary and preference stock the company has a 52.5% interest, and of Nchanaga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd. in which the company has a 38.92% interest, 31.29% by direct shareholding and 7.63% by virtue of Rhokana's 33.64% interest in Nchanaga.

## Profit Proportions

The group net profits for the year after taxation, including special dividends totalling £528,537, are from Mutitira Copper Mines Ltd. and transfers totalling £1,150,000 (nil) from sales equalization reserves totalling £1,177,123 (£1,314,720). The proportion of net profits attributable to Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. is £1,150,000 (£1,154,177), which is £1,150,000 (£1,150,000) from the ordinary and preference accounts of Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. and £1,150,000 were created in 1952 by tax relief from taxed profits which was according to an "except and reserve" clause arising from normal stocks as the stocks in question have now been reinstated. The balance on sales equalization reserves have been transferred to supplement 1954 profits.

Dividend warrants will be posted on or about December 15 to members registered at the close of business on November 12. The transfer registers in Kitwe, London, and Johannesburg will be closed on November 13 and 19.

## Company Progress Reports

**Union Mines.** In the September quarter 40,800 tons of ore were treated at the Salina mine for 7,054 oz. gold and a working profit of £30,236. The corresponding figures for the Sumac mine were 7,600 tons, 1,696 oz., and £1,791; and for the Bay House mine 3,400 tons, 747 oz., and £820. Ore reserves of the three mines are respectively estimated at 548,500 tons averaging 2.50 dwt. to 112 in. 26,000 tons at 5.2 dwt. over 36 in. and 2,500 tons at 4.9 dwt. over 41 in.

The Messina (Transvaal) Development. Total ore production in the September quarter was 210,320 long tons, and recoverable copper in ore produced 3,014 tons.

## London and Rhodesia

THE LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO. LTD. has declared a final dividend of 11s. making 2s. less tax for the year to June 30 compared with 6s. for the previous year. Group profit of the holding company after deducting all charges and 497,709 for taxation, was £30,277. Against £51,036. In the company's own accounts profit was £61,423 (£57,616) after tax of 190,233 (£44,808). An interim dividend of 3s. less tax has been declared in respect of the year ending June 30, 1955. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

## Messina (Transvaal)

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. which has interests in Rhodesia, announces a dividend of 32s. equal to 11s. per unit of stock. Estimated total profit of the group was £1,230,000 (£1,296,000) after providing £520,000 (£616,700) for South African taxation and £5,900 (£2,300) for U.K. taxation and charges. £400,000 (£400,000) to reserves. The estimated total profit includes £150,000 provision for contingencies no longer required, and £102,000 profit on the sale of investments.

## African Investment Trust

AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LTD. has announced a dividend of 5s. (the same) for the year ended June 30 last. Profit after deducting all charges and £10,461 for taxation, was £12,784 (£12,784) the carry forward is £15,052 (£9,206) and the annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

Rhokana Corporation's Dividend Raised  
Net Profits Almost Reach £10m

RHOKANA CORPORATION LTD. have declared a net final dividend of 40s. (35s.) per £1 unit of stock, making 50s. (45s.) for the year ended June 30 last.

Net profit after taxation, including £400,000 from sales equalization reserve and £453,342 in respect of a special dividend paid by Mutitira Copper Mines Ltd. from the balance on its general reserve at June 30, 1953, amounted to £9,944,021 (£8,391,027). General reserve receives £3.5m. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £372,118; preference share redemption fund £250,000; and dividends on the ordinary and stock loans £6,250,000.

When the free market in copper was closed in August, 1953, it became necessary to supply overseas customers on the normal cost terms instead of selling C.O.B. Refra. and the increased pipeline stock requirements arising from copper sales during the year by about 5%. A sales equalization reserve of £400,000 was created at June 30, 1952, from the taxed profit which accrued in the year to that date on exceptional sales made by drawing down normal stocks, and an equivalent rebuilding of stocks and now taken place the balance on sales equalization reserves has now been transferred to supplement the net profit.

Dividend warrants will be posted on or about December 15 to members registered at the close of business on November 12. The transfer registers in London, Johannesburg and Kitwe will be closed on November 13 and 19.

## News of our Advertisers

VANMILL MOTORS LTD. are planning to extend their Luton works by 14m. square feet to the increased production of passenger and commercial vehicles and their spare parts.

Service for  
Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organization supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains Visitors Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

## DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the harbour)

## MOMBASA

Kilimani Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

## KAMPALA

Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

## NAIROBI

Hardinge St. (opposite bus terminal)

Written enquiries should be addressed to THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A., P.O. Box 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

IN LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.

IN SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97 8miph Street, Durban.

IN RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

**Company Report**

**Uruwira Minerals, Limited**

**Full Production Expected Next July**

**Mr. R. Brasseur's Statement to Shareholders**

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF URUWIRA MINERALS, LIMITED, was held on Wednesday of last week, October 27, at Mpanda, Tanganyika Territory.

In the absence of MR. R. BRASSEUR, Chairman of the Company, his speech was read by MR. DE EYER, Managing Director. The managing director, as follows:

"I have before you the annual report of your directors and the accounts of the company for the year to March 31, 1954.

"I would refer you to my speech of last year which stated, *inter alia*, that your board was continuing negotiations in order to obtain the necessary finance to cover any shortfall during the period before production started. You will have noticed from the directors' report under the heading "finance" that arrangements have been made with the Tanganyika Government to guarantee a loan of £250,000, which loan has now been obtained from Barclays Bank (D.C.).

"One of the conditions made by the Tanganyika Government and the United States Government and the United States Government was that both these Governments should be granted a charge on their favour over your company's property and assets, both charges *in rank pari passu*.

"The erection of the new mill should be completed early in the New Year and I am glad to be able to announce that full production is expected in July, 1954, and by that time your company should be in a position to start repayment of the loan.

**Consulting Engineers' Report**

I now turn to the report of your consulting engineers, Southern Minerals, Limited, dated October 4, 1954, which is as follows:

**SOUTHERN MINERALS, LIMITED**, Richmond Road, Highlands, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia  
October 4, 1954.

The Chairman,  
Uruwira Minerals, Limited,  
Mpanda, Tanganyika.

Dear Sir.—We submit herewith the report of your consulting engineers for the year ending March 31, 1954.

**Ore Reserves**

There was no change in the ore reserves.  
Ore hoisted was provided from sources outside the reserves, from development and from stopes preparation.

**Tons Mined**

Ore mined was 69,548 tons and ore produced from dumps was 4,668 tons. Broken ore in ore passes, bins, and stopes decreased by 383 tons.

**Ore Milled**

Ore milled was 78,599 tons with a grade of 4.5% lead, 0.90% copper, 166.5 grains per ton silver, and 23 grains per ton gold.

**Extraction**

The percentage recovery of the contained metals in the ore was: lead, 90.7%; copper, 86.6%; silver, 87.1%; and 82.2%.

**Concentrates Produced**

Concentrates produced were 6,200 tons at an average

grade of 41.5% lead, 10% copper, 1,863.9 grams per ton silver, and 21.4 grains per ton gold.

**Mine**

All efforts were concentrated upon preparing the mine for full-scale production by sub-level, block-hole method.

Stope preparation was completed.

The grade and tonnage of stopes prepared was confirmed by the stopes preparation work.

Some 60% of the underground work required for full production was completed.

It is estimated that the mine preparation and equipping will be completed during the first calendar quarter of 1955.

**New Plant**

Approximately 90% of the new plant was erected and equipped.

It is estimated that the new plant will be in operation on a reduced scale by March, 1955, and on full scale by July, 1955.

Full-scale production is estimated at 30,000 tons of ore treated per month.

All material and equipment for full scale production has either been received or is in transit, the only exception being

All reagents are dry metric tons.

Yours faithfully,

**SOUTHERN MINERALS,  
LIMITED.**

By: **LLOYD E. DAUME**

The report and accounts were adopted.

**Passengers for East Africa**

PASSENGERS in the WARWICK CASTLE, now outward bound via the Mediterranean, include:—

**Mombasa**—Mr. W. G. Hand, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. W. Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. O. Cooper, Mrs. & Mrs. W. R. Davies, the Rev. A. G. Duggan, the Rev. M. Duggan, Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Duff, Mr. & Mrs. C. D. L. Byke, Mr. W. I. England, the Rev. A. J. Fother, Mr. P. J. Finlayson, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Gillingham, Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Graham-Jones, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Hays, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Horaby, Mr. R. T. Hull Lewis, Dr. & Mrs. S. Jackson, Lt. Col. W. Mrs. R. Kappay, Dr. & Mrs. W. E. R. Kenyon.

Viscount and Viscountess Levington, the Hon. C. E. Lymington, the Rev. W. J. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. McCormack, Prof. & Mrs. H. M. Manning, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. May, the Rev. F. J. Macdonald, Mr. R. H. Newson, Mr. A. B. Penfold, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. C. Powis, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Rice, the Rev. R. & Mrs. Richardson, Dr. K. E. R. Robertson, Sir James & Lady Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Ross, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. H. Thornton, Mrs. M. C. Tyers, Mrs. W. J. White, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Wilson, and Mr. & Mrs. G. Yorke-Davies.

**Zanzibar**—Archdeacon D. G. Parsons, Dr. & Mrs. Van Der Plaak.

**Dar es Salaam**—Mr. W. L. Drysdale, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Guthrie, Mr. & Mrs. G. Luckman, Dr. & Mrs. E. McDonald, the Rev. & Mrs. V. Svenson, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. S. Waddington, the Rev. & Mrs. R. E. Ward, and Mr. W. E. Williams.

**Nairobi**—Mr. & Mrs. D. N. Brakspear, Dr. & Mrs. W. Marshall, Colonel Lt. Col. & Mrs. W. S. Courth, Lady Katherine Moore, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Mould, and Brigadier & Mrs. B. F. C. Plowden.



Company Report**Calico Printers' Association, Limited****Mr. H. M. Lee's Speech**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, was held at St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, on Wednesday, October 27, 1954.

MR. R. M. LEE, the chairman, in the course of his speech said:

The directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1954, have been circulated.

**Accounts**

The consolidated profit on trading at £2,310,000 is £22,000 better than a year ago. This figure would have been even larger had it not been adversely affected by the results of some of the subsidiary companies in this country. The reorganization of these companies, to which I referred last year, is progressing steadily and it is expected that before long they will once more be working on a profitable basis.

The consolidated profit for the year is represented by the balance of profit shown at £587,000, less adjustments for previous years of £291,000, namely £296,000. If we had not been able to dispose of such a large amount of credits resulting from tax adjustments, we have been able to strengthen our reserves by a further £300,000, to increase the Group's balance carried forward by £36,000, and at the same time to raise the rate of dividend on the ordinary stock by 2½% so as to enable the stockholders to participate in the moderate improvement which is shown by the year's results.

**Commission Trading**

The conclusion of the Sterling Area Payments Agreement with Japan last January is already having repercussions detrimental to the Lancashire textile trade. Tanganyika, for example, has now decided to allow the import of all types of Japanese goods, this move following rather ironically after the Board of Trade had sent a special mission to East Africa with the object of further developing Lancashire trade in that market.

**Merchandising Group**

Our Merchandising Group's turnover this year has exceeded the post-war peak of 1951, in both value and volume.

During the previous year the restrictions on the import of Japanese textiles into the Sterling Area had been valuable in offsetting the effects of the 1952 recession, and we were able to secure notable increases in trade with the Far East and much of the African continent. The resumption of Japanese imports in some cases the extent of which has destroyed much of the year's gains.

On the other hand, we are steadily increasing in many of those markets the sales of our better class printed goods for which we are establishing a goodwill by advertising and promotional effort directed to the actual consumer. Unfortunately our attempts to create an enduring basis for our business in this way can be nullified by Government action entirely beyond our influence.

It is worthy of note that well over half of our Merchandising Group turnover is earned in some two-thirds of the export turnover comes through our own overseas offices. The possession of our own establishments in many countries abroad is of special value in view of the importance we attach to promotional methods adapted to the needs of each particular market.

**Overseas Group**

On the African continent, our chief efforts for some time to come must be concentrated on teaching labour the importance of industrial responsibility and on encouraging to ensure that the Government gives new industries conditions under which they can thrive and make a useful contribution to the economy of the country.

It is no easy task to institute, for instance, in Uganda a spinning and weaving mill capable of supplying some of the textile needs of the population of East Africa. It is, however, a challenge which we have accepted and I may add that our preparations are proceeding according to schedule. Apart from all the machinery and accessories, which will be shipped from England at the appropriate time, we have had to ship all the steelwork, roofing, glazing, settings, etc., from this country, to Mombasa and then arrange the long railway haul up to Jinja, which is a matter of some 820 miles. Nearly all the steelwork is now erected and part of the roofing is in place.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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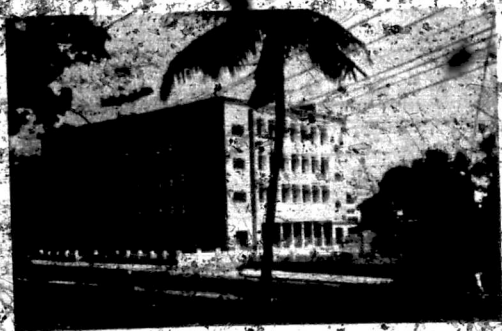
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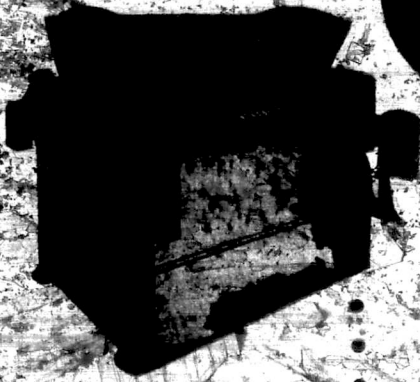
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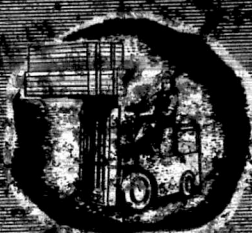
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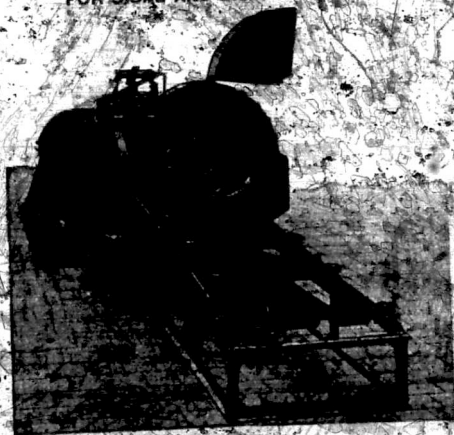
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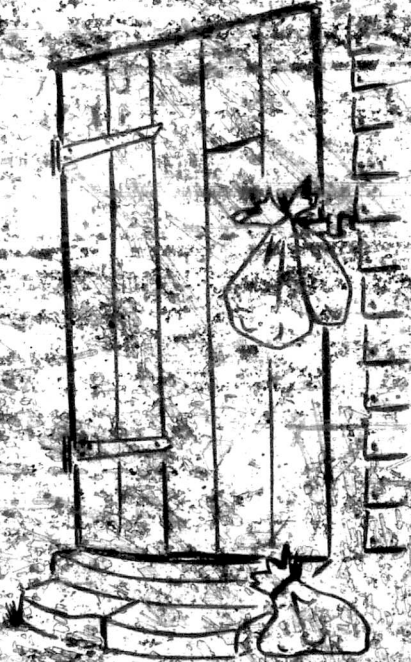
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Founder and Editor:  
F. S. Joelson

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PUBLIC MIND in East Africa and the United Kingdom has been confused by the reports of the judgment given in Kampala last Thursday by the Chief Justice of Uganda in the test case brought to establish the legality or otherwise of the deposition of the Kabaka. The first brief messages published by newspapers in this country gave the impression that the court had found against Her Majesty's Government and the Uganda Government, and the legislation in which crowds of Buganda have been indulging as evidence that they shared that erroneous opinion. In fact, the plaintiffs lost their case, the Chief Justice having declined to make the declarations or grant the injunctions which they sought. Moreover, the judgment declares that there were two clear grounds on which recognition of the Kabaka might have been properly withdrawn—as an Act of State and under Clause 20 of the Uganda Agreement of 1900. The authorities unfortunately chose to rely on Clause 6, which is not considered by the High Court to have provided adequate warrant.

In plain English—and the extracts from the judgment given in this issue show that it was certainly not written in plain English—the authorities had full legal right to remove the Native ruler of Buganda, but they exercised their right clumsily. The fault was by no means that alone of the Attorney-General of Uganda. Parliament has been told that before the Governor took his final action the question was considered in London by the law officers of the Crown, who approved the proposed form of intimation to the Kabaka. When three possible grounds for action were obviously present, it is surprising that the lawyers should have selected one only, and that the worst; they normally cite every pos-

sible cause, and why the prosecution was neglected on this important occasion is neither known nor readily understandable. The non-legal student of public affairs might well say that the commonsense of the ordinary man would have said that there would have been more depend-able than the finesse of the jurists.

Voices have immediately been raised in favour of the restoration of the Kabaka; indeed, they began to be heard before the judgment was given. Strong pressure is being exerted in Uganda and London and among the influential advocates of what is called a gesture of reconciliation are men of undoubted sincerity. But that does not necessarily make their opinion reliable. We believe that it grossly underestimates the damage which would be done throughout Eastern Africa if what has been twice declared to be the irrevocable decision of Her Majesty's Government were now to be rescinded. Mutesa II was removed because it had become clear over a period that his actions disqualified him from the satisfactory discharge of his duty; and the Chief Justice finds as a fact that he "evinced intention to pursue a disloyal policy." Could British administration be respected if in such circumstances it were to return the Kabaka to his tribal throne? Might Africans who have co-operated loyally with the Uganda Government not lose their lives for the assassination of loyalists (not unknown in Buganda)?

That province apart, what would be the effect in the rest of Buganda—and in Kenya? Such an act, which would be generally interpreted as appeasement, would greatly hearten extremists and rebels throughout British Africa. It would not be long before some sentimentalists asked for clemency



for the men who have perpetrated indescribable crimes in Kenya, and some M.P.s, and others would soon argue that a double never was reversed in favour of an erring Kabaka there should be amendment of the undertaking that hard-core Mau Mau would never be allowed to return to the tribal reserve. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has to bear the burden of this cruel dilemma simply as a result of the incompetence of the senior legal advisers whose laxity presents H.M. Government with a predicament which should never have arisen. Now the Colonial Office and the Cabinet have to consider a case which is not only in the light of the failure of the lawyers, but from the standpoint of the many other native rulers whose position is determined by agreements similar to that signed with the Baganda half a century ago. What appeared straightforward last week has been embraced by legalism—which is too often the modern substitute, especially the Colonial substitute, for even-handed justice. The public has every right to be angry at this disarming complication, but exasperation will not determine the policy of H.M. Government.

A fortnight ago we deemed it inconceivable that the Kabaka could be given permission to return to Mengo. We wish that we could feel as sure today, for we still hold that Muzesa II was rightly deposed, and that what was right ought not to be undone merely because lawyers failed to discharge their technical duty properly. It would be naive, however, not to allow for the traditional British feeling that acquittal on a technicality is almost as good as a verdict of not guilty, and that many persons in authority who would previously have resisted the idea of the Kabaka's return will now be estimating the chances of the success of such a move. They will make play with the agreement recently reached by Sir Keith Hancock and a committee of the Lukiko, and suggest that the Kabaka might go back, not in his old position, but as a constitutional monarch. Ministers have to decide the issue on grounds of high policy or of equity, rather, of that legalism which mocks equity. Our preference is always for sound policy, but others are working hard for the opposite decision—one which cannot be contemplated without grave misgivings.

of inquiry for its co-operation with the employer in introducing modest measures for the advancement of some Africans in the mining industry, about three hundred of whom would be promoted in the next five years if the most optimistic intentions could be fulfilled. Faced with this further proof of the obtusacy of the union, the Rhodesian Selection Trust group of companies has given the requisite 60 days' notice to terminate the existing agreement, and the union has retaliated by forbidding overtime work at the mines of the group (but not at those of the Anglo American Corporation) and taking every possible step for the possible extension of the dispute to Southern Rhodesia and even to the Union of South Africa. The European union, in short, is determined to rely on force. Indeed, its president talks openly of "a fight to a finish"—but in the same breath tries to place all the blame on the directors of the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

If the mineworkers' leaders persist in this misguided policy, and if the members of the union prefer a trial of strength to a plan for the advancement of Africans which is ethnically, industrially, and politically sound, great damage will be done to race relations in the mining industry, to the revenue of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation, to commerce throughout the two Rhodesias and over a wider area, to European employment on the Copperbelt, and consequently to migration to Rhodesia from the United Kingdom. Such would be the inevitable results of continuing stubbornness by the European union, which has refused to help implement any of the proposals made on half a dozen occasions since the Dalglish Commission reported more than six years ago. This attitude is a denial of that partnership on which the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is based, and it is shortsighted even from the standpoint of the European employees, who, if they were beaten after a bitter struggle, as they would inevitably be, could not expect the companies, having lost millions of pounds by the cessation of production, to concede after victory what they have offered in order to induce the white mineworkers to accept voluntarily the progressive advancement of those Africans who are capable of doing semi-skilled and skilled jobs.

**THE EUROPEAN TRADE UNION** on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia has rejected the appeal of the Forster board

The companies in the Anglo American Corporation group have not given notice to

terminate their agreement with the union, preferring further discussion. Mr. Price and his colleagues would actually have taken the same course if they had had any expectation that it would produce more than the fruitless discussions of past years. There have been inquiries in plenty, repetition of the same recommendations, yet more talk, and no results. Since such procrastination bored the union (whose members must be the most highly paid miners in the Empire), it would be well content with still further delay. That, quite understandably, would suit neither the African trade union nor the employers, and the directors of the R.S.T. companies, having exercised exemplary patience and shown

great generosity in their proposals, have concluded that they must at long last act. In that decision they will, we believe, have the sympathy of a great body of impartial opinion in Central Africa and elsewhere, including in particular that of all who recognize the urgent need to prove to Africans that professions of inter-racial partnership have not been false. The central issues are those of fair play and good faith; and it would be tragic to see these essential conditions established by bitter conflict. If the union is reasonable there will still be half a year in which conciliation could do its healing work. In that time any further sudden escalation of the strike would not be better advised by friendly agreement.

## Notes By The Way

### Moment's From K.P.'s

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Peace Pledge Union is of the opinion that "the time is opportune for a constructive approach to the problem of Kenya" and it should have reached that conclusion if not disclosed, and so far as I am aware, any partial or prejudicial knowledge of Kenya, there would seem to be little reason to accept guidance from such a quarter. The proposals "for ending the fighting" could scarcely be more unrealistic. The idea is that two intermediaries, who have the confidence of the African community, one a European and the other an African, should be appointed by the Government to make contact with the Mau Mau leaders and "propose an immediate armistice for the purpose of negotiating an amnesty and a peace settlement" and that there should then be a round-table conference of Africans, Asians, and Europeans "on a basis of parity to prepare a programme of political, social, economic, and educational reform which the Government should undertake to implement within a specified time-table."

### What About the Loyalists?

THAT WHICH MEANS in plain English, that the Government whose first duty is to preserve law and order, would take the initiative in offering an amnesty to the organizers and perpetrators of the most diabolical crimes committed in any part of East or Central Africa since the territories came under civilized administration. What do the councillors of the Peace Pledge Union think (if they think at all) would happen to the loyalists if tens of thousands of Mau Mau activists were set free among the rest of the Kikuyu, or else wherever in Kenya? Are they naive enough to imagine that these men and women would be purged of their wickedness by the generosity of the Government action, that they would be transformed into peaceable subjects, and that they would show themselves ardent and trustworthy workers for progress? If they believe that they know nothing about the Mau Mau conspiracy

### Films of East Africa

HEARING OR READING about active developments is never so interesting as the sight of them in progress. This truism was given practical proof once more when

attended a private showing in London last week of some short films made by East African Railways and Harbours for the administration of which recently created its own film unit. With Kenya's Royal Agricultural Show only six weeks off, it was decided to make, on the occasion of a previous exhibition and a half an hour long in which to decide what pictures shall be made, make them, send them to London for processing, get them back with a recorded commentary, and show a cinema. But it was achieved, with several days to spare, as Mr. Malcolm Archer said modestly, but with justifiable pride.

### Mombasa Port Works

THE FIRST PICTURE showing port works at Mombasa might well be seen by members of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, for they have given praise of a consistent and often critical interest in that subject. The evidence of activity would assuredly impress them. Imports through Mombasa have trebled since pre-war days and when the next two berths are completed the annual capacity will go up by another half-million tons. A new causeway to the mainland, where future harbour extensions must be sited, is well on the way to completion, lacking little more than the bridge in the middle. There were good shots of the opening of the port of Mtwara, some amusing scenes at the departure of a mail train, and good pictures of farming life in the Highlands. Not all the films were in colour, but that much more effective medium is, I understand, to be regularly used henceforth.

### Livingstone and Stanley

A LEADER now resident in Devonshire, who lived for many years in Uganda, writes: "I was very interested in your paragraphs about Livingstone and Stanley. It is true that Stanley employed what seemed rather harsh methods at one time, but it is very noticeable that his methods changed after his contact with Livingstone. I attribute to that contact his desire to express the Kabaka Mutesa in 1875 with the Christian character of British civilization. The leading article in the same issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA ought to be read by critics of missionary work in East Africa; it should make some of them sit up and take notice."



# Whose Perspective Is Distorted?

## Mr. Blundell's Attack on East Africa and Rhodesia

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who became a Minister without Portfolio when an inter-racial Government was formed after Mr. Kenyon's visit to Nairobi some months ago, has made a strong attack in the *Legislature* on EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA from a leading article in which Mr. F. W. COOKE had quoted with approval.

The exchanges are recorded as follows in the *Kenya Gazette* for October 20 and 21.

MR. F. W. COOKE: "The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, whose name is one of the most prominent public names in England (Question 77) wrote the other day an incompetence in high places in Kenya has been tragically exposed since the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion. The failure of senior officers to know what was happening and act promptly and effectively when the Kikuyu conspirators began their campaign of murder, maiming, arson, blackmail, torture, and intimidation has cost thousands of lives and many millions of pounds and done incalculable psychological damage."

MR. BLUNDELL, European Minister without Portfolio: "You owe me an answer."

MR. COOKE: "I am sure you would rather have some letters."

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: "Order! Order!"

### Incompetence in High Places

MR. COOKE: "With great respect, sir, am I not permitted to reply to an interjection by the hon. Minister?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER: "Both members are out of order."

MR. COOKE: "I will now start, again. Incompetence in high places in Kenya has been tragically exposed since the outbreak of the Mau Mau rebellion. The failure of senior officers to know what was happening and act promptly and effectively."

"Now, sir, the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is in very close contact with public opinion in England which has an interest in East Africa. Those were his considered opinions in his editorial of last week. I do not see how, indeed, we can be blamed on this side of the Council for holding views similar to it not so strong as the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA."

On the next day MR. BLUNDELL, who wound up for the Government, said:

"The hon. Member of the Coast seems to think that the proper direction of the affairs of this country and the proper assessment of the efficacy and efficiency of Government was solely the right and property of the editor of a paper called EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, who I believe has not been in this country for nearly 30 years. That might be a very good reason for severe censure and deep knowledge of this country, but I do consider that as years go by one's perspective from overseas becomes distorted."

"I would not like the Members of the Council to pay too much attention to the strictures of the hon. Member for the Coast read out of that particular paper."

### Our Reply

Mr. Blundell, it will be seen, made no attempt whatever to refute the passages from our leading article which his colleague thought worthy of quotation when the House was discussing the shortcomings of those primarily responsible for policy and action against the Mau Mau terrorists.

There can be one reason only for Mr. Blundell's silence on that matter—recognition that EAST AFRICA

AND RHODESIA had written the truth. Because he could not controvert the charges of incompetence in high places, he took the course customary among politicians of a certain type when they are in an awkward position of abusing the person who had expressed the inconvenient truth.

### Inaccurate and Unjust

Even when he turned to personalities Mr. Blundell could be neither accurate nor just. He alleged that the editor of this paper had not visited Kenya for nearly 30 years. Now on both of his last two visits—his last he inquiries when the Government had been made and was told that it was in 1922 when he was 16 and not 30. If he had forgotten the date, as he might well have done, a number of his colleagues in the Legislature could have given it him, or he could, of course, have obtained it from the bound volumes available in Nairobi. Any responsible newspaper would have taken such measures to get its facts right before making such an innuendo.

Nbr was not Blundell's fair enough having gone so far to explain the editor's satisfactions. Anyone looking or reading his speech would inevitably assume that so long a period would be a reasonable one for a country because the editor was not satisfied with Kenya, which was first mastered more than 40 years ago.

Yet Mr. Blundell was well aware (as were a number of other members of the Legislative Council) that there has been one reason only for the editor's non-return since the last war—that several near-serialists have advised him to avoid air travel and high altitudes. It has been for medical reasons alone that all the territories in East and Central Africa have not been revisited more than once in recent years. That explanation has been given privately to many inquirers (Mr. Blundell among them). Because he had no wish to obtrude his personal affairs upon readers, the editor had not intended to publish the reason. It has now been made necessary by Mr. Blundell.

### Challenge to Mr. Blundell

His references to this journal were accurate but *Hayward* records two columns later that he was telling a non-official colleague that he had a distorted imagination and was too hypersensitive. Readers of the above passages may judge for themselves whether or not Mr. Blundell showed himself hypersensitive.

Regular readers know that this newspaper strongly supported Mr. Blundell when he was made leader of the European elected members in Kenya, but that we became increasingly critical of him on the grounds of his vacillation and continuing refusal to enunciate a clear policy. We predicted that such procrastination would undermine his position. The accuracy of that prognosis is now evident when as in 1952 he was chosen by the 14 elected members to be their leader, only four of them have joined the United Country Party which he recently formed, while seven have openly declared themselves opposed to it, and another makes no secret of his sympathy with them. So on a major issue Mr. Blundell has now twice as many opponents as supporters in what was previously his team.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has been proved right and Mr. Blundell wrong. That is why he does not want Kenyans to pay too much attention to that particular paper. But Kenyans are less likely to be guided by his exhortations than by their own experi-

edge over a longer period than that of his participation in public affairs.

We challenge Mr. Blundell to send us for publication a list of the alleged errors published in our pages (giving the dates) which seem to justify his suggestion that this journal is not to be trusted in regard to the affairs of Kenya. The suggestion is a matter of elementary equity.

either to do that or withdraw his imputation where it was made, in the Legislative Council, without equivocation and with emphasis comparable with that in the original disparagement.

A proof of this statement was air-mailed to Mr. Blundell last week. Any reply will be published as soon as it is received.

## Advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt

### Statements by Both Copper Mining Groups and the Trade Union

THE TWO GROUPS OF COMPANIES engaged in mining in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia have now made it clear that they do not agree on the steps which should be taken on the report of the Forster board of inquiry.

The Rhodesian Selection Trust group, of which Mr. R. J. Prain is chairman, has given six months' notice to terminate the agreement with the Mine Workers' Union, which represents the European employees.

The Anglo-American group, of which Sir Ernest Oppenheimer is chairman, considering that "whatever is done is best done slowly" wants further discussions.

#### Letter from General Manager

The general managers of Roan (Anglo) Copper Mines, Ltd. and Mulitira Copper Mines, Ltd., both in the Rhodesian Selection Trust group, wrote on Thursday of last week in the following terms to the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union:

"I regret that at the meeting between the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union held on November 3, to renew discussions on the problem of African advancement your representatives found themselves unable to agree to continue negotiations on the basis of the conclusions recorded in the report of the Forster board of inquiry.

"This company has, as you know, accepted these conclusions. I draw your attention in particular to the following statements in the Forster Report with which this company is totally in agreement—

"We find the contention unreasonable that the establishment of the principle of awarding to any African so promoted the European rate of remuneration would disrupt the African wage structure throughout the Federation and seriously threaten the national economy. (Paragraph 15)

"The companies' witnesses said that if Africans were to compete for work on level terms with European workers the Africans would be unemployable in such work. The grounds for their statement are reasonable and logical. We accordingly accept them. We therefore conclude that the principle of awarding to Africans the European rate of remuneration for such work would be an effective bar to their advancement into the European field. (Paragraph 155)

"We cannot hold that advancement based on differential rates is unfair, specially where regard to the companies' readiness to guarantee the unreserved employment of all their European employees. Nor can we hold that there is adequate justification for the fear that the competition may become unfair in the future. European workers will have ample time to adjust themselves and their families to the degree of advancement that is to be expected. The proposed method of remuneration does not constitute a cheap labour policy." (Paragraph 156)

"Africans will be unable, within the foreseeable future, to climb so fast and so far as to endanger European employment in the territory." (Paragraph 163)

"We are satisfied that a reasonable degree of African advancement will be achieved only by making available, at rates of remuneration duly related to the African wage structure, work which, having been impeded by the fragmentation of some of the European jobs, will provide the missing rungs of the African industrial ladder." (Paragraph 159)

"We come, therefore, to the conclusion that reasonable fragmentation is necessary. (Paragraph 160)

"The solution of the African advancement problem at a very early date is imperative. (Paragraph 165)

"It is clear from the recent public statements published in your Sunday newspaper that your directors and their representatives at the meeting on November 3 are of the opinion that there is no hope of the termination of the present agreement under Clause 45 of the present agreement between your union and the companies of these provisions in the agreement which constitute the advancement of the African.

#### Six Months' Notice

"It follows that the next step which is provided for in the same clause is to give six months' notice of termination of the agreement with the object of replacing it by one which does not contain obstacles to African advancement. During the six months' period and the negotiation of the new agreement it is to be hoped that the solution of the advancement problem will emerge as envisaged in the Forster Report. (Paragraph 165)

"In accordance with Clause 45 of that agreement therefore and on the instructions of my board of directors, I hereby give the company six months' formal notice to terminate the existing agreement between your union and the company on May 4, 1955.

"At the same time I invite your union to open discussions with us with the object of concluding a fresh agreement whose terms, while safeguarding fully the legitimate interests of members of your union, will permit the satisfaction of the reasonable aspiration of the company's African employees.

"I am authorized to repeat on behalf of the company the undertaking already given by the Chamber's representatives during the four-party talks whose breakdown led to the appointment of the Forster board of inquiry that none of the company's European employees shall be dismissed or suffer loss of pay by reason only of the promotion of an African to any job or part of a job currently being performed by a European.

#### Appeal for Good Will

"In recognition of the concern which the company feels and has consistently shown for the welfare of its European employees and their dependants, the board of the company considers that it can rely on the good will of its employees and can appeal to them with confidence to take a constructive view of the African advancement problem, the solution of which it considers vital to the future well-being of the European community itself not only on the Copperbelt but throughout the Central African Federation, and to assist actively in the formulation of a new agreement between us.

"In view of the importance attached to this question both throughout this territory and beyond its boundaries, I propose to furnish the Press with a copy of this letter after its receipt by you.

SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER has issued the following statement in London:

"In the name of the Copperbelt companies of the



Rhodesian Anglo-American group I desire to emphasize our continued readiness—indeed, our anxiety—to pursue discussion of the problem of African advancement with the organizations representing our European employees.

We have not considered it right, nor do we now think it proper, that as an essential preliminary to further negotiations, any party should be expected to abandon without further argument the attitude it has previously taken on the issues that have arisen out of earlier discussions between the parties, and our invitation to the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union to continue negotiations with our companies is not subject to any pre-determined conditions, but is issued in the sincere desire to explore anew the possibilities of reaching an agreement.

The Forster Report found that there was a widespread view amongst the parties that the African in the copper mining industry is incapable of industrial advancement and that he should be given permission to advance to the full extent of his capabilities. During the hearings at the inquiry, various proposals were put forward by the companies whereby Africans would be permitted to progress within the industry, and other proposals were put forward by the trade unions, including one from the European union that there should be a probationary period to give time for African workers to attain European standards of skill, and that during this period African workers should receive a rate of pay commensurate with their lower capabilities. While these proposals were at variance, it was significant that it was generally agreed by all parties that certain classes of Africans should be given the opportunity to advance. It was obviously the basic factor for the parties that the interests of the worker should be paramount in the discussions between the parties should be confined to the means of attaining that end.

It is for this reason that our companies are still prepared to approach the matter with an open mind and with full recognition of the difficulties confronting the organization that represents our European employees when dealing with this subject.

#### Statement of Principles

Our approach is influenced by certain principles which need not in our view constitute any obstacle to agreement and which do make provision for the understandable fears of our European employees. These principles can be restated as follows:

(1) It is just and essential that reasonable opportunities should be made available to suitable Africans to progress in the industry. It is vital to the continued prosperity, the security and welfare of the European population of the Federation that ways and means for allowing a measure of African advancement should be devised.

(2) An enduring solution of the problem can be achieved only with the co-operation and assistance of the European employees of the companies. We feel that our European employees must be given no real chance due to African progression that may be introduced into the industrial structure of the copper mining industry. Such changes should not be introduced arbitrarily or at the sole discretion of management. Further, if the solution should lie in progression through a series of stages, our companies would seek the agreement of European employees to the details of each stage.

(3) We hold that whatever is done is best done slowly, so as to give the necessary time for the substantial human and economic adjustments that obviously have to be made. Precipitate action, in whatever direction, is almost certainly foredoomed to failure.

(4) We renew the guarantee that we would not seek any solution that deprives a European employee of employment by reason of being displaced by an African. We are satisfied that the capacity of progression of the copper mining industry is very great—not only enough to ensure the future of present European employees and their descendants, but also to provide opportunities for numbers of new European entrants.

Beyond these principles, our views are that our discussions must be directed towards producing practical and not merely theoretical opportunities for our African employees to progress, and we do not think that the European union's attachment to the principle of "the rate for the job" need be an insurmountable barrier to practical progress.

In spite of all the difficulties and complexities that confront the negotiators relating to this matter, there is sufficient reasonableness and good will amongst the main interested parties for ultimate success in these negotiations. After all, everyone is agreed on the fundamental principle of African advancement, surely the means whereby it can be facilitated should not be beyond our joint ability to devise.

Last Friday the Muldura branch of the European

Mine Workers' Union decided that no member should work any overtime until further notice except that necessary to maintain essential services. A resolution by the branch called upon members "to resist this open attack on their rights as free workers in the copper mining industry," the reference being to the notice given by the Rhodesian Selection Trust group terminating the agreement between the companies and the unions.

The Roan Antelope and Chibuluma branches of the union were expected to take similar action.

On Sunday a strong delegation of the union, including the president, Mr. A. C. Stevens (who is also president of the Federal Trade Union Congress), the general secretary, Mr. W. G. Spies, and the chairman of the Nkana branch, Mr. J. Phalanyo, arrived at Bulawayo to seek the support of the Federal T.U.C. The general council of that body passed the following three-point resolution:

(1) That the N.R.M.W.U. and the N.R.M.A.U. to continue negotiations in the sincerest spirit to find a just solution to the problem of the advancement of the African in the copper mining industry.

(2) That trade union principles be adhered to in the interests of the trade union and the industry as a whole.

(3) That the T.U.C. advises all affiliated unions to give full active support to the N.R.M.W.U.

The full backing of trade unionists in Southern Rhodesia, numbering some 10,000, has thus been secured. Among the bodies concerned are the Rhodesia Railway Workers Union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the United Steel Workers' Union, the Associated Metalworkers of Southern Rhodesia, and numerous representatives of nurses, municipal employees, and printers.

#### Light to a Fight

After the discussions Mr. Stevens told the Bulawayo correspondent of the *Financial Times* that the action of the Rhodesian Selection Trust had done more to unite the European workers of Southern Africa than any event of the past 30 years. He declared that it would now be "a fight to a finish." The cable report states (in part):

"We go back to the Copperbelt knowing that if this issue is not settled amicably we can count upon the active support of the trade unions throughout the Federation."

"The executive of our union is quite prepared to negotiate with the Anglo American Corporation, but on no account will we have talks with the Rhodesian Selection Trust on African advancement unless they first withdraw their notice of termination of the agreement. Their ultimatum is directly contrary to the spirit of collective bargaining on which until now all our dealings with the Chamber of Mines have been based."

"We are extremely hopeful that we can reach a satisfactory solution of the problem of African advancement through further talks with the Anglo American group, who have through out these discussions shown a much deeper understanding of the problem and a commendable spirit of good will towards us."

The attitude of the Rhodesian Selection Trust on the other hand has done nothing less than endanger the prosperity of our country, and its population as a whole.

"It is going to be a fight to a finish, and should anything unpleasant develop out of this crisis we lay the whole of the blame at the door of the Rhodesian Selection Trust directors, who have shown so little appreciation of the effects their action must inevitably have."

"It is unfair to blame the European union for failure to make speedier progress in this matter of African advancement. We are concerned to preserve European standards, and our objective is to see that the African eventually rises to the standards we have established."

"Until the Government is ready to meet its responsibilities by providing the African with educational and technical training facilities up to the standard required of the European, there can be no true and final solution of this problem, which must be solved if the Federation is to develop on the basis of partnership between races."

The N.R.M.W.U. is believed to be considering a special levy of at least £1 per member per month in order to build up further funds, and it is reported that the support of the white trade unions in the Union of South Africa is being sought.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Chief Justice Rejects Case of Baganda Plaintiffs

## But Government Erred Technically Concerning the Kabaka

THE JUDGMENT of the Chief Justice of Uganda, Mr. J. B. Gurira, in what has been called "the Kabaka test case", runs to 101 foolscap sheets of double-spaced typecript. No news paper could therefore expect to record it in full.

The finding is that there could have been withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka as an Act of State or under Clause 20 of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, but not under Clause 6.

The three plaintiffs are nominated members of the Lukiko appointed by the Kabaka. Four of the defendants claimed to be representative members of the Lukiko, who were elected before the withdrawal of recognition of the Kabaka and then appointment to the Council was made by two of the Regents. Since the legality of the action of H.M. Government, the Uganda Government, and the Governor would be involved, the Attorney-General was added as fifth defendant.

### Plaints Fail

The plaintiffs asked for declarations (1) that H.H. Mutesa II is still Native ruler of Buganda and exclusively entitled to appoint the first four defendants to the Lukiko; (2) that appointment by the Regents was void and of no effect; (3) that the four members might have in the Lukiko been appointed by the Kabaka; and (4) that the purported withdrawal of recognition of the Kabaka was unlawful. They also asked for an injunction to restrain the first four defendants from sitting in the Lukiko.

The Chief Justice declined to make any of the declarations requested or to grant the injunction.

The Secretary of State had purported to act under Clause 6 of the Uganda Agreement of 1900. It states:

"So long as the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Uganda shall conform to the laws and regulations instituted for their government by H.M. Government, they shall co-operate loyally with the Government in the organization and administration of the said Kingdom of Uganda. The Government agrees to recognize the Kabaka of Uganda as the Native ruler of the province of Uganda under a M. protection and overrule." Clause 20 reads:

"Should the Kingdom of Buganda fail to pay to the Uganda Administration during the first two years after the signing of this Agreement an amount of Native tax ten equal in half that which is due in proportion to the number of inhabitants as should the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Uganda pursue any time a policy which is distinctly adverse to the British Protectorate, H.M. Government will no longer consider themselves bound by the terms of this Agreement."

The Chief Justice held that H.M. Government would have been entitled to act against the Kabaka under Clause 20, but not under Clause 6, which the Government cited in the letter withdrawing recognition from the Kabaka.

### Eight Issues Considered

The Chief Justice considered that eight issues arose:

(1) Does the Agreement form part of the constitution of Uganda so as to create clearly enforceable rights and liabilities? Four pages of typescript are given to that issue. The answer is "Yes."

(2) *It so, is the Secretary of State the sole judge of whether the Kabaka, chiefs and people are co-operating loyally with H.M. Government in the organization and administration of this Kingdom?* More than four pages of typescript are given to this issue. They include the following passages:

Article 6 of the Agreement requires from the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Uganda a loyal co-operation in the administration and organization of Uganda. The nature of the action and organization of Uganda, the part which each of these parties was playing, are matters which must of their nature be the concern and within the knowledge only of the Secretary of State and other executive officers of the Crown. I feel that this fundamental consideration has become

obscured in these proceedings because, from the joinder of the fifth defendant as a party, there has resulted a very full discovery of documents and other information dealing with affairs antecedent to the withdrawal of the recognition of the Kabaka.

"Bearing that factor in mind I can but appreciate that had the fifth defendant not been a party, or, parties being claimed and acceded, there had been absence of such full discovery, this Court could not possibly have been placed in a position as in any adequate position to judge, whether in these proceedings or otherwise, whether or not the Kabaka, chiefs and people are or have been co-operating loyally with H.M. Government. Applying that broad test, I am satisfied therefore that the answer upon this issue must be 'Yes.'"

### Agreement Not a Statute

The finding on this issue may have implications giving of an answer to the question whether the Agreement, whether under Article 6 or otherwise, is a statute, a right enforceable and therefore justiciable, or a contract, or an entitlement to declaration as to such right, as to the recognition accorded to him by the Crown so that such recognition be maintained or when withdrawn restored upon re-appeal to this Court. But the Agreement is not a statute. In Article 6 a declaration of intention was made.

It has, however, been freely conceded that recognition of the Kabaka could have been withdrawn as an Act of State, in which event the matter would clearly have not been justiciable in this court. (This being the position Article 6 cannot be construed as having, in statute, placed a legally enforceable duty on the Crown to such declaration as to right to be given.)

It remains to consider the question of the Contractual relationship between the Crown and the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Uganda. As for that aspect it has been borne in mind that the main ground upon which has been pleaded the plaintiffs case for seeking a declaration is that the purported withdrawal of recognition of H.H. Mutesa II was unlawful. It has been contended that the promise of loyal co-operation in administration, exacted under Article 6 from the Kabaka, chiefs and people has not been broken. Further that that promise was given in return for a promise of recognition. Hence the plaintiffs case has implied that a contractual relationship was under Article 6 subsisting, which contract, by withdrawal of recognition, the Crown has broken.

But it is my finding on this issue that, in effect, the Crown can be held in the judge of its own case under Article 6. Consequently it is clear that Article 6 is not the term of a contract carrying mutual obligations enforceable by this court. I so find.

(3) *Had any right to withdraw recognition under Article 6 arisen on November 30, 1953?*

Seven pages of typescript produce the answer "Yes."

The following section the salient passages are as follows:

The objective of the March Reforms was summarized at paragraph 15 of the memorandum in the following words: "By these decisions the responsibility of the Buganda Government will be much enhanced, and the say of the people of Buganda in their government will be greatly increased. Thus at the date, i.e. in July, 1953, which saw the commencement of the events leading to the withdrawal of recognition, in fact, or by publicized intention, the position of the Kabaka as an absolute ruler had been in fact or in intention reduced to correspond more closely to that of a constitutional monarch."

### Pursuit of Disloyal Policy

But while the position of the Lukiko as originally created under the Agreement had changed, or was declared to be about to change, no corresponding re-examination or definition of the Kabaka's position in relation to the Protectorate Government or the Crown had taken place.

Questions of principle as to the future development of Buganda were being discussed. They had been raised not merely by the Ministers in July and the Kabaka in August, but by the Lukiko in September, and a number of the questions had their origin earlier than that at private initiative. It had their origin continued on November 3 there had in time that discussions continued or prospect of compromise as the fact evolved sentiment of progress of separation of Buganda from the control of the Colonial Office and transfer to the Foreign Office. At that date there remained the difficulty presented by the continued insistence of the Kabaka, supported by his Ministers, on the provision of a time-table indicating at what date the next step towards independence would be discussed.



"At the interviews between the Governor and the Kabaka on November 3, 4 and 6 there arose a new form, namely, the right of duty of the Kabaka to confer with the Lukiko on matters which the Lukiko had themselves expressed opinion. That was the issue on which recognition was in fact ultimately withdrawn.

"At that stage a position had been reached wherein the Secretary of State had made known his decisions on policy, and the Kabaka was called upon to refrain from opposition to his decision on policy, notably on the question of time table for independence, whether the opposition be expressed by public demonstration to the Lukiko or by consultation with the Lukiko before signing the undertakings which the Kabaka had been called upon to give.

#### Kabaka's Right of Duty

The Kabaka's refusal to abide by the decisions on policy as communicated to him, clearly at that stage, constituted disregard on his part of his duty under the terms of the Agreement to acknowledge and abide by the overrule of the Crown through the Protectorate Government which by the Agreement had been acknowledged. It is manifest that the Kabaka's refusal to attend attention to pursue disloyal policy it was clearly within the right of Her Majesty's Government to exercise the rights conferred by Article 20 of the Agreement and declare the Agreement to be at an end.

"Again, there could have been a withdrawal of recognition as an Act of State. In fact withdrawal of recognition was declared, and declared to be made, under Article 6 of the Agreement.

"It remains to consider whether or not the application of the provisions of Article 6 of the Agreement to the facts of the situation which had arisen on November 30, 1953, was mistaken.

"That article provides not merely for total co-operation in the abstract but for total co-operation in the organization and administration of the Kingdom of Buganda. Furthermore, the article provides that obligations to co-operate on the Kabaka's side. The words 'the Kabaka, chiefs and people of Buganda' are used conjunctively and, in contrast to the wording of Article 20, not disjunctively.

"In Article 6, distinction is drawn between the government and administration of the Protectorate and the government and administration of Buganda. The wording is 'the Kingdom of Buganda in the administration of the Uganda Protectorate shall rank as a province of equal rank with any other province'.

"Article 6 itself contains two duties, the first of which relates to conformity with the laws and regulations made by the Uganda Administration as distinct from the Buganda Administration, and secondly, the duty to co-operate loyally with H.M. Government in the organization and administration of the Kingdom of Buganda. That is to say, in the performance of the functions of organization and administration as defined in the Agreement. That is, their functions being the functions of the Kabaka, the functions of the chiefs and the function of the people. The Kabaka's function is laid down in Article 6 as qualified by later articles 'to exercise direct rule over the Baganda and administer justice through the Lukiko'.

#### Government's Sanction

"Article 6 must be read in contrast with Article 20. Article 20 does not deal exclusively with organization and administration, but with the wider matter of policy. The words in that article are 'should the Kabaka, chiefs or people. The sanctions attaching to failure to abide by obligations under Article 6 and 20 respectively are entirely different. In the one where there has been a failure by all three parties placed under obligation to co-operate, then that failure can be penalized by the withdrawal of recognition from the Kabaka. Where, by reason of Article 20, the Kabaka or chiefs or people of Buganda pursue at any time a policy which is distinctly disloyal to the British Protectorate, then the sanction is that H.M. Government will no longer consider itself bound by the terms of the Agreement.

"But consideration of events reveal that those subjects and the absence of opinion resulting upon them were as to federation, as to the transfer of Baganda affairs from the ambit of the Colonial Office to that of the Foreign Office, and, particularly, as to whether there should be a time table for further discussion on the revision of the Uganda Agreement with a view to the achievement of independence by Buganda. But each of these matters is a matter of policy, and one of them is touched upon or could it be in the nature of things, within the articles of the Agreement.

"It might well be that, had the Kabaka pursued or had been allowed to pursue, his course of expressing an opinion to the Lukiko adverse or acceptance of the Secretary of State's decisions on policy that as comprehended, these would quickly have amounted to failure by the Kabaka, chiefs and people to co-operate loyally in the matters of administration and organization visualized by Article 6. But that stage had not been reached.

"Thus, in my view the answer upon this issue must be 'Yes, namely, that a right under Article 6 of the Agreement to with-

draw recognition had not arisen on November 30, 1953.

(4) Was the Governor entitled to bring into force on November 30 the Emergency Order in Council?

The answer is "Yes."

(5) Were the Regent's Regulations a valid exercise of the Governor's powers under the Order in Council?

Again the answer is "Yes."

(6) Were the Regent's Regulations, effective (a) to vest in the Regent power to nominate members to the Lukiko and (b) to vest in the Regent power to forward to the Governor for his consent with a view to enactment laws proposed by the Lukiko?

"Yes" is once more the answer.

(7) Have the Regent's powers either to nominate members to the Lukiko or to forward to the Governor for his consent with a view to enactment laws proposed by the Lukiko, resided where they did in the Kabaka under the customary laws of Buganda?

(8) Has the Regent's power to forward to the Governor for his consent with a view to enactment laws proposed by the Lukiko, resided where they did in the Kabaka under the customary laws of Buganda?

The answer is that the Regent's powers were vested in the Regent by virtue of the letter and telegram.

The judgment concludes: "Consistent with my findings on the first, second, fourth, fifth, and sixth issues, I decline to make the declarations or to grant the injunction prayed."

## Africans Misunderstand Judgment

ALL PRESS TELEGRAMS from Kampala agree that Africans have misunderstood the judgment to mean that the ruling given by the Chief Justice in the case over the Kabaka. He refused to grant the injunction which had been sought by three members of the Kabaka in the Lukiko, and the case therefore failed, but the crowd thought the judgment favourable from the Baganda standpoint and began celebrations.

The court was crowded when the judgment was read, but few of those present understood its complicated nature. When the court rose a crowd of Africans outside began cheering, and the news quickly spread throughout Kampala and then throughout the countryside that the Government had lost. Soon long processions of Africans bearing such slogans as "Mutesa Is Coming Back" and waving flowers and branches, began marching through the main streets to the Kabaka's palace, where they cheered the Nabagereka, wife of the exiled ruler.

#### Suspicious Hardening

CANON MAX A. C. WARREN, signing as general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Mr. A. Creech Jones, M.P., for the executive committee of the Africa Bureau, and Bishop C. E. Stuart and Dr. Roland Oliver in their personal capacity, have sent to *The Times* a letter in the following terms:

"Evidence reaching us from Buganda suggests that the process of the recent High Court case testing the validity of the Kabaka's rule has been quite irrespective of the legal issues, been most unfortunate in hardening suspicion of the British Government among the Baganda at large. This has happened to an extent which most seriously handicaps the members of the Lukiko Negotiating Committee in their forthcoming efforts to commend to the Lukiko itself the proposals for constitutional reform which were agreed as the result of deliberation with Professor Hancock.

"It is not that, as it is clear that constitutional reforms of whatever their precise nature, must involve the progressive abandonment of an unattractive tribalism in favour of more modern and less unworkable forms of government cannot be expected to play acceptable unless accompanied by a major measure of reconciliation on the part of H.M. Government. Such a measure would be more than justified by the new situation which the constitutional reforms would create."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

# Bitter Debate in Kenya Legislative Council

## Non-Officials Complain of Unreliable Official Statements

**BITTER CRITICISMS** of the civil and military authorities in Kenya were made during a debate in the Legislative Council on a motion introduced by Mr. Blundell, Minister without Portfolio. That this Council welcomes the progress that has been made in dealing with the emergency and the measures being taken to bring it to an end. It therefore expresses its confidence in the policies now being pursued by Government in this regard.

On the following day Mr. Blundell modified the wording to read: "That this House, while appreciating the great improvements achieved by the forces of law and order in the execution of the emergency, realizes the necessity for continuing efforts to end the emergency at the earliest possible time, and undertakes to support all measures necessary to this end, and expresses its confidence in the Government in this regard."

European, African, and Asian members protested at the irregularity of the change after a day had been spent in discussing the original version and complained in the Government's discourtesy in giving no notice of it, or even providing the text of the amendment.

### Party Departmental Quarrel

Later Mr. SEABER moved: "That the House, while appreciating certain improvements achieved by the forces of law and order in the execution of the emergency, urges upon Government the necessity for more decisive and determined action to end the emergency successfully at the earliest possible time, and undertakes to support all measures necessary to this end."

Mr. W. E. CROSSKILL, pleading for increased inter-territorial collaboration, said that during the past 20 years he had repeatedly seen departmental pettiness and quarrels over policy and other difficulties which should not have existed. Instead of friendly co-operation there had been 20 years of friction and competition. Mature diplomacy ought to be exercised at higher levels.

The main incentive to bring people to Kenya would be the opportunity to escape unduly onerous taxation, accumulate some capital, and develop something of their own. Yet young people now paid about twice as much taxation in Kenya as in the Central African Federation. The whole basis of income tax needed to be broadened, perhaps by reducing allowances to 25% of the present figure, and starting the rate of tax at, say, 6d. in the £ on incomes over £100.

He protested at Kenya's roads being ruined by heavy juggernauts carrying to Uganda beans that ought to be sent by rail.

### Pathetic Official Shortsightedness

Mr. STANLEY GHERSIE said that there had been pathetic shortsightedness on the part of the East African Governments in failing to co-operate properly. Whether the cause was the jealousy or suspicion of individuals in the three territories or lack of initiative and drive by officials in the High Commission, there had been undue delay in introducing necessary inter-territorial measures. The three territories were inter-dependent, and it was folly to think that either could exist in isolation.

The High Commission should not be just another Civil Service, but a co-ordinating body capable of bringing the territories together on problems of common interest.

It was absurd that Kenya should now have 14 Ministers, whereas the Central African Federation managed with six. The Government machine should be pruned; 14 Ministers and secretaries were a luxury which Kenya could not afford.

He was not satisfied with the measures taken to bring the emergency to an end. The ratio of incidents was now about one initiated by Mau Mau to 2.8 by the security forces. That ratio should be infinitely greater. Such facts made one wonder whether the people in the command were really doing their job. To hunt out the gangs in the forests tens of thousands of loyal Africans would and should have been recruited. Asian manpower has also not been adequately used; of the tens of thousands of Asians in Kenya only 500 were doing any emergency duty.

### African Wants British Settlers

MR. MATHU, who said that Kenya Africans closely followed constitutional developments in the Sudan, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, India, Pakistan, and South Africa, criticized the intention to replace the population of Africans with British settlers, but affirmed that during the 10 years in Council he had seen nor any other African had ever been under pressure from the Government to express any view other than his own.

African members thought there should be a second African in the Council of Ministers and at least two more African Parliamentary Secretaries.

Immigrants should come from the United Kingdom, for the British, with their faults, were the Europeans with whom Africans wanted to deal. "We are going to import people from the British."

He also criticized anything more calculated to strengthen Mau Mau than the War Council, and suggested that there be no change in the military situation which suggests that the Government is a Kikuyu, but that nothing should be more damaging to the common cause than that the Government should "set back" with a heavy hand for the sake of a few white people.

He wanted every inhabitant of Kenya, including Asians and Africans, to be given an opportunity of playing a full part in fighting the war. That would be better than bringing in people from the Commonwealth who are not new local creations. Africans who were found "white" after screening should be trained to fight the terrorists. It was quite wrong that most of these, after being proved "white," should be put into reception camps and left for he did not know how long.

The security forces were not nearly quick enough to take action when an incident took place at night, as most did, there was often no action until after breakfast next day. "Coming after breakfast was not the emergency," he said and applauded.

### Opposition as Strong as Its Reason

MR. MASEY, Minister for Finance and Development, said that the value of the Opposition lay in its ability, sincerity, and reasoning powers, not in numbers. The affairs of Kenya were still run mainly on the basis of government by agreement, and if reasoned arguments came from any member opposite, nobody on the Government side would be unwilling to listen or if necessary change his opinion, as had been shown in practice time and again. An Opposition was as strong as its reasons. Government must be allowed to govern, but must also listen to the forces of reason.

MR. MACONOCHE WELWOOD, Minister for Forest Development, Game, and Fisheries, considered it conservative to say that some 11,000 Kikuyu had died as a result of the Mau Mau rising; 6,741 had been killed in action, and 659 Kikuyu had been executed for Mau Mau crimes. Add those who had died of wounds and those who had been killed by Mau Mau, and the figure must be not less than 11,000. The number of loyalists killed was 1,292. There were now 46,000 Kikuyu in camps and 17,000 in prison for Mau Mau offences. The Kikuyu ought to be made to understand what they had brought upon themselves by rebellion.

They had also brought almost to a standstill good work which was being done among them by killing 43 African teachers, maiming 44 more, and killing many of the agriculturists.



tural officers who had tried to avert danger to improve the agriculture of the tribe.

One of the heaviest blows struck at Mau Mau had been the determination of European farmers to persist in their work. Mau Mau had wanted to make European farming impossible, but at great cost to themselves. Europeans had proved it a task which Mau Mau could not achieve.

The emergency had shown the need for the ultimate good of Kenya to be more people from Great Britain to make their homes in the Colony. Had there been a large local population of British subjects, the emergency would have been cut very short.

### Lack of Realism

GROUP members charged the War Council with a breach of privilege, or at least an act of discourtesy to the Legislature, in holding a Press conference on the previous day and giving information which should first have been placed before the House.

There was still lack of realism. In their own area they had raised for months for highly-trained tracker teams, led by experienced white hunters, with their own Africans and their own dogs, but little had been done. There had been ten thousand such people employed by safari companies, could not be spared because they were earning decent and that those employed by the National Parks could not be freed because the amenities in the parks would suffer.

Why had a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment just been sent to Malaya instead of to Kenya? Could not some of the troops from the Coastal Zone be used in Kenya today? Why were British battalions sent to Kenya changed so rapidly? Why was no soldier trained to local conditions that it was removed and replaced. Great waste of money should also have been stopped.

It was intolerable that European farmers in his district should be forbidden to grow maize and other food crops, while in the rest of the country a mass Kikuyu were being allowed to grow maize and other crops, and to organize pickets to the forest crops.

MR. BLUNDELL SAID that the emergency could have been quickly ended by vigour at the start, but that an early end could not now be expected because Government had taken the best part of 18 months to implement most of the measures suggested by non-official members at the outset. The mischief was in danger of becoming endemic.

### Discrepancies in Official Statements

According to the Commander-in-Chief there were now 7,000 gangsters in the forest with about 1,000 precision weapons. Yet 18 months ago General Hinde had estimated the number of gangsters at only 1,000. Was any great improvement likely while the supreme direction of activities remained in the hands of many of the people to whom the country had appealed in vain 18 months ago to act with determination and a sense of emergency?

"We have heard for the last two years expressions such as vigour and ruthlessness, but we still have to complain of lack of imagination, lack of determination, half-heartedness, lack of apparent sense of urgency. We still have to complain of blindness, sometimes seeming to be deliberate blindness, the kind of blindness that is sometimes called hypocrisy.

Much more could be achieved by small patrols of men, white and black, who know the country, who could follow the tracks of the gangs until they run down. When the first British battalion left after several months of operations it had to its credit 28 casualties among the Mau Mau. At the same time a single member of the Kenya Police Reserve who had been operating in the forest with a handful of Africans whom the Government had since dismissed from the K.P.R. had precisely the same number of casualties to the credit of his patrol.

Military lack of imagination and rigidity often prevented the success of the more active forces, said Mr. Slade. He was caustic about the payment of detachments employed on bush-clearing while European farmers in neighbouring areas had to do the same job, as they did willingly, at their own expense. It was nonsense that men suspected of worst intentions against the Government were therefore forced to work far in the bush, and to be paid while the good citizen did essential work of his own accord.

It was astonishing that the members of the provincial and district emergency committees should be prepared to carry on, considering the constant failure of the Government to act on their recommendations in time.

As an example of the blindness of the authorities, Mr. Slade said that everyone knew that many members of the Kikuyu Guard were not loyal; in some cases more than 50% were, indeed, hard-core Mau Mau. The Government had generalized; he would give details to any Kikuyu in the Home to make it a capital offence for any Kikuyu in the Home to make it help the enemy in any way. That was stark treachery and ought to be punished by death.

After Mr. Welwood had said that the Government could not accept an amendment which eliminated the expression of confidence, Mr. GIKONYO said that African members had confidence in the Government. MR. MADAN took the same view, saying that if the Government were defeated on a matter of confidence it would be bound to resign, and the Opposition could certainly not form a Government.

MR. HARRIS, who also objected to a question of the expression of confidence, said that in his experience if an emergency committee handed the tables, it would usually get a very sympathetic hearing from the War Council.

### Government Assurances

MR. COOKE said that nothing had been said during the debate which had not been said by the non-official members who recently crossed the floor, while on the Opposition benches they had been more strongly critical than anyone who had spoken that day. He then made the remarks about EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which are reported on another page, and proceeded to recall unprovable statements made by Government spokesmen.

On January 21, 1953, General Blandell had said: "The gangs are now on the run. Most of them are in small bands, not more than 18 months ago they were in the forest and had to be driven hard, and it is now very difficult to find a gang in the Hill area." Since then Hill had been one of the worst areas.

On the same day General Erskine had said: "We are after the big chaps and we shall get them." We had still not got them 18 months later. Mr. Cooke remarked: they were springing up almost as fast as they were cut down, and some of the present gang leaders were probably fiercer and more determined than those at the start, because they had had training in the forests which the older men lacked.

MR. BLUNDELL on one occasion and the Provincial Commissioner, Nyeri, on another had said that the Government was to drive the gangsters into the forests, because they were good killing grounds. Now we were driving the gangsters out of the forests because they had not proved good killing grounds, and the result was the disturbance of a host of farmers who were spreading throughout the European and African areas, stinging, killing, murdering, raping.

On February 12, 1953, the P.C. had said: "Squatters returning from the farms have been sent straight to their chiefs' locations and been completely absorbed without complaint. Now that was known to be entirely wrong, on Government's admission they went straight into the forest. This kind of deception had been practised throughout the emergency.

### Protests by Chiefs

Chief Njeri and Chief Mhuyu had repeatedly protested against those people going back into the African areas, and Chief Njeri had said that that had probably prolonged the campaign more than anything else. The assurance then given had been worth nothing, and many people in Kenya felt that any future assurances would be worth no more.

On May 18 last year the Secretary of State had said: "Not only must we have victory, but we must have victory very quickly." The same time a year later the Deputy Governor had said: "The emergency must not be allowed to drag on any longer. It was still dragging on six months later. Thus had the country been let down time after time by Government promises and assurances, and 18 months ago Mr. Blundell had said: "Mau Mau must be eliminated quickly and ruthlessly." What reliance could be placed on the statements of such people?

Elected members had kept urging the need to send after the gangster people who knew their tricks, and the forests, big game hunters and men in the Game Department and on the staff of the National Parks supposed to have been recruited.

When he had discussed the matter with General Erskine 15 months ago, said Mr. Cooke the reply was that he was going to finish the job with young British troops. It had not been done by those young troops, who were fighting in a terrain quite strange to them. Now 18 months later, the Government were training tracker teams. Think of the lives

lost property destroyed, and the misery caused by that date. By the time the units were ready it would be two years too late. Though the emergency had been declared two years ago, Mr. Mau Mau had not proclaimed two years before that. Mr. Blundell said that it would be another five years before law and order were restored. So it was to take Kenya nine or 10 years before she finished with Nairobi corner boys and thugs.

General Erskine had said the other day that the rebels had 1,000 precision weapons. But three or four months ago Mr. Blundell had stated that the rebels had 1,500 weapons, and a few days later a general had corrected the figure to nearer 1,600. According to the return of precision weapons captured and lost, however, the rebels were down only 500 weapons in that period. There was therefore a discrepancy of nearly 1,000 precision weapons between the statements of General Erskine and Mr. Blundell, and the country was still told that there were probably 10 rebels to each weapon.

MR. BLUNDELL: Right.

**Sell No Sense of Urgency**

MR. LEAKE: But General Erskine now says that there are 7,000 of these hard-core Mau Mau in the forests. It makes sense. We have to assure whatever we can that the Government give now will be more valuable than those of the past, and the still fact that there is no sense of urgency on the other side of the Council. Things seem to be done in a haphazard and lackadaisical fashion.

The battlefield where Lord Watell was killed was an area the size of a football field surrounded by 400 or 500 troops, and every number of that gang of about 20 got away.

MR. CROCKETT moved an amendment: "That this House, while appreciating that considerable progress has been made during the last year by the security forces in the suppression of Mau Mau gangs, has confidence that the Government realizes the necessity for still greater efforts in order that the present emergency may be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion, and is determined to make these efforts."

The reign of terror could continue, he said, until the enemy was inspired with the fear of law and order, a fear transcending the legislation to which they were now subjected. He did not want sadism, but some measures to instil respect for the Government. He advocated community punishment in case of offending ceremonies; if 100 persons were deported in each such case it might soon deal with the underground spirit.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

**Developments in Spite of Emergency**

THE MINISTER FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS revealed that in the Fort Hall area three district officers and 32 of the original tribal police had been killed.

Despite all the difficulties there had been greater development in the Kikuyu country during the past two years, especially in the last six months, than in the previous decade, the main reason being that the so-called African leaders, who had encouraged wretched peasants to lie down in front of tractors in order to stop soil conservation work, and organized women to throw stones at the district officers, had been put away.

Everything possible was being done for the loyalists; they were looked after in villages, had first class agricultural and veterinary services, and their children had priority entry to the schools. Where trade was possible it was the loyalists who were helped to take part in it.

Of 23,000 men in the Kikuyu Guard about 5,000 were armed. Most had been in action and all were committed to the loyalist cause, but there was never-ceasing pressure on them, and some inevitably submitted to the threats or offered the premises given from the other side. So, as a matter of routine, everybody on the Government side was constantly reassessed.

A man passed to "white" might be considered a decent citizen, but far more was required before he could enlist in the Kikuyu Guard; he had to prove active loyalty through a period of apprenticeship.

MR. J. S. PAVES remarked that it was the hope of reward that sweetened labour, but that possible Asian recruits were offered conditions below subsistence level.

MR. GEORGE LEAKE suggested that many appointments had been made at scandalously high salaries.

THE SECRETARY to the Treasury stated that the cost of R.A.F. services was now just under £100,000 a month, a great part being the cost of bombs and ammunition. Payment for the use of aircraft and personnel was negligible.

The committee appointed to deal with damage caused by subversive activity had considered more than 500 cases and paid out about £250,000. The Government could not pay compensation for general hardship or general losses caused by the emergency, but intended to see that no one goes by the board completely, and that people are kept in business and that farms are kept in production.

MR. TAMENO protested at the implication throughout the War Council's report that the only loyal tribes were the people of Nyanza and the Keroba. The War Council should have referred to the tremendous help given by the Nandi-speaking peoples—the Nandi, Kipsigis, Elgeyo and Marakwet; something should have been said also about the Suk, the Turkhama, and his own tribe the Masai.

MR. OKWIRAY considered that Nairobi needed another clean up, for Mau Mau adherents were returning.

**Asian Praises European Farmers**

MR. MADON, having declared himself satisfied with what the Government was doing, and said that he had a lot of respect for the European farmer, referred to the looting of an Asian shop at Sagana at 2 a.m., and declared that, in spite of all the noise made to attract attention, some 500 of the military and the police showed up for an investigation, and that the matter would be dealt with.

THE MINISTER FOR INTERNAL SECURITY said that the Government were not detained in any kind of prison establishment beyond the period necessary to arrange for their movement, except for 300 who had to be kept at Manyatta because of the tiffin outbreak.

MR. RAY LETCHER urged the need to get really tough, and suggested that Africans should not in present circumstances be allowed to have such knives. He said that Kenya could not afford three generals and two governors.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, EWARD S. GEORGE, described the motion as insolent, criticized the Government for its discourtesy, and said that he had been treated as disgusted by the manoeuvres that he had walked out of the Chamber; he only regretted that all the non-official members had not done the same, leaving the Government members

(Continued on page 323)

E. A. & R.

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E. A. & R.



## Prime Minister of the Sudan Great of H.M. Government

**SAYED ISMAIL EL AZHARI**, Prime Minister of the Sudan and Minister of the Interior, arrived in London Monday at the invitation of H.M. Government, accompanied by **SAYED YAHYA EL FADLI**, Minister for Social Affairs, and **SAYED ALL ABDEL RAHMAN EL AMIN**, Minister of Justice. The official visit will end tomorrow, but the three Ministers intend to remain in Thursday of next week.

The Prime Minister was received by the Queen on Tuesday afternoon. He also morning his colleagues and he had called upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, lunched at the House of Commons with members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and returned to the House for tea with the Education Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party.

Yesterday they took luncheon with Sir **WILLIAM GOSWELL**, had tea with the Parliamentary Government of the Labour Party, and attended an official reception in their honour at Lancaster House in the evening. This evening there will be a reception at the Sudan Agency, and another tomorrow evening at the Saudi Arabian Embassy. On November 15 the Prime Minister will lunch at the Egyptian Embassy.

Sayed Ismail El Azhari was born in Omdurman in 1902. He is the grandson of a former Grand Mufti of the Sudan (the second highest dignity of the Islamic courts). After leaving the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, he went to the American University of Beirut, Syria, where he graduated B.A. Then he returned to the Sudan, and from 1921 to 1943 lectured in mathematics at the Gordon College, where he was very active in social and cultural affairs, being elected secretary of the Graduates' Club in 1932.

### Liberation Campaign

He was the first president of the Ashigra Party, and when the Graduates' Congress was formed he was elected secretary in 1939 and president in the next year. That body campaigned actively for what was called "liberation," and in 1944 passed a resolution which declared that there must be an end to Colonialism administration and a democratic régime in unity with Egypt.

Sayed El Azhari continued to be president both of the Congress and the Ashigra. He led the delegation which came to England in 1946 to represent Sudan political views and the Sudanese delegation to the Security Council of the United Nations at Lake Success after the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt had failed to agree on the Sudan question. He also led the Sudanese delegation which later went to a United Nations meeting in Paris, and a delegation of the pro-unity parties to the Arab States to arouse support for the cause for which he had become the spokesman.

When the Legislative Assembly was created in 1948 he urged the people to boycott it; demonstrations resulted and he was tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and later to four months' imprisonment on a charge of abetting hatred to the Government.

When the Revolutionary regime established itself in Egypt in 1952 Sayed El Azhari went to Cairo with the presidents of the other Sudanese parties in favour of union with Egypt. The Cairo Agreement on the Sudan of February, 1953, resulted. Meantime all the pro-unity groups had been merged into the National Unity Party under his presidency. Last year the N.U.P. triumphed at the first parliamentary election.

In the Omdurman-Northern constituency Sayed El Azhari beat Sayed Abdulhak El Fadil El Mahdi, nephew of Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, and became the first Prime Minister in the first Sudanese Council of Ministers.

**SAYED ALL ABDEL RAHMAN EL AMIN**, Minister of Justice, who represents Khartoum North in the House of Representatives, was born in 1904, is a graduate of Gordon Memorial College, and served as a judge in the Islamic courts until last year. As a kadi he served in many parts of the Sudan.

A devoted Muslim, he worked hard for the cause of Islam, at one time teaching in the Islamic schools, and continuing to

interest himself in their committees. He was posted to the southern provinces for a period, and helped in the creation of schools in Malakal and Juba for the teaching of Arabic.

He was prominent in the Graduates' Congress from 1935 onwards, and was one of the founders of the Ashigra party, which last year amalgamated with N.U.P.

**SAYED YAHYA EL FADLI**, Minister for Social Affairs, who represents Khartoum South, was born in 1912 and after leaving Gordon Memorial College became a clerk in the Finance Department from which he resigned in 1940 to engage in political activities.

He was secretary of the Ashigra Party when the Graduates' Congress began to engage in political affairs in 1938, and he became secretary of the Congress when Sayed El Azhari was elected president. Since then they have worked closely together. He was a member of the delegations to Cairo, to the Arab League, and to London.

He also was prosecuted and imprisoned at the time of agitation against the Legislative Assembly. Appointed Minister for Social Affairs last May, he is responsible for the Departments of Social Assistance, Labour, Public Statistics and Co-operative Societies, and for other social, cultural and sporting activities.

In the former Ministerial Party, Sayed El Azhari, El Shazli, commander of police, and Mr. Abdallah Mohamed Tewfik, secretary to the Minister of Social Affairs, and Sayed Osman Yassin, governor-designate of Malakal.

### Letters to the Editor

#### Misleading Government Statement

##### Kenya Publication Not Subsidized

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.  
SIR,—I refer to a paragraph headed "Kenya Publication Subsidized" in your issue of October 28.

The facts are that some months ago I suggested to Mr. Hope-Jones, Minister for Commerce and Industries, that if might suit his Department, to distribute overseas 3,000 or 4,000 copies of the Industrial Supplement which the *Kenya Weekly News* will publish in January. This supplement will be sold for 2s. a copy. It will be an expensive publication to produce, more especially as a number of pages will be printed by four-colour process.

Mr. Hope-Jones welcomed my suggestion, and I agreed to provide his department with 3,000 or 4,000 copies of the supplement for a payment of £150—that is a 1s. a copy or less—a reduction on the selling price of 50% or more.

I am sure you will agree that this transaction can hardly be termed a subsidy. I can assure you that my directors would not accept a subsidy from anyone under any circumstances, nor in the *Kenya Weekly News* in any need of a subsidy.

Yours faithfully,

M. F. HILL

Editor

*Kenya Weekly News*

[We gladly give publicity to these facts, which show that the statement of the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, as spokesman for the Government of Kenya, was most inadequate, misleading, and unfair to our contemporary. He said merely: "To ensure the wide circulation of this particular supplement it is considered that it will be necessary to circulate abroad a large number of complimentary issues. It is in recognition of this fact that the Government has considered it necessary to make a contribution of £150 towards a total cost which, I understand, will be very considerable."

There was no suggestion it will be seen, that the department was to be concerned in the circulation, still less that it was to receive the copies it required at about half the normal price. The official statement said in so many words that there was to be "a contribution of £150," which fully justified the use of the term "subsidized" in our heading; but it was an abuse

of language for the spokesman to talk of a 'contribution' when the reference was to a purchase by the Government on exceptionally favourable terms.—Ed.; E.A. & R.J.

## Debate About Groundnuts

### E.D.C. and D.F.C.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir—in reporting the House of Commons debate on the Overseas Resources Development Bill you appear to have been misled by what seems to be an error in *Hansard*. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is reported to have said that the Colonial Development Corporation would waive repayment by the railways of certain cash advances. Whether or not he was correctly reported, it is clear from the context that he meant that this action would be taken by the Overseas Food Corporation.

Also your otherwise excellent summary does not make clear, as did Mr. Lennox-Boyd, that Clause 5 of the Bill, which related to the Colonial Development Corporation, dealt with an entirely separate matter from the remainder of the Bill.

These two circumstances taken together might inadvertently give the impression that the Colonial Development Corporation is directly connected with the affairs of the Overseas Food Corporation which were under discussion. This, of course, is not so.

Yours faithfully,  
C. W. DUMPLETON,  
London, W.1: COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

[The error was that of *Hansard*. As Mr. Dumbleton suggests, it should have been made clear that Clause 5 dealt with quite a different subject.—Ed.]

## The Colonies Come to Town

### Central Feature of Lord Mayor's Show

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW in London on Tuesday had as its central feature three floats depicting East Africa, the British Colonies in the Caribbean, and Cyprus. The East African float was given precedence.

The centre-piece of the tableau represented Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain and East Africa's many products were symbolized by a display of some of them—cotton, coffee, cloves, coconuts, copra, sisal, tea, wheat, a gold nugget and a diamond. Industrial potential was shown by a picture of the Owen Falls hydro-electric station. There were also representations of game and of Highlands farms in Kenya.

Four banners, indicative of progress through partnership, were carried and escorted by members of the African, European, Arab, and Asian races.

Those who volunteered for the float were: Mr. Barwani, an Arab from Zanzibar, who has been studying tailoring in London for two years; Mrs. Esmail, from Kampala, who is studying law at Lincoln's Inn; Mr. S. Mafik, also a law student from Kampala; Mr. J. W. Nakhaima, a student teacher from Mbale, Uganda; Miss T. Roberts, who is on the War Office staff and a daughter of a Kitale farmer, Kenya; Miss Eresi Rugasira, a student teacher from Uganda; and Mr. Michael Temple, of Kenya, who is studying medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

A float of London goods, about 100 ft. long, was in the London Market for Colonial Trade, and an exhibit of the British Red Cross Society illustrated their work in the Colonies.

Reports of "flying saucers" have recently come from Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, and Nairobi.

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# PERSONALIA

DR. W. C. E. HARRISON is on leave in Ireland. MR. ALISTAIR GIBB has returned to London from his visit to Kenya.

DR. and MRS. J. BANCROFT are outward-bound in the VICTORIA CASTLE.

MR. D. M. COLE, editor of Northern News, Ndola, is on leave in the Ashill on Sea.

On account of an accident, LADY LEGGOTT cannot at present attend to correspondence.

MR. EDWIN BALLETT, the Salisbury applicant, is in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. M. KITTERMASTER, lately broadcasting officer in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London.

MR. JOSIAH CROSBY is visiting the Seychelles and possibly making his permanent home there.

MR. E. W. BOVILL has been spending a brief holiday in Tripoli before making another visit to East Africa.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCUS will leave by air next week for Kenya, where she will spend three or four months.

MR. B. G. PORTER, of the Staff of B.O.A.C., has been elected president of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

BRIGADIER LORD THURLOW flew back to Kenya yesterday from London to resume command of the 39th Brigade.

SIR WILLIAM KIBBY JENNINGS, chairman of the Roads Improvement Commission, left £122,712 (duty paid £62,622).

MR. J. B. M. HODDAY, Director of Veterinary Services in Northern Rhodesia, has flown back to Lusaka from London.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE and CHIEF KIDANDA are to discuss East African affairs in the B.B.C. Third Programme on November 11.

MR. RODERICK GERALD SHERIDAN has been appointed private secretary to the Sultan of Zanzibar in the place of MR. PETER PULICINO.

Victors from Southern Rhodesia include Mr. E. H. STACEY, MR. J. H. DENTON, MR. C. W. W. HOWARD, MR. R. H. STACEY, and MR. W. S. TWIGGER.

MR. A. R. JENKINSON, president of the Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, visited Uganda for the opening of the Kampala Coffee Exchange.

SIR CHARLES WESTLAKE was received the other day in the House of Commons by Sir Winston Churchill, to whom he handed a diorama of the Owen Falls dam.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER has relinquished the managing directorship of the Main Steamship Co., Ltd. owing to the pressure of other business, but will remain chairman of the company.

MR. E. T. JONES, general manager of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., left London yesterday for Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion. He is due back in Nairobi towards the end of this month.

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, who was severely criticized in the Crichton Down report, has returned to the Colonial Office as an assistant under-secretary, the rank which he held before becoming Permanent Commissioner of Crown Lands.

LADY BARING, wife of the Governor of Kenya, has paid a two-day visit to the Mchakos district to inspect schools, health centres, and women's clubs. She was accompanied by MRS. PENWILL, wife of the district commissioner.

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER, who last week received in Oslo the diploma and gold medal of a Nobel peace prize winner, has returned to his home at Guébsbach, Alsace. He has said that he will use the prize money to buy material for his hospital at Lambaréné, French Equatorial Africa, for which an appeal fund opened by Oslo newspapers has already reached £14,000.

VICE-GERERAL SIR PEVERE WILLIAM POWLETT, Governor-designate of Southern Rhodesia; LADY WILLIAM POWLETT, and MISS J. WILLIAM POWLETT are passengers for Capetown in the VICTORIA CASTLE, which sailed from Southampton last Thursday.

MR. R. D. SATHE, who has been appointed first secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of India in East and Central Africa, was formerly first secretary in the Indian Embassy in Moscow. The Commissioner is MR. M. GOPAL MENON.

MR. E. T. HITCHCOCK, chairman and managing director of Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd., and chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, has joined the boards of East African Standard Ltd., East African Standard (Tanganyika), Ltd., and Mombasa Times, Ltd.

After leaving France THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA paid a five-day visit to the West German Federal Republic, being the first head of a foreign State to make such a visit. He departed on Monday morning from Bonn University. Towards the end of last week the Emperor went to the Netherlands for a five-day State visit.

MR. J. E. R. HILL, Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning in Tanganyika Territory, has been appointed chairman of the Harbours Committee of the Transport Advisory Council. Mr. D. Powell, manager in Dar-es-Salaam of the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., has joined the committee.

BRIGADIER E. M. S. JACKLIN, C.B.E., of the Southern Rhodesia Air Force, has been appointed A.D.C. (additional) to The Queen, succeeding MAJOR GENERAL J. G. GARSAKE, C.B.E., now G.O.C., Central African Forces.

Brigadier Jacklin, who is 37, was born in the Union, and after education in Sussex joined the Auxiliary Air Force, being granted a permanent commission in 1939. With 297 (Rhod.) Squadron he served in the Middle East and Britain, graduated at the Royal Staff College, and later commanded the Central Flying School at Norton, Southern Rhodesia. In 1936 he was appointed S.A.S.O. of Rhodesia Air Training Group. This year he became Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Air), Southern Rhodesia.

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**HOME LEAVE - RETIREMENT**  
COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 BEDROOMS, GARAGE, Saltdean, Brighton; 4 to 6 months from November, £20 per month. Option purchase £2,750. CHAPMAN, 36, St. Mary's, Bramber Steyning, Sussex.

**PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL**  
**RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
Boys from 5-10, prepared for Preparatory and Public Schools and, in particular, The Wells House, Malvern Wells. Absolutely inclusive fees, with generous reductions for sons of serving officers, younger brothers and boys under 8. Qualified staff, 45 acres, regular games, swimming bath, most modern equipment. HEADMASTER, THE WELLS COURT, No. TEWkesbury Close.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**  
Five 1/2 miles Cork Comfortable stone-built house in perfect order - lounge, hall, dining and drawing rooms, 5 bed, 2 1/2, 3 bath, immersion heater, Aga, telephone. Modernized to run without domestic, though these available, acres garden and woodland. Beautiful views, peace, privacy, great golf course and hunting centre. Safe sitting. Freehold, £6,000. No offers. Photographs and particulars from Denver, Gough, Co. Cork.

Mr. STEWART ADAMS, of the Governor of the Seychelles, will shortly join the London office of the Hong Kong and Pacific Bank.

Mr. L. W. NEALON, chairman and Mr. C. T. HUNT deputy chairman of the newly appointed local board of directors in East Africa of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd. The other members are MESSRS. S. B. CORRIE, J. H. CRISP, and C. W. HAYLETT, formerly assistant general managers in East Africa. Messrs. Nealon and Hunt were formerly joint general managers of the company in East Africa.

The four non-official members of the Seychelles Legislative Council recently elected are Dr. HILDA STEVENSON-DEIHOMME, Taxpayers and Producers Association nominee (unopposed), for Grand Mahe; Mr. ALEXANDER DEITEL, Taxpayers and Producers Association, South Mahe; Mr. E. DE C. BARRER, Independent, Central Mahe; and Mr. HARRY SAVA, Independent, for Praslin and La Digue.

Mr. R. BANNERMAN, who retired last week after 40 years in the service of the Union-Castle Line, has been chief engineer of the WINCHESTER CASTLE for the past two years, and was at one time a frequent visitor to East African ports in the DEANSTEPHAN CASTLE, LANGIBBY CASTLE, and other ships. During most of the last war he was senior second engineer of the LLANGIBBY which was torpedoed in 1942 but brought safely to port.

**Obituaries**

**Vice Admiral S. H. T. Arliss**

VICE-ADMIRAL STEPHEN HARRY TOLSON ARLISS, C.B., D.S.O., Flag Officer Commanding British Naval Forces, Germany, from 1943 to 1949, who died last week in Nairobi at the age of 59, served in the Orloro Omba district of Kenya after his retirement in 1950 from the Royal Navy, which he joined in 1908.

Mr. W. CALLENDER, who has died in England at the age of 63, served the Standard Bank of South Africa in its branches in Salisbury, Bindura, Lourenço Marques, and Beira before he went to East Africa in 1912. Then he served in Lindi, Tanga, Bukoba, Nyeri, and Nairobi before becoming manager of the Zanzibar office. He retired from that post and from the bank in April, 1939.

Mr. W. H. ("BILL") LEWIS, head of the family firm of builders founded by his late father, has died suddenly in Dar es Salaam. He had been commodore of Dar es Salaam Yacht Club and was one of the founders of the local Rotary Club. He leaves a widow and two children.

BRIGADIER K. L. D. WYATT, M.C., who has died at the age of 62, joined the Sudan Political Service after serving in the 1914-18 war and resigned in 1925 to rejoin the Army. He leaves a widow and two sons.

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR ALBERT VICTOR PENNER, B.T., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Hampshire at the age of 91, was in command of mounted infantry in Mashonaland in 1896.

BRIGADIER EDWIN SANDYS DAVES MAREN, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who has died in a London nursing home at the age of 60, served in East Africa during part of the last war.

BISHOP HUWELIER, who has died in Tanganyika at the age of 85, went to the Territory 68 years ago. He had been a bishop for 27 years.

Mr. RICHARD FRANK CRAY BURGESS, a 20-year-old inspector in the Kenya Police, has died in Nyeri after a motor accident.

INSPECTOR M. P. J. A. NEV, of the Kenya police, has been killed in a car accident.

**Kenya Tribal Police Strengthened**

**Evacuation Orders Issued**

UNDER A REORGANIZATION SCHEME announced by the Government of Kenya last week the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru guards, totalling some 20,000 men, will be partially absorbed by the tribal police. Nine hundred picked guards will be drafted into the service, raising the strength to 1,800, and a further 6,400 will form a tribal police reserve which will be trained and uniformed, though employed on a part-time basis and paid according to the time spent on duty. These proposals will cover all African men equipped with precision weapons. Both tribal police and reservists will assist the regular forces and perform guard duties under their officers and sergeants.

Those in the Kenyatta Guard who are armed only with spears and bows will continue to serve as a reserve. Where not on duty they will be absent on a large scale where they will perform reserve and war duties.

The increases by areas in the tribal police are as follows: Kiambu, from 120 to 400, with 1,000 reservists; Fort Hall, from 272 to 400, with 1,850 reservists; Nyeri, from 168 to 300, with 1,700 reservists; Embu, from 180 to 300, with 1,050 reservists; Meru, from 150 to 400, with 800 reservists.

**Mad Mau Casualties**

Last week 78 Mau Mau terrorists were killed by security forces. At the same time 19 Mau Mau were harried in Nairobi for the illegal possession of arms and ammunition or converting unlawfully with armed forces.

Fusilier Trevor Knapp, of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, was accidentally killed in Kenya last week, when his platoon was in action with mortars against the Mau Mau in the western Kenya Forests.

Five judges, sitting in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, confirmed the death sentence passed on a Kikuyu who had been convicted by an emergency assize on a charge of receiving five pieces of cash which he knew to be stolen from Mau Mau terrorists. He had been sentenced to 12 years' hard labour for conspiring with terrorists.

Compulsory evacuation orders have been issued by the Government of Kenya on three elderly European couples who live in tenement houses and had ignored warnings of the dangers of such by terrorists. Compensating it to be paid if financial hardship results from the move, furniture and other articles have been removed from the houses and patterns of the security forces will keep an eye on the properties. Several other owners have moved voluntarily from tenement houses, and some have arranged to share a house for better protection. A survey of building farms is in progress.

Growing resistance to Mau Mau is reported from Nakuru, where at a well-attended baraza Mr. J. Dawson said that Kikuyu in the Subukia, Bahati, and Dunsiri areas were playing an active part in the campaign against the terrorists. Mr. David Wabuihi spoke of the growing change of heart among Mau Mau hard-core detainees in the Ash River camp. Mr. Farmanas Keritu, founder of the Forebearers' resistance movement, appealed for more volunteers for the African home guard, and about 100 Kikuyu responded.

Mau Mau prisoners, under the supervision of agricultural officers, are being employed in reconditioning coconut plantations on Lamu Island.

**A Fair Day's Work for Two Days Pay**

Mr. M. BYERS, Acting Labour Commissioner in Uganda, writes in his departmental report for 1953: "Task work is almost universal in agricultural employment, but a combination of poor supervision and a reluctance to press the labour too hard often results in tasks being so small that they can be completed in a fashion in under four hours. This is particularly the case on African-owned farms, where the labour habitually completes at least two short tasks within an eight-hour day for different employers, from each of whom they receive a full day's pay."



## Parliament

G.A.T.T. and the Colonies  
Death Penalty in Kenya

MR. N. MACPHERSON (Nat. Lib.) in the House of Commons last week asked which Colonies had sent representatives to attend the ninth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva, which Colonies were asked to send representatives to the Commonwealth discussions held shortly before the negotiations on G.A.T.T. and which Colonies were represented by officials and non-officials respectively, at those discussions.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: Colonial Governments were invited to send representatives both to the Commonwealth meeting and to the review session of G.A.T.T. at Geneva. The Colonial delegation to the Commonwealth meeting included two Ministers with advisers, from the West Indian Colonies and officials representing the East African territories, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Malaya and Cyprus.

The interests of the Colonial territories will be represented at Geneva by the United Kingdom delegation, which will include senior officials of my department. No Colonial Government has yet arranged to send a representative to Geneva, but I do not exclude the possibility of special invitations to assist the United Kingdom delegation when matters of particular interest to the Colonial territories are under discussion.

## Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

MR. A. HENDERSON (Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he could state the date of the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Sir Winston Churchill: "I have recently been in communication with the Prime Ministers of the members of the Commonwealth. It has been decided that the meeting between us many of us of great importance in the international field have taken place since our last meeting at the time of the Coronation. These will be among the principle subjects for our consideration when, as we have now agreed,

meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is held in London, opening on January 31. I know that the House will join me in welcoming this opportunity for consultation with the heads of other Commonwealth Governments, from which I am confident that, as on former occasions, general benefit will result."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what answer the Colonial Secretary had given to the letter sent to him on October 1 by Racial Unity regarding the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the position of coloured people in Great Britain.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am informing the president of Racial Unity that there is to be a committee of inquiry into the position of coloured people in the United Kingdom and the other matters referred to in their letter is being carefully studied in my department, and that a further letter will be sent after consultation with the other Ministries concerned with the affairs of these citizens while they are living and working in this country."

## Corporal Punishment

MR. HALE asked which Colonial courts were still empowered to pass sentences of corporal punishment of men, women and juveniles, respectively, if he found any in cases of the nature of the offences in respect of which such punishment could be imposed and the maximum number of strokes which could be inflicted; and in which cases such power was derived from local or delegated powers, and not under the direct authority of legislation passed by the Parliament of Westminster.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The bill reply is too long and detailed to be given orally or to be circulated in the Official Report. I am arranging for copies to be placed in the Library of the House and will send a copy to the hon. member. In all territories powers of the courts to pass sentences of corporal punishment are derived from local legislation and custom, and not under the direct authority of the Parliament of Westminster. In some territories, any court empowered to pass such sentences on women or children, as far as I am aware, has no such power under statute law, but custom and, if cases, I am confident, that the power is exercised."

MR. HALE: "Does the hon. member appreciate that in many of these old-fashioned and cruel punishments proposed would be very small reforms? Would it not be a very welcome gesture of conciliation if we abolished the purely humiliating punishment from our criminal system here and in the Colonies?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Some of the hon. member's views are held by the views of local governors on these matters."

## Press Censorship

MR. HALE asked in which Colonial territories a censorship had been applied during the last 12 months, to the most recent convenient date, in which of the territories restrictions have been placed on the import of literature for political reasons; and in which of such cases restrictions were made under local or delegated powers, and not under the direct authority of Acts passed by the Parliament of Westminster.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No censorship of the Press has been applied in any Colonial territory during the last 12 months. Restrictions on the importation of literature are in force in the public interest in the following Colonies: Ceylon, Anguilla, the Barbados, British Guiana, Cyprus, Fiji, Guyana, the Gold Coast, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, North Borneo, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Seychelles, Singapore, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, St. Vincent, and Zanzibar. All have been imposed under local legislation."

MR. HALE: "Local legislation, usually means the Governor. Is the Minister not aware that in many Colonies no African papers are permitted to be printed and no English papers permitted to be imported, except under restriction? In those circumstances, will the Minister approach the Prime Minister and find out whether the Atlantic Charter is still in force and, if so, suggest to what extent limitations?"

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked in what way it was proposed to modify the categories of crime for which persons might be sentenced to death in Kenya.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Kenya Government have under constant review the possibility of reducing the number of offences for which the death penalty is prescribed, but do not consider that any relaxation would be advisable at present."

MR. BROCKWAY asked in what way the terms of surrender to Major Maitland's offer during the "General China" negotiations in April had been modified.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "These terms applied only to the particular arrangements made as a result of General China's capture. The Kenya Government are ready to consider any approach for a mass surrender from gang leaders who are able to influence large numbers of terrorists into surrendering. Meanwhile, the original offer of August, 1953 (of which details are available in the library) is still in force for any terrorists who decide to surrender on their own."

Service for  
Visitors

The East Africa Tourist Travel Association is a public service organisation supported by local private enterprise, transportation companies, and the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. The Association exists to assist visitors to these territories and to give advice. It maintains Visitors' Information Bureaux in Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Their addresses are:

## DAR ES SALAAM

Main Street (opposite the Harbour)

## MOMBASA

Khindini Rd. (Entrance to Dock Gates)

## KAMPALA

Shimani Rd. (opposite Imperial Hotel)

## NAIROBI

Harding St. (opposite Bus terminus)

Written enquiries should be addressed to:  
THE INFORMATION OFFICER, E.A.T.T.A.,  
P.O. Box 3013, NAIROBI, KENYA.

In LONDON the Association is represented by The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

In SOUTH AFRICA enquiries can be sent to our representative at East African Airways Corporation, Salisbury House, 96-97, Smith Street, Durban.

In RHODESIA information is obtainable from East African Airways Corporation, 317, Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

Mr. W. Ross (Lea) asked the Secretary of State would give an assurance that all substantial racial groups in Tanganyika would be represented on the board of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, and that it would be the policy of the board to prohibit racial discrimination in its service, to train Africans progressively for the higher grades of service, to aim at progressively raising standards of living in its service, and to encourage the promotion of co-operative organizations amongst its staff.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: The composition of the board and its powers will be practical matters for the Tanganyika Government. I am sure the Government will have very much to mind the land concession to which the hon. member has drawn attention.

**Land Leases to Africans**

Mr. A. MANDEL (Lea) asked the conditions under which Africans in Koro-we township, Tanganyika, might be allowed 33 years' lease of land which they occupied.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: Africans may acquire leases for 33 years or longer in Koro-we township provided they conform with the requirements of the laws plan as to the use of the land, the erection of buildings, and payment of a small annual tax.

Mr. MANUEL: Is the Minister aware that in this particular township, if an African is occupying a plot of land, unless he has upon it a building or buildings to the value of £1,000 he will not get the lease, and it is very difficult for most Africans, only earning of the order of a day, to acquire buildings of this value?

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: The hon. gentleman knows, Africans can have shorter leases.

Mr. MANDEL asked the circumstances in which members of the Shamba tribe are required to leave their territory required to leave their territory or live in the jungle.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: I assume that the hon. member is referring to the Shamba living in the Usambara Mountains, where a decreasing and over-stocked land has caused an serious erosion. A development scheme, in which the local Native authorities are co-operating, aims at a proper cultivation of the steepest slopes and developing the plants for food production and eventual settlement. No members of the tribe have been required to leave their territory or live in the jungle.

Mr. W. BAIN (Lea) asked what arrangements were made in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to safeguard the rights of Africans in regard to land and employment, and what resources were used for that purpose.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: In both respects Africans are safeguarded by legislation of which, since it is voluminous, I am sending the hon. member a list. The full resources of the administration are available to see that land rights are not infringed, and it is one of the tasks of Labour Departments to protect the legitimate interests of employed Africans.

Mr. SWINGLER asked if the Colonial Secretary would consult the Northern Rhodesian Government about African school fees, with a view to finding ways and means of reducing them.

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: Tuition is free in all African schools in Northern Rhodesia. For boarders the maximum payable by parents is £100 per annum, plus £3 for uniform. Proportions of total recession may be granted in cases of necessity by assistance from Native authorities or other sources.

**Overseas Discussion Group**

AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING in London recently of the Overseas Discussion Group of the Royal Empire Society, Sir Harry Butterfield, who had accepted the invitation of the council to become chairman, said that the aim was to encourage informed, candid and free-record discussion of practical problems, especially those confronting the Colonial Empire. Colonel Charles Ponsoby, chairman of the Council, suggested that the group could best justify itself by seeking always to consider probable or possible developments, if it could establish the habit of looking 25 years ahead, or 10 years at least, it would greatly increase its usefulness to those concerned with Colonial progress. Mr. P. B. Broadbent, who has undertaken the duties of honorary secretary, will be glad to hear from any fellows of the society who would wish to be notified of forthcoming meetings. They are to be held at 6.15 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month.

A year-old geyser from Kenya has reached the London Zoo.

**Inter-Racial Dinner Dance**

MAJOR-GENERAL W. D. A. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Transport, and Mr. A. F. Kirby, general manager, were the principal guests at the first of a series of multi-racial dances organized by the commercial and operating departments of East African Railways and Harbours in Nairobi, recently. Messrs. D. D. Bartlett, chief operating superintendent (who is leaving the colony to become deputy general manager in Malaya in December) and F. H. Collier, acting chief commercial superintendent, presided jointly. Mr. Bartlett said that the services since 1948 created a record unparalleled in railway history, which could not have been achieved without the co-operation and enthusiasm of the whole staff. "The public," he declared, "judge the administration by the manner in which they are dealt with by the individual members of the staff with whom they come into contact, and the standard of ticket collection, the steam, track and the station staff, and all improve our relationships with the people we serve."

**Nyasaland Tobacco**

Mr. W. D. Lewis, chairman of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, has appealed to growers of flue-cured leaf to raise substantially their average output per acre, and to increase next season's yield to about the 2m. lb. which exporters might be expected to buy. The last crop was only 4.2m. lb., equivalent to only 400 lb. an acre whereas in Goumbera the average was 697 lb. Moreover, many planters in Nyasaland have imported tobacco from elsewhere which could be done by greater attention. Nyasaland's crop for 1953-54 was, Mr. Lewis said, about 22.5m. lb. of dark-fired, 2m. lb. of flue-cured, 2m. lb. of sun-dried, and approximately 2m. lb. of air-cured and Burley.

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passenger-seeking passengers before the glittering foyer. Inside, you wait a seat in the theatre's good evening's entertainment—and of course the rich sampling of flavour of Player's Cigarettes. For whatever the occasion, these fine cigarettes always make your pleasure complete.



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FINE CIGARETTE QUALITY



## Non-Official Split in N. Rhodesia

### Reasons for Two Resignations

TWO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. John Gaunt and Mr. F. J. Perry, have resigned from the Non-Official Members' Association. They represent the Midlands and Livingstone constituencies respectively. They have written to Mr. Roberts, chairman of the association:

"It is with deep regret that we find it necessary to tender our resignations from the Non-Official Members' Association as it is at present constituted. Our regret is twofold. We are sorry to part officially from yourself and your colleagues. You, Sir, have always shown us every courtesy and consideration, both as chairman of the association and as an individual, and our relations with your colleagues have been most pleasant. If possible, with even deeper regret that we find ourselves the unwilling agents of a split in an Association which in the past under previous constitutions has had a long, proud, and honourable record in the service of the people of Northern Rhodesia.

"It is always sad to see a break in tradition, but when only the outward form remains while the inner meaning has vanished it becomes a duty, however painful, to take stock of the realities of the situation and to act in accordance with one's conscience. When the non-official members of the last Council accepted the present constitution, with a view of their members committed to sitting on the Government Bench and to voting with the Government, and you, Sir, and your colleagues decided to fight the last election on a party basis, the death knell of the Non-Official Members' Association as a unity and as a political entity, giving expression to the political aspirations of at least the European section of the community, was sounded.

### Association an Anachronism

Nevertheless, in good faith, and with a heart-felt desire to co-operate to the best of our ability, we have taken part in the political deliberations of the association since the inauguration of the present Council. We think it can be arranged that we have given the new conditions and arrangements a fair trial, and that we cannot be accused of arriving at our decision either lightly or with unseemly haste.

Quite frankly, our experience has shown us that the association has become an anachronism, and its proceedings ineffectual, though not through any intention on the part of its members; a political farce.

"In numerous matters we find ourselves in disagreement with the Government of which you are a member. Both sides discuss their views freely at meetings of the association. With the result that before we enter the debating chamber, Government are fully aware of what political action we are likely to take and make their preparations accordingly. We, on the other hand, have a fairly clear idea of what line the Government is likely to take.

"There is therefore little spontaneity or realism about debates in the House, when every speaker, like an actor, waits his cue and delivers his lines which are already well known to his audience. As the best result is, remarkably, like a sham fight, and we cannot believe that this is the purpose for which we were elected. At the worst, when we have taken independent action in line with our political views and principles, we have risked accusations of disloyalty to you as chairman of the association. Indeed, on at least two occasions such accusations were more than inferred.

"As has been said on a previous occasion, we find it extremely difficult at times to find the dividing line between the different roles you so ably play as chairman of the association, chairman of the Federal Party and Member for Health, Land and Local Government. When we find ourselves constrained to attack you as the Member responsible for Government policy, we find ourselves in imminent danger of being accused of disloyalty to you as chairman of the association, particularly if we feel obliged in the interests of parliamentary realism to take independent action without giving you due warning in advance. Such an impossible position cannot continue.

"It was during the last meeting of the Council which dealt with policy concerning the future of Northern Rhodesia that it abundantly clear how widely divergent are our views.

"We may be a small minority in the House, but we have considerable and overwhelming evidence that our views are now shared by a very large and ever-increasing proportion of the electorate—how far they may have voted in the last election. We therefore feel that it is our overriding duty to press these views vigorously on every possible occasion with all the resources of our command; however puny they may be. The implications of the views expressed and the statements made at the last meeting of the African Representative Council by both African members and the Secretary for African Affairs have strengthened our determination to pursue a course which we are convinced is in the best interests of Northern Rhodesia.

### Defects of Present Arrangement

"We sincerely believe that many of our elected colleagues, and the constituents they represent, are beginning to take fresh stock of the political situation, and are realizing that without thinking candidly about the desirable march of events. Perhaps we ourselves are indulging in wishful thinking about a return to the old constitution, but if it is our bounden duty to try to bring about a change, then it can be done, while the coming of an emergency when the Chairman is also chairman of the Federal Party.

"Another serious defect of the present arrangement is that the chairman of the association, as the Government side of the House and the non-official members have no official spokesman on their side of the House. More than once during the past two meetings nominated Government members have indulged in tactics which would never have been tolerated if gone unchallenged by Mr. Ray. It is a pity that the chairman of the association should be in this position.

"We are of the opinion that the association should be entirely re-constituted and that it should confine itself to matters of parliamentary procedure, the salary and benefits of its members, and other matters of a technical nature, and not to matters of a political nature. The Government should be asked to nominate a non-official member to be chairman of the association, who would not be a Minister. It should be decided whether it should be a full-time office, and if so, we should be very happy to enter into our own discussions with you as a result of our decision, consider it possible to alter the present seating arrangements in the House, we are entirely at your service. We further assure that we will be kept informed when the business of the House is being arranged.

"Should at any time a situation arise where it appears that the liberties and rights of non-official members are in any way threatened or endangered, or should anything of the nature of a constitutional crisis eventually, we would expect to be taken into confidence with a view to joint action being taken. Such a situation, should it arise, would in our opinion be above and beyond party politics and call for the sinking of political differences, with all the non-official members speaking with one voice. In such matters we should be pleased to accept your leadership.

"Copies of this letter are being sent to the Chief Secretary and to Mr. Moffat, nominated non-official member representing African interests. We are also handing copies to the press, as we consider it extremely desirable and a moral obligation that our constituents and the territory as a whole should be aware of our reasons for taking this grave step.

### Interests of the Territory

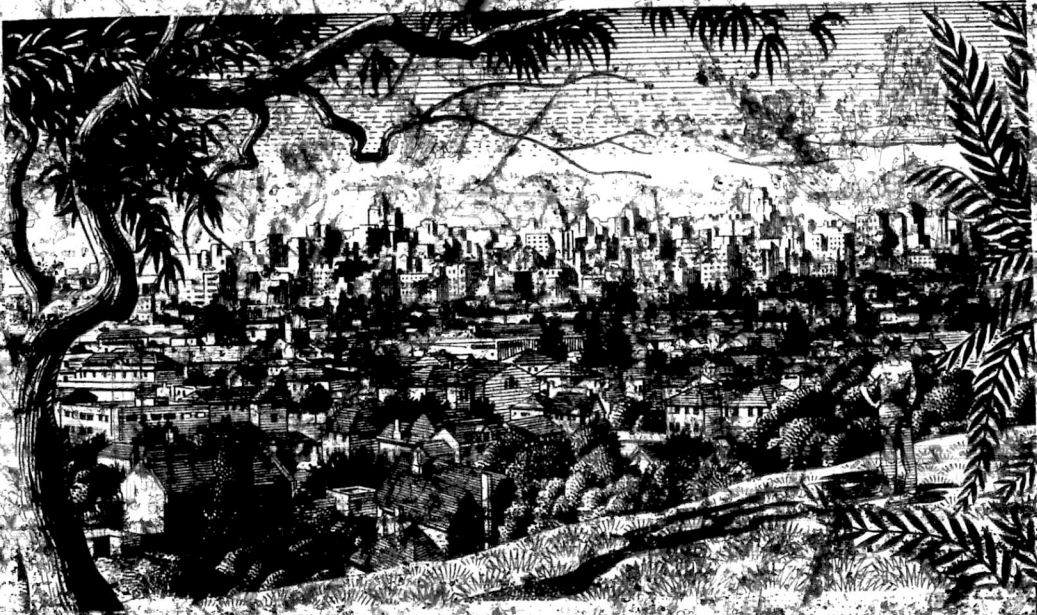
"We must make it quite clear that our leaving the association will not make the slightest difference to the action we shall take when we consider that it is in the interests of the territory as a whole to show a united front, and in matters such as land tenure, if we are satisfied that there is a measure of agreement in our views, we will if necessary vote steadfastly with the other elected members.

"It only remains for us, Sir, to thank you most sincerely for the many personal kindnesses you have afforded us, and for your unflinching courtesy towards us as chairman of the association.

YOURS SINCERELY,

JOHN GAUNT, FRANK PERRY

"It is inevitable that a small district prison should become a kind of club. One knows most of the prisoners personally, and on the whole they are extraordinarily likeable fellows. The Embakasi Prison is extremely unpopular at present because the Commissioner of Prisons has been able to organize the work very thoroughly and make certain that nobody has a rest." The Minister for Internal Security and Defence in Kenya.



**JOHANNESBURG:** The soaring sky-scrapers of the Rand present one of the most dramatic vistas to be found in the Union of South Africa. Stark, vigorous, uncompromisingly modern, they serve to remind the visitor that this vital bustling city has grown to its present size and eminence in less than 70 years.

It was the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 which brought about the transformation of Johannesburg from a vast plain crisscrossed by the grass into a modern commercial centre with its office blocks, wide streets and great department stores. In that year a Mr. Oothuizen, part owner of a farm at Langlaage, invited two prospectors to go over his land and look for gold or other metals. In a brief affidavit issued subsequently, one of the prospectors expressed the opinion that, from his long experience as a gold-digger he thought the land was a payable goldfield. The accuracy of this report has been amply confirmed over the years, for since that date over 500 million ounces of fine gold, valued at more than £3,000,000,000, have been produced on the Rand.

*Business men who require information on current commercial conditions in the Union of South Africa are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Up-to-date reports from our branches in Johannesburg and elsewhere are readily obtainable on request.*

**BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**





## Anti-Colonial Trade Unions

COLONIAL POWERS IN GENERAL, and the United Kingdom and her Dependent territories in particular, are increasingly subject to attack by the Soviet Union and a number of smaller nations, says the Overseas Employers' Federation in the foreword to an interesting review of industrial relations in various parts of the Colonial Empire.

The Soviet Union hopes, by the spread of Communist ideology, by methods which include the infiltration of Communism into the trade union movement in the U.K., and by exploiting any unsettled situation, political or economic, in the Dependent territories, so to disturb the economy of the Commonwealth as to weaken and repudiate the U.K. as a force of democratic influence of the more important weapons of Soviet diplomacy is the international trade union movement. The W.P.T.U. is Communist-inspired and necessarily anti-Colonial; its rival, the I.C.S.T.U., though anti-Communist, is almost equally anti-Colonial. It follows that the Colonial Powers must expect to face increasing hostility at the International Labour Organisation, and that the attendance of representatives from metropolitan territories, even limited to observers, is not likely to make the position any easier.

### Course for Africans

TWENTY-NINE AFRICANS from various parts of Nairobi, Morogoro, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu have completed a five-week course for trade union leaders at the Jeanes School, Kabete. Mr. Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Trade Unions, was among the students. Mr. H. Feagin, a member of Makerere College staff, has started a course in economics in Kisumu which 20 English-speaking Africans are attending.

## Police Expansion in Uganda

IN THE FIRST phase of the expansion of the Uganda Police, for which provision is included in the 1954-55 Budget, it is proposed to increase the force by 21 superintendents, 18 sergeants, 36 corporals, 181 constables, six detectives, and 49 telephonists, drivers, buglers, teachers, tailors and clerks. The personnel in the Kampala area will at the end of the phase comprise 64 officers and 267 men, compared with a present strength of 23 officers and 539 men.

Radio patrol cars are to be operated on a 24-hour basis and there will be an extension of beats. Together with the introduction of a modified form of the Abercrombie system, which also raises barrages, a new manual will be issued.

In Buganda new police stations will be built in Sungu, Mutinaina, Nakasongola, Kasanda, Kakiri, Makono, Bukwe, Nyege, Ntengeru, Kigaza, Mitala, Maria, Tondola, Businga, Kalangu, Kiboga, Lyan-tonde, Nagalama, Nyenga, and Wobulenzi.

### Mr. A. C. Sofie To Retire

MR. A. C. SOFIE, a prominent in Uganda's business circles and a pioneer of Rhodesian economic development movements, will on December 27, his 60th birthday, resign his appointments as managing director of the Kenya Land Ltd., as chairman of Rhodesia Tea Estates Ltd. and as a director of the Thomas Mulle-Linn and Investment Trust Co. Ltd. He first reached the colony 41 years ago, and served in the 1914-18 war with the 1st Rhodesia Regiment and the Northern Border Column. It was largely due to Mr. Sofie's efforts that the Sabi Basin Survey was undertaken, the largest work of its kind in Rhodesia. He has served on the Industrial Development Commission and the National Parks Board, and is a past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce. He is chairman of Border Farms (Rhodesia) Ltd., Frontier Estates, Ltd., Border Farms Ltd. and Sofie Trust and Investment Co., Ltd.

### Slavery in Ethiopia

MR. J. W. MEADOWS has written in the *Observer*: "A recent article of Haile Selassie says without qualification that the Emperor has finally abolished slavery within his country. Unfortunately this is not true. For the past three years I have been stationed on the Sudan side of the Ethiopian frontier, and can assure you that in the Beni-Shangul area at least slavery is far from abolished. Space forbids me to enumerate the cases in which I have been able to obtain asylum for runaway slaves, or to describe the brutality with which some of them had been treated prior to escape, but as late as April this year I had to bring a flagrant case to the notice of the local Ethiopian administration. It is true that the Government now regards slavery as a crime, but it is quite unable to abolish slavery in the border regions."

### First Non-European Member

NAIROBI POLO CLUB has elected as its first non-European playing member Mr. M. N. Mehta, son of Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta, one of the founders of the sugar industry in Uganda. The president of the club is Mr. Derek Erskine, the vice-president Major Brian Allen, the captain Colonel Fostick, and the vice-captain Mr. Colin Campbell. Dr. Hargrave Wilson and Mr. Peter Johnson are respectively honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, and the other members of the committee are Sir Charles Markham, Mr. Justice G. B. Rudd, and Messrs L. G. E. Elwelllyn, G. Ransom, and S. Thorpe. Polo has been played in Nairobi since 1903.

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1954

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Next year's congress of the Federal Party is to be held in Nyasaland.

A new airfield near Lamu, Kenya, has been completed by Mau Mau prison labour.

Since returning to Kenya in the middle of September the Bishop of Mombasa has confirmed 1,500 candidates at 12 centres.

Some telephone charges have been sharply reduced in Central Africa. The trunk call from Salisbury to Blantyre, for instance, has been halved, from 9s. 11s. 6d. to 5s. 11s. 6d.

The only British administrative official left in the Sudan is the Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Education, and he is to leave Khartoum early next year. The All-Uganda Party has been formed in Kampala by a group of African professional and business men. The aim is to create a free and independent Ugandan nation.

Masai chiefs and elders have for the first time supported the education of the girls of the tribe. In the Narok district about 75% of the school intake next year will be girls.

In future the S. S. STATE OF BOMBAY, a passenger-cargo ship of the Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., will call at the Seychelles on her voyages in both directions between Bombay and East Africa.

### Record Radio Appeal

The "Good Cause" appeal, made in September by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, has yielded well over £9,000 so far, a record for all B.E.C. appeals of the kind this year.

The claim that not a single chief between Port Herald and Karonga had even now accepted Central African federation has been made by Mr. J. F. Sangala, president-general of the Nyasaland African Congress.

The new flag of Somalia, which was flown in Mogadishu for the first time on October 12, was also hoisted over the premises of the Somali Youth League in several centres in the Somaliland Protectorate. In Burao, however, the public objected to a political party flying the national flag of another territory.

Some postal and telegraph charges in East Africa have been slightly increased. The parcel rate to Britain is to be 4s. 50 for 3 lbs. (compared with 4s. 30), to the U.S.A. 6s. (4s. 75), and to India 4s. 75 (3s. 50). Registration fees will be raised and the new inland telegraph rate is to be 2s. for 10 words and 20 cents for each additional word.

### Railway Recruits

European recruits from overseas are to be used by Rhodesia Railways, which will close this financial year, to 1946 for railway work in the Union. Sixty men have recently been recruited in Britain and Holland, and nearly 500 applications have been received from the Union. Some railway employers have been re-engaged.

Because the ophthalmologist to the Government of Northern Rhodesia had been led to conclude that the main cause of many eye diseases among Africans, including trachoma, ulcers and cataracts, is the use of Native medicines, a film entitled "The Eye" has been made by the Central African Press Unit as a warning to Africans of the danger of using these medicines. The film is being widely shown.

At the request of the World Health Organisation, Seychelles, nominated by the Seychelles Government, started a six months course in laboratory procedures last June under the supervision of the senior pathologist in Dar es Salaam. Three more Seychellians are now to become students in Tanganyika and two to be trained as laboratory assistants and two as assistant health inspectors. All expenses are being paid by W.H.O.



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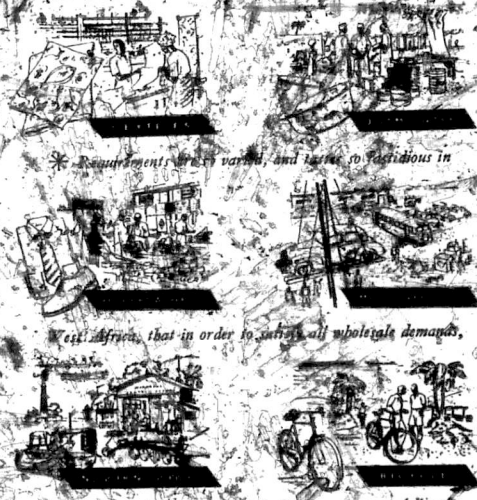
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## Kenya Emergency Debate

(Report continued from page 309)

to stroke each other's hair. He continued (in part) — "The country is asking if there is any chance of getting to the stage of complacency which pervades Government circles even after two years, to disfigure floating over this pathetic massacre of thousands of unarmed savages, misguided savages who, in the confidence of Government, have been taught to believe that they are patriots and with reasonable chance might follow in the wake from prisoner to prime minister, of Mr. Nkrumah of the West Coast. This trouble in origin is a very localized type of eruption of savage desire for civilian control. It has been allowed to develop into a widespread and unmanageable rebellion."

### Colonel Grogan's Criticisms

"We are told it must not be described as a war. It is only described as a war now and again in moments of aberration by Secretaries of State and high-powered brass hats. The ordinary civil servant is not allowed to describe it as a rebellion or a war. Yet it is supposed to be dealt with by a body described as a War Council which all seems to me not very conducive to the result that the public should have for this so-called Government."

"This was, in essence, an open challenge to British rule. It should have been taken up by the British people as such. Yet we have drifted to the almost unbelievable position where the Governor of a British Colony can say in public that the rebellion can only be ended by the rebels."

"They have staged a civil war in a Native tribe. It has completely shattered the finance of Kenya."

"The Lyttelton Plan, of course, has merely provoked a racial war to end the tribal war. There has never been more racial disharmony than at the present time."

"The emergency has now drifted into a gigantic racket. It has very nearly got to the stage where more people, financial and otherwise, are concerned with the maintenance of the emergency than in bringing it to a conclusion, because so many elements of society are today deriving a lot of profit from this tragic happening. Even in the non-productive departments of Government, as distinct from the veterinary and agricultural and other useful folk, they have the greatest opportunity they have ever had to multiply their staffs at a phenomenal rate more staff they have, the more important they become."

### Need for a Psychological Shock

"Take the commercial element. Possibly there is more than a million a month pouring down the drain in wasted expenditure. Think of the opportunity of thousands of little *dukka* vendors who are working at whatever they can. Take the Kikuyu. When was there ever such an opportunity of working at a *latina* for a man, except loyalist, being granted a gun and shooting in the fellow's back, not like?"

"Even the Minister for Finance and Development has had his little bit out of it. He has received a letter of introduction to the Royal Enclosure at Ascot."

"It is disgraceful the way in which the public purse is being pillaged by scores and scores of spivs. The people who have suffered are the farmers and a relatively small proportion of the business element of Nairobi which depends almost entirely on skilled staff."

"The position is getting more dangerous every day, and more and more diffuse, and the more diffuse it becomes the more intractable it is going to be. But one weapon has not been used, the only weapon likely to have the slightest effect, by providing a massed psychological shock on the race as a whole. There was a reserve power, pointed out to Council two years ago, when in case of a rebellion the rebellion the Government reserves the right to bring the whole or part of the land unit back into the category of Crown land."

"By what conceivable, or legitimate, it resulted in simple-minded Africans believing that they had independent status inside a Crown Colony, and I have no doubt at all, resulting in the fact, when an *Orange* disappeared as the subject of authority, being filled by James Kenyatta the Mossiah."

"The only weapon likely to bring any conclusion is to bring the whole of the Kikuyu Native Land Unit back into the category of Crown land. Then every inhabitant will know

that he is personally subject to the Crown. The whole tribal system is like a tree that spreads from the land. It is the very symbol of authority. Not to recognize this is fantastic folly."

"If it came as a bolt from the blue that the whole of Kikuyuland had been returned to the Crown, if by *baraza* it was explained to every group and family that after a given period, if they had any objection with Mau Mau, the tribal chair of occupation to the land would be liable to challenge, to be handed over for the use of more worthy citizens, that I am sure, is the only weapon to bring this thing to some sort of termination."

"Mr. HASSAN said that to take away the tribal land was not in accord with British traditions of justice."

"Half of the 14,000 Asians between 18 and 30 years of age who had registered had been rejected as not likely to make efficient policemen, but 10% were asked and were doing very well indeed. About 4,000 Europeans had been registered, 1,000 were serving in the emergency and another 10% doing part-time reserve duty."

"Mr. HASSAN said that when winding up the debate, Mr. BRENSFORD, Minister without Portfolio, took full personal responsibility for having changed the wording of the motion."

"Eight special teams were now said, being equipped to track the gangs which took refuge from the Mount Kenya area."

"Two British battalions due in about a month would be double the strength of the existing battalions and could stay three years if necessary. They would change over with battalions of half the strength now in the country."

"The Mau Mau surrender rate had risen from two a week six months ago to 20 a week, about 70% of whom have turned up because they had no food."

"For every case quoted of a Mau Mau soldier not being taken into a military barracks and given a fair trial, more security measures were necessary in which they had been or the job which is done in 15 minutes and there had been many cases of extreme brutality."

"Between March and June 1953, 10,000 acres had been established in the Kikuyu country and 86 were being built. By the end of September, 759 were finished and 124 under construction or proposed, altogether providing that 46% of the Kikuyu would be brought into the villages."

"In such areas as Fort Hall and South Nyeri the Kikuyu Guard could be very proud of itself. Members of apparent low quality who looked as though they had no capacity, had proved themselves leaders in the area of Nyeri. The Kikuyu Guard had to be a certain standard, but the Kikuyu who had fallen by the wayside were not like that, 50%."

"The major attempt at the Mau Mau leadership by Mr. Blundell, "has been to consolidate the whole of the Mau Mau people behind the Mau Mau movement. It is the only way to do that which had been the main aim for their entire life, the whole effort. The Kikuyu have number above him. There is an active element who have joined the Mau Mau cause, and an immense body who organized the passive wing, and an immense body of members and sympathizers of the Mau Mau cause, who fight through the framework of our society, in the body politic of our country, in this element of rebellion."

### Depend on Kenya's "Rusting Vitality"

"We have people proud of that in the number of people who have left their lives for those they treated—men who they alleged, were loyal to them over 20 years of service. Now, in any part of the country where there are Kikuyu who have not openly declared themselves in favour of the Government, there is the seed of rebellion and the seed of tension. That is the problem."

"The Kikuyu, one in four of all African people, are not solidly behind the Government. There is this difficult and intangible enemy in our midst. Yet the life of the Colony is going ahead."

"At the Royal Agricultural show in Nakuru business firms and magnificent business and sold many spare parts and machines for the furtherance of our farming development. The pedigree breed of bull, and a bull is the good for four years after the purchaser has bought it. Our people have the confidence to sink money into a bull, which through his daughters, will give milk and in four years. Building enterprises are going on, the life of the country is going on, race meetings are going on."

"It is a tremendous tribute to the people of this country and the Government that we have managed to suppress within our midst a rebellion engendered by one in four of all our people, and yet are steadily progressing with the development and economic life of the country."

"We are grateful to the United Kingdom for the help they have given us in money and troops, but in the Mau Mau crisis, what is going to win against Mau Mau is our own bursting vitality. I only wish I could give some members opposite more exuberant vitality in dealing with the emergency."

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# BY SEA



## British Central Africa Company Large Increase In Earnings

MR DONALD G. BROOKS, chairman of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd., has issued a statement which says: *inter alia*—

The board, having just received preliminary unaudited figures for the year ended September 30, 1954, is able to state that the weight of tea manufactured during the year was 1,700 lb. This was slightly under the estimate of 1,725 to 1,850 lb. made in the statement of June 21, the shortfall being caused by the almost complete cessation of rain between July and the present time. The gross profit from estates and plantations for the year is estimated to be £175,000, compared with £123,257 in the previous year.

It is too early to estimate in detail the profit from estate plantations for the year ending September 30, 1955, because this depends also on the result of operations other than tea. However, provided the effect of the present season's drought is not greater than is now foreseen, our tea operations, calculated on the same output of tea of 1,700 lb. and its average price of 5s. per lb., should result in increasing the gross profit of estates and plantations to £230,000, compared with the estimate of £175,000 given above for the year just ended on September 30, 1954.

### Plans for Third Factory

I am leaving immediately for Nyasaland to join Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford, your director responsible for the supervision of our tea estate administration, manufacturing and new plantings, who is now visiting the estate. The main purpose of our visit is to select a site for a third factory and to discuss the plans and estimates for a third factory. Plans will be required in about two years to deal with the crop from the young tea now putting maturity and to provide for the crop from new plantings which are being planted on such a possible scale.

Advances will be taken during the visit to complete arrangements with local interests for the proving for industrial purposes of an area known to contain limestone. Since we hold the mineral rights, we do not have further discussion on the land problem.

The company is now beginning to reap results of past planning, and it is the intention of the directors to continue to pursue an active policy of consolidation and expansion. In view of these favourable conditions the directors consider that payment of an interim dividend is now fully justified. Unfortunately the authority for interim dividend payments contained in the articles of association is ambiguous, but the directors are advised that a simple amendment will rectify the matter. Notice convening an extraordinary general meeting to be held in early December at which an amending article will be submitted will be forwarded to you in a few days.

## Brooke Bond's Increase In Profits

BROOKE BOND AND CO. LTD., after providing £500,673 for taxation earned a gross net profit attributable to the interests of the company of £1,199,194 compared with £813,355 in the previous year. Transfers to reserves for replacement of fixed assets were £100,000 and £22,288 for the company and subsidiaries respectively, while a provision of £159,259 for taxation is no longer required. A proportion of reserves of the company and subsidiaries total £987,251. Interest on the preference shares requires £33,000 and dividends on the ordinary shares £206,250, leaving a carry-forward of £958,147 against £1,169,163 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £17m. in 7% cumulative preference shares of £1, £150,000 in A ordinary shares and £2,850,000 in B ordinary shares, both of 5s. denomination. Capital reserves stand at £20,889, revenue reserves at £1,145,572, reserves for future taxation at £277,800, mortgages at £12,600, sundry provisions at £79,445, and bonus, provident and pension schemes at £871,531, and sundry deposits at £1,647,372. Fixed assets are valued at £289,550, subsidiary companies at £4,767,567, and the current assets at £1,609,806, including £1,134,179 in cash.

The company has large tea-growing and manufacturing interests in East Africa.

The directors are Messrs. John Brooks (chairman), J. D. Raker (deputy chairman), L. E. Gray, Neville Brooke, V. Blackwell, A. D. Dorrington, G. D. Warner, J. G. Green, David Brooke, W. Payne, and C. W. Eudley. Messrs. C. D. Watters and L. G. Green are joint secretaries.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 17.

## North Charterland Exploration Further Issue of Shares

THE DIRECTORS of the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1957), Ltd., have decided that the prosperity of the company must depend largely on the development of the transport business of its wholly-owned subsidiary, the North Charterland Transport Co. (1955) Limited.

In their capacity as managers, and after consultation with a number of the principal shareholders, the London and Rhodesian Mining and Engineering Co. Ltd. have advised that certain ungenerative activities of the company should be closed down without delay, that the Goodwood ranch of 83,617 acres, together with the cattle thereon, should be sold; that the proceeds of these sales should be used to finance the expansion of the transport company's activities, the having regard to the above effect the board should be empowered to authorise directors responsible for the management of this reconstructed group should be transferred in due time to the control of the affairs of the company. Finding themselves in complete agreement with this advice, the directors decided to act upon it.

Authority was given at an extraordinary general meeting in March to dispose of the Goodwood papers and cattle for the above purposes. The cattle have been sold for £22,740, but so far no adequate offers have been received for the ranch itself.

### Expansion of Transport Business

Meanwhile the modernisation and expansion of the transport company's business have been proceeding apace. It has been necessary to incur considerable capital expenditure in the purchase of new motor vehicles and trucks, and to finance facilities. This expenditure has hitherto been financed partly with the company's own resources, and mainly from loan and overdrafts. Further expenditure on replacement of old equipment and equipment to be purchased will amount, at an estimated cost of approximately £21,000, to be met partly in 1954 and partly in 1955.

In these circumstances, the directors have come to the conclusion that further capital should be raised without delay, and they have therefore decided to issue a further 50,308 ordinary shares of 5s. each for cash, at par, realising £255,050, and to offer these shares to registered shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two shares held in their names.

The new shares will not participate in any dividend which may be paid in respect of the company's financial year ending December 31, 1954, but they will carry full dividend rights from January 1, 1955, and rank in that and all other respects pari passu with the existing shares of the company. The London and Rhodesian Mining and Engineering Co., Ltd., has agreed to underwrite the whole of the issue of commission.

The new shares have been provisionally allotted to shareholders of the company registered at the close of business on October 28, on the basis of one new share for every two shares held at that date, fractions of new shares being ignored.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., reporting on commercial conditions in East Africa, writes *inter alia*—

**Kenya**—Moroccan bazaar trade has continued active, with a steady demand from Uganda and Tanganyika for piece-goods. Heavy shipments of textiles, principally from India, Japan, and Hong Kong, ordered in anticipation of seasonal demands from Uganda, are arriving. Elsewhere in the Colony trade is at a reduced scale, but no signs of strain are evident and commitments continue to meet.

**Tanganyika**—Dar es Salaam wholesale piece-goods market remains active, with a good demand from country merchants. Despite large payments to coffee growers in the Morogoro and Bukoba areas, business there continues dull.

**Uganda**—Activities in the bazaars are somewhat below normal for the time of year, and the expected increase in business as a result of produce buying has not come up to expectations. Piece-goods stocks are sufficient to meet present requirements, but heavy orders are being placed with overseas exporters in anticipation of the coming cotton season. Commitments are being met regularly, although ready money remains scarce.

**Zanzibar**—There has been little change in bazaar conditions. Business has been dull with little money about, but commitments are being met, and it is expected that there will be a considerable volume of money in circulation shortly. Stocks in the bazaar are normal for the time of the year.



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## Of Commercial Concern

On return to the coast from the trade union course at the James School in Kenya, Mr. S. Umari, of the Mombasa Dock Workers' Union, said that before he went he had believed that employers were not in favour of trade unions, but the fact that they had paid half the wages to their staff while they were on the course convinced him that he had been mistaken. He said he had learnt a great deal and hoped to introduce an appointment of shop stewards.

The Chilanga Cement Company, the management of which was on November 1 taken over (with a substantial financial interest) by the Premier Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has completed its purchase of Excelsior Limestone and a further limestone quarry for nearly £300,000. Some 40m tons of high-grade limestone have been proved on 2,000 acres. Conveyance will probably be by aerial ropeway to the factory six miles distant.

The prices to be paid to growers in Uganda for coffee delivered at curing works during the season which opened on October 23 are as follows: robusta unhusked, £23; robusta rosetta husked, 250s; arabica unhusked, 140s; and arabica husked, 3.10s per lb. To maintain these prices will require a subsidy from the Govt. Assistant Secretary of £1.3m. If there is a further fall in world prices it may be necessary to raise these prices.

### African Explosives and Chemical Industries

African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa) Ltd., expect their Nairobi factory to be in full production by the end of the year, with an output of about 200 tons of powders and 10,000 gallons of liquid per month. A wide range of well-known agricultural and household chemicals is projected.

Between 1938 and 1953 the gross value of Southern Rhodesia's agricultural output rose from £37m. to £84.2m. Tobacco's contribution increased to that period from £1.1m. to £17.4m.; maize returns went from £621,000 to £1,891,000; cattle slaughtering rose from a value of £332,000 to £4,442,500; pig slaughtering from £66,000 to £2,000,000; and dairy produce from £190,000 to £1,130,000.

The Union Sugar expects a cotton crop in the next season of about 13.2m. bales, an increase of 1.4m. bales on the official estimate in September, and about 3m. bales above the original intention of the Government. If the latest estimate is realized the crop will be an all-time record, equivalent to 329 lb. per acre.

The crop of 6,000 bags worth £10,000 has been sown in the year under review on 450 acres of wheat in the Kamburu District in the Kano plains of Central Province, Kenya.

East African licences for direct importation from Japan of goods of Japanese origin will begin on January 1, 1955. For all types of textiles, however, licences will be for arrival after June 1, 1955.

Africans of Kasempa township, Northern Rhodesia, are voluntarily helping in the construction of a fish farm, which will, it is hoped, meet the local demand.

### Sisal Outputs for October

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd.—291 tons of fibre, making 994 tons for four months.

East African Sisal Plantations Ltd.—245 tons of fibre, making 769 tons for four months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—75 tons of fibre, making 4,179 tons for seven months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—240 tons of fibre on Pangwe and Kungwe estates, making 970 tons for four months.



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1952

1953

1953

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**Mining**

**Cam and Motor Gold Mining Report**

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING Co. (1919), LTD. announced a profit of £496,633 in the year ended June 30, compared with £258,043 in the previous year. General reserve received £120,000, taxation allowances £124,875, and £1,430 is written off investments and debentures. Dividends totalling 40% require £187,500, leaving a carry-forward of £153,976, against £90,648 brought in.

The issued capital is £468,750 in shares of 2s. 6d. Capital reserve stands at £25,000, revenue reserve £1,000,000, and a further £1,000,000 for future taxation of £1,000,000, and current liabilities at £28,267. Fixed assets appear at £884,353, quoted investments at £2,151 (market value £1,887), deferred revenue expenditure at £194,814, and current assets at £564,281, including £104,761 in cash.

During the year 291,200 tons of ore were mined for 91,000 oz. of gold. Development costed £19,000, and ore reserves 1,300,000 tons averaging 6.6 dwt. per ton. In addition at the Fickton mine ore reserves were 237,100 tons averaging 6.2 dwt. and development 4,032 ft.

The directors are Messrs. H. N. Cickworthy (chairman, alternate, E. K. Jackson), J. H. Mitchell (alternate, D. W. Moss), C. M. Richardson, Sir Joseph Ball (alternate, R. S. Walker), and Sir Digby Burnett. The London committee consists of Messrs. Alan H. Ball, H. B. Browne, and R. L. C. Neve.

The 25th annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on December 8, and will be followed by a special meeting at which a resolution will be passed regarding the increase of dividends of the company to 40%.

**Bancroft Mines First Meeting**

BANCROFT MINES, LTD. will hold their first annual general meeting on November 26, at Mankwa, Northern Rhodesia. The issued capital is £3m. in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £64,640 and current liabilities at £70,000. Fixed assets are valued at £1,600,987, stores at £336,624, and current assets at £4,184,790, less loans £675,700 in cash and balances with Anglo American Corporation in South Africa, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, and Messrs. C. C. Acutt, D. O. Beckingham, R. H. W. Bland, W. Marshall Clarke (alternate, K. Cook), H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate, J. M. Phillimore), K. Richardson (alternate, D. A. B. Watson), and T. A. Sear.

The London committee consists of Messrs. E. C. Baling, W. E. Gosses, A. C. Wilton, and the Hon. H. V. Smith, and the Johannesburg committee of Messrs. D. O. Beckingham, W. Marshall Clarke, and T. M. F. Phillimore. The secretary is Mr. S. W. Bill.

**Bancroft Mines**

RHOENIA CORPORATION, LTD., has undertaken to subscribe or find subscribers for £3m. of 5% notes of Bancroft Mines, Ltd., which now expects to begin production of copper in Northern Rhodesia early in 1957, about a year earlier than had previously been expected. By that time about £12m. of capital will have been required, £6m. has already been raised capital by share issue, £3m. will be provided by these notes, and the balance remains to be raised. The latest computation of ore reserves is about 5m. short tons averaging 3.67% copper.

**Karema Rocks**

BULLETIN NO. 22 of the Tanganyika Geological Survey Department gives a study of the metamorphic rocks of Karema and Kungwe Bay, western Tanganyika, made by Messrs. J. S. Wilson, J. Watson, and T. C. James. It is published at 12s. 6d.

**Pelite Deposits**

DEPOSITS of pelite, Southern Rhodesia's principal lithium ore, have been discovered in the Enterprise area, about 30 miles from Salisbury. Eucryptite, similar to quartz, has been found in the same area.

**Nchanga Strike Ends**

AFTER BEING ON STRIKE for four days, African mine-workers at Nchanga returned last Friday. African volunteers helped Europeans to maintain 60% production.

**U.S. Coal for Copperbelt**

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN COPPERBELT is receiving coal from the United States, imported via Lobito Bay, at a cost of £12 a ton landed at the mines.

**Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa**

**Dividend Raised and Higher Profits**

THE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. announce a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share for the year ended June 30, compared with 2s. 6d. in the previous year. The profits of the wholly owned subsidiary, New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., for the audit, were £1,016,278 (£1,311,841). After provision of £500 for taxation, transferring £250,000 to depreciation reserve and £150,000 to staff pensions reserve, and providing £99,000 for interest on the preference shares and £43,125 for the dividend on the ordinary shares, the carry-forward is £152,978, against £328,825 brought in. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 9.

**Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos**

**Honeybad Claim Pledged**

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO. (PVT.) LTD. has entered into a tribute agreement with the tributors being Ross McInnes & Partners (Rhodesia), P. (S) Ltd. The agreement is for a period of three years from September 3, 1954, and royalties of 7½% on the gross value of fibre produced, and royalties of 7½% on the gross value of fibre produced, are said to be payable to the company. The agreement, results from negotiations entered into by the Oceana Consolidated Co. Ltd.

The tributors have the option to purchase the claim for £50,000 at any time during the currency of the agreement. Should the option be exercised, the company with a capital not exceeding £125,000 will be formed in Southern Rhodesia to take over the claims, and Mashaba will be entitled to receive by way of £24,000 of the purchase price in shares of the new company.

On the occasion of the execution of the agreement, Oceana Consolidated have cancelled their option on the claims, and should the new option be exercised, they will be allotted 2,000 of shares in the new company. Mashaba have the option to subscribe year interest to purchase at par 50% of the shares so allotted to Oceana.

**Mining Personnel**

MR. E. MELEMSI, M.INST.M.M., has left for Southern Rhodesia after five hi this country to assume the position of manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

MR. R. HEAD, M.INST.M.M., has left England to take up an appointment with Rhodinstem-Selection Trust (Services), Ltd. in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. I. GOLDBERG, ASSOC. INST.M.M., has left Southern Rhodesia to undertake a year's research work at the Royal School of Mines, London.

MR. E. H. SWORDEE, M.INST.M.M., is returning to Southern Rhodesia after leave in this country and Canada.

MR. E. W. S. WARD, ASSOC. INST.M.M., is leaving Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, for Ontario.

MR. R. SMYTHE, ASSOC. INST.M.M., will arrive in England from Tanganyika in December.

MR. R. J. S. WADDINGTON, M.INST.M.M., is about to return to Dar es Salaam from London.

MR. J. C. FERGUSON, M.INST.M.M., has returned to Southern Rhodesia after home leave.

MR. S. W. PALLISTER, M.INST.M.M., has returned to England on leave from Uganda.

**Progress Reports for October**

Falcon—3,700 tons of ore were treated at the Dains mine for 2,387 oz. of gold and a working profit of £10,729. The corresponding figures for the Sunace mine were 2,650 tons, 565 oz., and £528; and for the Bay Forge mine, 1,124 tons, 255 oz., and £650.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—3,000 long tons of lead and 2,050 tons of zinc were sold, against 1,500 and 2,150 tons respectively in September.

Wankie Colliery—270,727 tons of coal and 13,990 tons of coke were sold, against 245,464 and 15,117 tons respectively in September.

Kentana—3,452 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine from milling 22,300 tons of ore. The operating profit was £4,194.

**News of our Advertisers**

THE FORD MOTOR CO. LTD. has announced a £6m. expansion programme which will greatly increase productive capacity. Current daily production of cars, commercial vehicles, and tractors is about 1,300, but demand continues to outpace supply capacity. Floor space is therefore being increased by some 4m. square feet.



## Company Report

## Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

## Mr. T. Coulter's Statement

THIS REPORT is from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. T. Coulter, circulated with the annual report and accounts for the year ended August 31, 1954.

## Accounts

Net profits earned during the year after providing for directors' emoluments, depreciation, debenture interest, debenture trustees' fees and loss on sale of the Salisbury properties, amounted to £563,359 as compared with £463,016 for the previous year, being an improvement of £95,343.

After providing £160,832 for taxation, and taking credit for £1,695 in respect of taxation adjustments for previous years, the profit transferred to appropriation account was £424,202. This sum, together with £140,045 brought forward from 1953, gave a total of £564,247 available for appropriation. The balance of £224,247 was transferred to general reserves.

Shareholders will be asked at the annual general meeting to approve the payment of a dividend of 6d per share on the present day-issued capital of £3,424,000 which will amount to £330,938. This compares with 6d per share paid during the previous year on the lower capital of £3,369,375. Subject to the dividend recommendation being adopted there will remain £104,309 to be carried forward.

Capital expenditure on fixed assets during the year has been amounted to £1,691,639. The balance sheet shows fixed assets at August 31, 1954, at £6,258,548. Current assets at £3,382,859, as against current liabilities of £1,056,595, indicate a surplus of £2,726,264. This surplus will be required to finance the large capital expenditure programme over the next two years.

## Sales

The following is a summary of sales for the years ended August 31, 1952 to 1954.

	1952	1953	1954
Coal	2,543,922	2,761,023	2,732,957
Coke	113,371	147,791	144,570
Coke breeze	10,062	11,070	10,047

The tonnage sold during the years shows a drop of 52,270 compared with the previous year. This slight reduction in sales is due to factors beyond our control and should be regarded as a temporary setback.

## Native Labour

The introduction of the new low-sided mine tubs caused a two-days stoppage at No. 2 Colliery early in December, owing to disagreement over rates of Native pay. A further strike occurred at the beginning of February this year, which involved the whole of our Native employees. The strike was settled within five days on the assurance of the Government that a board of inquiry would be appointed to examine conditions of employment.

The board of inquiry issued its report during April. The main recommendation was that an all-round increase in wages should be granted, and the company agreed to apply the increase forthwith.

## Output Position

Operations during the year were adversely affected by two further factors, also outside the control of the

management. Early in March we encountered sooner than expected increased mining subsidence in the No. 2 North Shaft workings, which resulted in a sudden drop in production. This difficulty was overcome by the beginning of June. The second difficulty occurred in the form of a strike of ground employees by Rhodesia Railways. Although the strike was soon lived over, the loss of coal for long periods was a serious drawback.

From the beginning of July output capacity began to rise substantially, but we have been unable to take advantage of our improved capacity owing to lack of adequate railway transport.

Progress with the expansion programme has reached the stage at which Wankie is able to produce 80,000/100,000 tons per month more than the railways can handle.

Having regard to all these misfortunes we have found it necessary to increase the average selling price of coal by one shilling per ton, making the average 49s. 3d per ton at the present date.

## General

The programme of reconstruction and re-organising has made very satisfactory progress. Reorganization of No. 1 Colliery is now virtually complete and the pit alone can be expected to produce about 100,000 sales tons per month. Considerable progress has also been made at No. 2 Colliery.

Work at No. 3 Colliery is well advanced, but completion will probably be delayed until about April 1955, owing to late delivery of equipment. Growth standing these delays No. 3 Colliery is now producing 1,000 tons per day, which is about the limit of output under present conditions of railway truck supplies.

The consulting engineers consider that Wankie Colliery as a whole is in a position to dispatch about 4,250,000 tons of coal and coke during the current financial year, whereas the latest estimate of railway transport capacity is 3,500,000 tons.

Two years of hard work still lie ahead to complete our programme of expansion, but I am satisfied that we shall achieve all our objectives, the principal one being to bring the output capacity up to 5,200,000 tons of coal per annum.

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